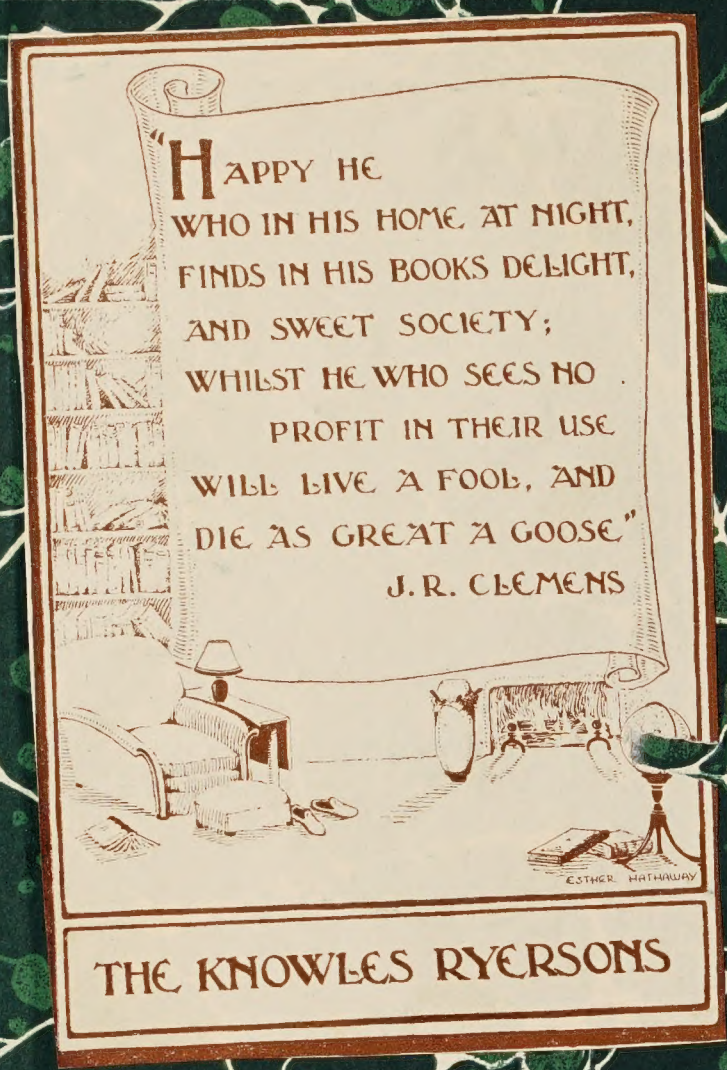
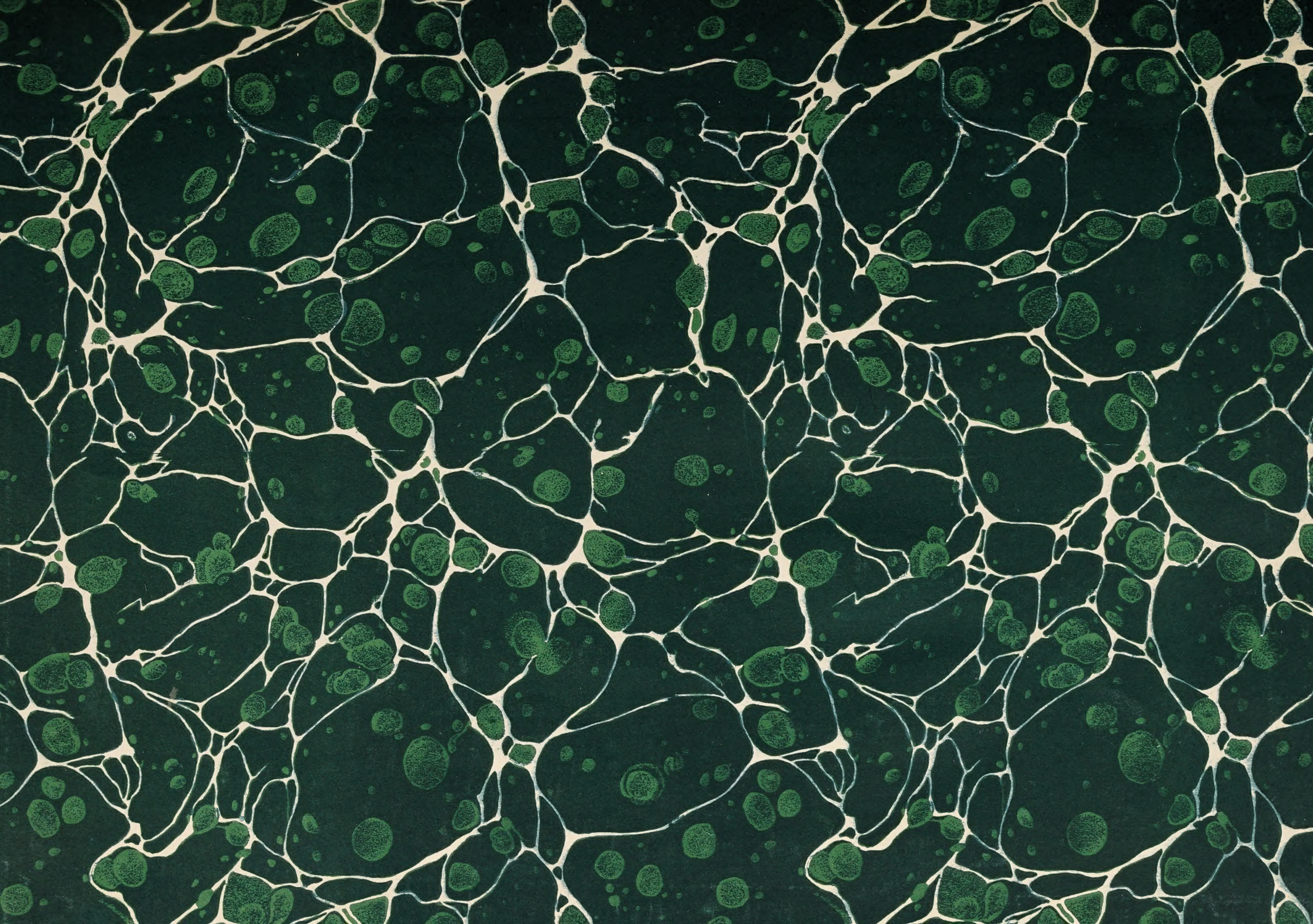


THE KNOWLES RYERSONS



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Office, July 12, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Mr. Lester Maynard was in my office this afternoon and told me he had been appointed as American consul at Chefoo, China. He would like to receive some vegetable- and flower-seeds from us, if possible some for fall planting, such as lettuce and radishes. What can we do for him?

He will be able to obtain certain things for us, and I suggest to list him as one of our correspondents.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, July 12, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find attached three pages of typewritten matter giving reasons for proposed exploration work in China. It is only tentative, and various subjects could be worked out into greater detail should such a thing be deemed advisable.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

REASONS FOR PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO CHINA AND PRIMARILY TO SOUTHEAST CHINA

1. It is found to be impossible to obtain through correspondence large quantities of several Chinese plants which we need in our distribution work. Therefore, Mr. Meyer will try to obtain in Peking and in Tientsin the following seeds:

Office, July 12, 1918.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Mr. Lanier figured you if we strike this difficulty and told us he had been acquainted as Secretary Agent at Chefoo, China. He would like to receive some vegetable- and flower-seeds from us, if possible some for fall planting, such as lettuce and radishes. What can we do for him?

We will be able to obtain certain things for us, and I request to list him as one of our correspondents.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK J. GOODE

Office, July 12, 1918.

Dear Mr. Wakefield:

Please find attached three pages of typewritten matter giving reasons for proposed exploration work in China. It is only tentative, and various subjects could be worked out into greater detail should such a thing be deemed advisable.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK J. GOODE

SECTION FOR PLANTING INVESTIGATIONS IN CHINA OF THE
PRIMARY SE SECONDARY AIMS

1. It is found to be impossible to obtain enough correspondents into quantities of several Chinese plants which we need in our distribution work. Therefore, Mr. Meyer will try to get in in Peking and in Tientsin the following seeds:

1000 lbs. of Davidiana peach (Amygdalus davidiana)

1000 " " Castanea mollissima

1000 " " Pistacia chinensis

1000 " " Zizyphus jujuba

500 " " Choorma persimmon (Diospyros lotus)

500 " " hardy walnuts (Juglans regia sinensis)

100 " " white-barked pine (Pinus bungeana)

50 " " Chinese juniper (Juniperus chinensis)

10 " " Aesculus chinensis

Several pounds of good strains of Pai tsai (Brassica pekinensis)

To get such quantities of seeds together and ship them will take from 2 to 3 months, and on the supposition that Mr. Meyer is in Peking by September 15th it may be that by the end of December, 1916, that he is at Canton. Around Canton many valuable crops are cultivated that will be of special value to the southern United States.

Of Lychi's (Litchi chinensis) there exist many varieties, all varying greatly in size, flavor, fruitfulness, etc.

The Longan (Nephelium longan) is another promising fruit of the Lychi class of which several varieties exist.

Peaches are successfully cultivated in the Kwantung Province, where the climate is subtropical. Good varieties possibly can be obtained which may be grown in southern Florida even and supply the northern cities with very early peaches.

Plums of various species occur in south China, many no doubt of value.

Dwarf chestnuts occur, Castanea seguinii, which seem to be wholly blight resistant, and will be of great importance in breeding experiments.

Jujubes, Zizyphus jujuba, are cultivated in a few localities.

1000 lbs. of Davidson peach (Amygdalus davidiana)

1000 " " Jamboree mulberry

1000 " " Italian chestnut

1000 " " Siberian Elm

500 " " Chinese persimmon (Diospyros kaki)

500 " " Lady Banks (Rosa banksiae banksiae)

100 " " White-barked pine (Pinus bungeana)

50 " " Chinese Juniper (Juniperus chinensis)

10 " " Japanese chestnut

Several persons at good stations at Fort Hunt (Tamarix ericoides)

To get such quantities of seeds together and ship them will take from 2 to 3 months, and on the supposition that Dr. Meyer is in Peking by September 15th it may be sent by the end of December, 1916, that he is on Canton. Several Canton seeds may reasonably be anticipated that will be of special value to the southern United States.

Of Lycum's (Lycium chinensis) there exist many varieties, all varying greatly in size, flavor, fruitfulness, etc.

The Longan (Euphelia longan) is another promising fruit of the Lychee class of which several varieties exist.

Peaches are successfully cultivated in the Kwantung Province, where the climate is subtropical. Good varieties possibly can be obtained which may be grown in northern Florida even and supply the northern cities with very early peaches.

Plums of various varieties grow in much China, may be found of value.

Nuts of chestnuts occur. Castanea mollissima, which seem to be totally blight resistant, and will be of great importance in breeding experiments.

Persimmon, Diospyros kaki, is cultivated in a few localities.

Southern varieties of kakis, Diospyros kaki, grow here and there, some of them producing fruits of great size.

Various citrus fruits exist, like thin-skinned oranges of very fine flavor, Mandarin oranges and excellent Pomelos.

A wild pear, Pyrus calleryana, occurs in South and Central China, which has proven to be highly resistant to fire-blight, as was found out by experiments at the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Talent, Oregon. Large quantities of seed are desired in Oregon.

Observations are needed on so-called Chinese olives, Canarium album and C. pimela. The fruits are eaten fresh, pickled in brine, preserved in syrup, and also dry sugared and dry salted.

Wet land ginger culture as practiced around Canton has to be investigated.

Bamboo groves, up the North River near Canton. Here bamboo is cultivated for timber and for edible sprouts, which are much exported dried and fresh.

Early maturing rices from South China are desired for California.

Wet land root crops such as Taro, Beechi, Arrowleaf, Zizania, etc., have to be studied with the idea of introducing some of the best strains into the United States. The "Beechi" or waternut, Eleocharis tuberosa, is an excellent winter vegetable and when grated and boiled can hardly be distinguished from canned sweet corn.

Orchards of oaks are said to exist in the Kwantung Province bearing large edible acorns. This may prove to be a promising crop for California and the South.

[illegible] varieties of pears, Bartlett and Bosc, and Bosc and Comice, some of these producing fruits of great size.

Various plums (Prune) grow, like the Italian-Hungarian cross of very fine flavor, Gaulois prunes and numerous Japanese.

A well grown, Lyons nectarine, common in Cook and Lewis Counties, which has proven to be highly resistant to fire-blight, as was found out by experiments at the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Talent, Oregon. Large quantities of peed are desired in Oregon.

Cherries are needed on sub-zero Mahaleb rices, Gisella rices and G. mimic. The fruits are rather fleshy, resist to bruise, cured in syrup, and also dry sugared and dry salted.

Not just bigger cultures as practiced among Lawton Lum to be investigated.

Table grapes, on the North Shore and Jacks. Bon Lumber is cultivated for timber and for edible sprouts, which are much esteemed dried and fresh.

Only matching clone from Sonia Cohen are desired for California.

The land good crop such as Tung, Nuts, Avocado, Kiwifruit, etc., Lum is be crossed with the idea of introducing some of the best alpine kind the United States. The "Hardy" or Kiwifruit, Actinidia Chinensis, is an excellent climber vegetable and also ornamental as hardy to distinguished from common kiwi berry.

Insects at size are said to point to the Everbearing Perlmon bearing large edible berries. This may prove to be a promising crop for Salisbury and the Ozark.

In the Fookien Province a species of Mangosteen grows which may supply a much hardier stock than what we have now.

A fruit very little known in America is the Carambola, Averrhoa carambola, which is used by the Chinese with fish dishes as a garnish.

Information has to be obtained about the South China tung oil industry, Aleurites montana.

As usual, many photos will be taken illustrating the various industries, which herbarium material and specimens will be collected to assist identification work.

Office, July 24, 1916

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Would you kindly notify our propagators at Chico and at Yarrow that Populus tomentosa cannot be propagated from cuttings; they have to make root cuttings or take suckers (or grafts on P. alba). The same is apparently the case with this new Populus suaveolens var. przewalskii, SPI 39900.

I was surprised to see no plants available of this P. tomentosa which is one of the finest of North Chinese shade trees. I sent material in under the following numbers: 16915, 16926, 18269, 18274, 22355, 37542, 33255 and 37953.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

In Cos-Bodden Jerdiva a species of hangvetem grows which may supply a much hardier stock than most ex.lace sur.

A fruit very likely known in Bowtea is the Cyrombola, Arrydong terrebolis, which is used by the Ostrogg with fish dishes as a pepelak.

Information has to be obtained about the South Ohio Hay-ell Laboratory, Alnorfine Ment-Co.

As usual, many photos will be taken illustrating the various interiors, which Dordorfin material and specimens will be collected in metric identification sets.

Yours sincerely,

Mellon, Guy, Ltd.

Dear Sir, Plant:

Would you kindly notify our prospectors at Cuiln and in Dorror that Ziroline Lumpkore cannot be propagated from cuttings; they have to make root cuttings or take suckers (or perhaps do I, Alan). The cross is apparently the same with this new Florida morphedium var. Greenfield, 327 2000.

I was surprised to see no plants qualifying of this F. Lumpkore which is one of the finest of Pacific Islands plant trees. I most material is mainly the Fijiarlay members: 1020, 3007, Lyon, 1007, Smith, 2020, 2010 and 1980.

Sincerely yours,

Peter S. Smith

En route to Minneapolis, Aug. 16, 1916.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

I have changed my mind concerning the route of travel I was intending to take and I am cutting out Rochester, Detroit and Duluth. Minneapolis will be my first stop now.

Could you do me a favor and send a messenger up to my old address, 821 C St., S. W., and have him ask for the tripod and the few pieces of clothing I left in the lower drawer of the chiffonier, and please send them up to me as soon as convenient care General Delivery, Portland, Oregon. I enclose two slips of transportation requests. Will you please send them to the right party? Should there be any mail for me, it might be sent to Portland and after that to Mr. Fred Maskew, Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

It is rainy weather, the train rolls a good deal, and I feel lonely!

Good luck to you All. Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Hotel Seward. Portland, Ore.
Sept. 1, 1916. 11 a. m.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Last night I landed here in Portland, having come direct from Mandan where I spent a night and a day and where I found that a remarkable progress had taken place since you and I were there in Sept., 1912.

En route to Minneapolis, Aug. 16, 1916.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

I have changed my mind concerning the route of travel I was intending to take and I am writing out Bloomington, Detroit and Duluth. Minneapolis will be my first stop now.

Could you do me a favor and send a messenger up to my old address, 821 O St., S. E., and have him ask for the trigod and the few pieces of clothing I left in the lower drawer of the chiffonier, and please send them up to me as soon as convenient care General Delivery, Portland, Oregon. I enclose two slips of transportation requests. Will you please send them to the right party? Should there be any mail for me, it might be sent to Portland and after that to Mr. Fred Meeker, Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

It is rainy weather, the train rolls a good deal, and I feel lonely!

Good luck to you all. Very sincerely yours,

MARK T. BUTTS

Care General Delivery
Aug. 1, 1916, 11 a. m.

Dear Mr. Donnell:

Last night I landed here in Portland, having come direct from Meeker where I spent a night and a day and where I found that a remarkable progress had taken place since yr. and I were there in Jul., 1911.

I had a sick spell in Minneapolis and was for a few days seriously ill, so ill in fact that I thought I would have to go back East and go into a hospital. I was somewhat tired when I left Washington from the heat, and the preparations for leaving, and I hoped that I wouldstrike it cool up north, but I just ran into a hot wave and in running around to the Expt. Sta. in St. Anthony Park and the Fruit Breeding Sta. near Excelsior while it was 96° in the shade, I got overheated, and on Sund., Aug. 30, another very hot day, I began to feel unwell. I expected to be better the next day, but no, I was worse and so it went on until Wed., Thurs. and Fri. I was a very sick man. I had two doctors to attend on me and swallowed quite some medicines; the worst was I could not sleep at all for six times twenty-four hours. Well, I knew that I might stay unwell for a long time unless I made a radical change of climate and altho still sick I left Monday morning, Aug. 28, for Mandan and now I am slowly getting over it. The worries about the 800 lbs. of baggage I carry with me and the impending R. R. strike did not improve matters, of course. I have hurried now to the Coast so as to be able to catc h at least a boat from here to San Francisco or to Seattle and from there on to China. Shipping circles are very much worried about this strike and sailings may be postponed for lack of transports should the strike actually occur.

I received your letter of Aug. 18 last night, together with the enclosures of copies of letters from Prof. F. C. Reimer and Dr. C. L. Shear. I have written the former that I hope to see him within a few days, unless the strike should occur. I also received the tripod and personal effects; also a bunch of personal mail. My thanks to you All!

I had a sick spell in Minneapolis and was for a few days seriously ill, so ill in fact that I thought I would have to go back East and go into a hospital. I was somewhat tired when I left Washington from the heat, and the preparations for leaving, and I hoped that I would strike it cool up north, but I just ran into a hot wave and in running around to the Exp. Sta. in St. Anthony Park and the Fruit Breeding Sta. near Excelsior while it was 96° in the shade, I got overheated, and on Sun., Aug. 20, another very hot day, I began to feel unwell. I expected to be better the next day, but no, I was worse and so it went on until Wed., Thurs. and Fri. I was a very sick man. I had two doctors to attend on me and swallowed quite some medicine; the worst was I could not sleep at all for six times twenty-four hours. Well, I knew that I might stay unwell for a long time unless I made a radical change of climate and altho still sick I left Monday morning, Aug. 28, for Meeker and now I am slowly getting over it. The worries about the 800 lbs. of baggage I carry with me and the impending R. R. strike did not improve matters, of course. I have hurried now to the Coast so as to be able to catch a boat from here to San Francisco or to Seattle and from there on to China. Shipping circles are very much worried about this strike and sailings may be postponed for lack of freighters should the strike actually occur.

I received your letter of Aug. 18 last night, together with the enclosures of copies of letters from Prof. F. C. Reimer and Dr. C. L. Shear. I have written the former that I hope to see him within a few days, unless the strike should occur. I also received the typed and personal effects; also a bunch of personal mail. My thanks to you all!

And you are just a little bit surprised about I feeling lonely! My, Mr. Dorsett, there are times that my lonesomeness may destroy me. I wish I could tell you face to face some problems we go through, but I can assure you that the specter of a lonely old age looms up larger and larger and the spectacular office of an active explorer does not hold it down any longer!

4 p. m.

This morning at 10 o'clock the Agent of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line wired to San Francisco for a berth for me on the Nippon Maru and we just got a wire back: everything sold out! She was due to leave on the 9th or 10th of Sept. We now have wired to Vancouver for a Canadian Pacific boat. The agents are telling me that traffic is becoming unusually heavy this fall. On the better boats application has to be made sometimes two months in advance.

Well, we will see! This trip certainly has started with a few rumblings of thunder; perhaps there is more to follow!

With kindest regards to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Portland, Oreg. Sept. 4, 1916.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary accounts from Aug. 15 to Sep. 1, 1916. As you see, I was sick for c.a. 8 days, which was a pretty disagreeable thing I can assure you that. I am feeling much better now and can sleep again almost like usual. I'll be wandering around in Oregon for some days yet before descending upon the Golden State. Best wishes to everybody. Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

And you are just a little bit surprised about I feeling lonely! My, Mr. Burnett, there are times that my loneliness may destroy me. I wish I could tell you face to face some problems we go through, but I can assure you that the spectre of a lonely old age looms up larger and larger and the spectacular office of an active exploiter does not hold it down any longer!

4 p. m.

This morning at 10 o'clock the Agent of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line wired to San Francisco for a berth for me on the Nippon Maru and we just got a wire back: everything sold out! The was one to leave on the 9th or 10th of Sept. We now have wired to Vancouver for a Canadian Pacific boat. The agents are telling me that traffic is becoming unusually heavy this fall. On the better boats reservation has to be made sometimes two months in advance.

Well, we will see! This trip certainly has started with a few rumblings of thunder; perhaps there is more to follow!

With kindest regards to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MOTZ

Burnett Clubs Lib. replaced by library-records from any.

In to Jan. 1, 1919. In pre-Lib. with Jr c.a. 5 days, study was a pretty disagreeable thing I can assure you that. I am feeling much better now and consider myself almost like new. I'll be wandering around in Oregon for some days yet before returning to the Bible Site. Let things to everybody. Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MOTZ

Hotel Seward, Portland, Oreg. Sep. 8, 1916

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

After 8 days of effort trying to obtain a berth on a Transpacific steamer either from San Francisco or from Vancouver, B. C., I got a passage at last on the Inaba Maru, sailing from Seattle, Wash. to Kobe, Japan on Sept. 20, 1916. We have tried 3 different S. S. lines and the only one that still has a berth free was the "China," leaving San Francisco Oct. 7, 1916. This was too late and I had to fall back on Seattle as a last resort, and luckily traffic from that port does not seem to be so heavy as either from Frisco or Vancouver.

Of course it means that my letter of authorization has to be amended and, instead of stopping off in Talent, Oreg. and Chico, Cal., I'll have to cut out the last place entirely, to my regrets, and to Talent will be a round trip. I hope to leave tonight for this last place and be back here again a few days later. I have stored all of my cumbersome baggage in this hotel and will take it with me to Seattle next week.

I have had conferences with Rev. George Campbell in McMinnville concerning exploration in the Fukien Prov., China, also with Mr. J. C. Cooper in the same town concerning walnuts; with Mr. A. A. Quarnberg, in Vancouver, Wash., I discussed hazelnuts and walnuts and with Mr. Childs in Hood River I tacked disease-resistant apples and pears. Mr. Gordon Brown was absent and I could not get his opinion on blight-resistant pears. This, however, I heard, that in Hood River, Oreg., the mercury went down to -13° Fahr. Jan., 1916 and many pear trees suffered severe injury from the frost. Now will Pyrus calleryana behave, which comes from the mild-wintered Yang tze Valley regions and from S. E. China, where it is

Total Wreck, Portland, Oreg., Nov. 6, 1916

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

After 8 days of effort trying to obtain a berth on a Transpacific steamer either from San Francisco or from Vancouver, B.C., I got a passage at last on the Jambe Maru, sailing from Seattle, Wash. to Kobe, Japan on Sept. 20, 1916. We have tried 3 different S. S. lines and the only one that still has a berth free was the "Shinano," leaving for Vancouver Oct. 7, 1916. This was too late and I had to fall back on Seattle as a last resort, and luckily traffic from that port does not seem to be so heavy as either from Frisco or Vancouver.

Of course it means that my letter of authorization has to be amended and, instead of stopping off in Salem, Oreg. and Kobe, Cal., I'll have to cut out the last place entirely, to my regrets, and be Tokyo-out will be a round trip. I hope to leave tonight for this last place and be back here again a few days later. I have stored all of my mountaineering baggage in this hotel and will take it with me to Seattle next week.

I have had conference with Mr. George Campbell in Hattonville concerning exploration in the Yukon Prov., China, also with Mr. G. G. Cooper in the same town concerning minerals; with Mr. A. A. Gunnberg, in Vancouver, B.C., I discussed geologic and mining and with Mr. Gallie in Good Hope I talked diamond-drilling equipment, Mr. Gallie knows the country and I shall not get his opinion on diamond-drilling work. This, however, I found, has in Mr. Gallie, Prof., the matter was done in -13° Fahr. Jan., 1916 and may prove quite serious injury from the frost. We will bring diamond drills, which come from the old-stated Tony the Valley Yukon and from S. S. China, where it is

still warmer. Prof. Reimer and I will have a few words on this question.

It is quite rainy weather here these last times and hops are moulding badly; it seems as if diseases are everywhere on the increase. Last Sunday, while in Vancouver, Wash., I noticed several Japanese chestnut trees with dead limbs in them, apparently caused by the blight; if this is the real one, then it has invaded the Pacific Coast, too!

I am enclosing a clipping on the mint industry in Oregon; is there a specialist in Washington interested in this remarkable statement? Please find enclosed also 30 transportation slips, which Mr. Chandler will need.

My address in Seattle will probably be c/o Busch Hotel, but I'll wire you from there where to send my mail.

With kindest regards to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

TELEGRAM

Portland, Ogn. 1234 pm. Sept. 14, 1916

P. H. Dorsett
Bureau Plant Industry
Washington, DC

Leaving for Seattle tomorrow address Busch Hotel letter and telegram received.

Meyer

431 pm

still warmer. Prof. Helmer and I will have a few words on this question.

It is quite rainy weather here these last times and hope are moulding badly; it seems as if diseases are everywhere on the increase. Last Sunday, while in Vancouver, Wash., I noticed several Douglas dead-tops with dead limbs in them, probably caused by the blight; if this is the real cause, then it has invaded the Pacific Coast, too!

I am enclosing a clipping on the mint industry in Oregon; is there a specialist in Washington interested in this remarkable statement? Have that mentioned also 30 transportation cars, which Mr. Overholser will need.

My address in Seattle will probably be c/o Lincoln Hotel, but I'll wire you from there where to send my mail.

With kindest regards to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MOTTS

Enclosure.

P. H. Morsett
Bureau Plant Industry
Washington, DC

Loving for Santa Sonoran Alfalfa Seed Bolt Infty
Antiquarian-Pratical.

Dear Mr. Hoyer

Mr. Pe [illegible]

Hotel Seward, Portland, Ore. Sept. 14, 1928

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Many thanks for your very welcome letter of Sept. 9, 1916 and telegram of same date, which I received last night at 10:45 p.m. at the above named hotel on my return from Talent and Corvallis.

Yes, I'll take your personal advice to heart, tho --none of us is just the same like somebody else. --Matters which destroy one make others stronger; these are the mysteries of everyday life!

I am shocked to hear that my friend "old" Jackson Dawson is dead! They told me in the Arboretum last June that I wouldn't see him again and see --it actually has come to pass. The world loses a remarkable plant propagator in him, one who knew quite a few tricks that are not known even to expert plant breeders. Strange, that with death all of one's accumulated knowledge vanishes again, that is, for so far one has not communicated it to capable parties while still in full possession of one's mental and physical powers.

Is Mr. Fairchild back again? It does me good to hear that your mother is on the improve; that you all may retain her for many, many years yet.

I'll try to be at Bellingham on Sept. 16 to meet Dr. Galloway and Mr. Bisset. I have never been there, as you may know, and would like to see what chance Western Chinese conifers and Rhododendrons have in succeeding there, as Professor Sargent thinks they will, in the Puget Sound section.

My trip to Talent, to investigate Professor F. C. Reimer's work, has proven to be extremely interesting. Later on I will write a full report on all that I have seen while journeying thru this big land of ours, but this much I will say now: that Professor Reimer is the

Total Search, Portland, Ore. Sept. 14, 1962

Dear Mr. Cornelius:

Many thanks for your very welcome letter of Sept. 6, with enclosures of same date, which I received last night at 10:45 p.m. as the above model hotel on Portland Avenue and Cornelius.

Yes, I'll have your personal review in hand, the essay of Dr. Jung's, the same title somewhat also, --Bellows, which Bailey can make others straight, regardless the opposition of everyone. Bailey is looking to have his friend with Jenkins Dawson in Lundt. They tell me in the Interview last June that I would be "welcome" in Oregon and now --it actually has come to pass. The world lacks a versatile plant physiologist like Jung, who has quite a far brain that affects human even be repeat plant behavior. I mean, that will cause all of our's --mechanical Cartesian worldness again, that is, for so far we are not convinced it is simple particles, while still in full possession of one's mental and physical powers.

Is Mr. Fairchild back again? It does me good to hear that your mother is on the improve; that you all may retain her for many, many years yet.

I'll hop to be at Bellingham on Sept. 10 to meet Dr. Galloway and Dr. Gilpatrick. I have never been there, as you may know, and would like to see Mount Baker Cities Chinese-natives and Fairchildren. Lend in morning there, on Professor Bergman takes her will, in the Pacific Naval station.

My trip is Talent, to investigate Professor F. O. Heiner's work, has proven to be extremely interesting. Later on I will write a full report on all that I have seen while journeying thru this big land of ours, but this week I will say now: that Professor Heiner is the

first man in the world to test systematically all known species of Pyrus and all cultivated varieties of pears he can obtain in his experiments concerning susceptibility or immuneness to fire-blight.

His idea of finding a root and a trunk that are immune is an excellent one, for with these two factors blight cannot be carried over from one year to another in the orchards, and by being vigilant and removing affected branches from the crown one can pretty well control this blight. He has found that most of the wild species of pears with pubescent foliage are strongly susceptible to blight, like Pyrus salicifolia, P. nivalis, P. betulaefolia, etc.

One species of pear is apparently totally immune, and that is my Pyrus usuriensis; he made 200 inoculations at 8 different dates and not one took! This refers especially to SPI 21880. Prof. Reimer stated that this one introduction is worth all of my work abroad!

Another pear, nearly totally immune, is Pyrus calleryana. The form from the Yangtze Valley seems to be better suited for Oregon than the one from So. China; this last one also seems more susceptible to blight. As regards resistancy to cold, both the Northern and the Southern forms have stood 4° above (Fahr.) at Talent in January, 1916 and the Ichang form has withstood 5 winters in the Arnold Arboretum, Mass.

Besides these two very promising Chinese species of wild pears, there are also a few cultivated varieties coming to the front which show an unusual amount of resistancy to blight. One is the "Old Home" pear, obtained from Farmingdale, Illinois; another is "Surprise" from Missouri; another is Orel No. 15, introduced by Prof. Budd of Iowa, from Russia; still another is Florida sandpear.

first man in the world to test systematically all known species of Pyrus and all cultivated varieties of pears he can obtain in his experiments concerning susceptibility or immunness to fire-blight.

The idea of finding a root and a trunk that are immune is an excellent one, for with these two factors blight cannot be carried over from one year to another in the orchards, and by being vigilant and removing affected branches from the crown one can pretty well control this blight. We now found that most of the wild species of pears with persistent foliage are strongly susceptible to blight, like Pyrus angustifolia, P. arvalis, P. betulaefolia, etc.

The species of pear is apparently totally immune, and that is my Pyrus communis; he made 700 inoculations on 8 different dates and for one body. This makes especially in 1911 1912. Prof. Heimer stated that this one inoculation is worth all of my work abroad.

Another pear, nearly totally immune, is Pyrus ussuriensis. The form from the Amgtse Valley seems to be better suited for Oregon than the one from So. China; this last one also seems more susceptible to blight. As regards resistancy to cold, both the Northern and the Southern forms have stood 4° above (Fahr.) at Talent in January, 1911 and the Johnny form has withstood 3 winters in the Arnold Arboretum, Boston.

Besides these two very promising Chinese species of wild pears, there are also a few cultivated varieties coming to the front which show an unusual amount of resistancy to blight. One is the "Old Home" pear, obtained from Morningside, Illinois; another is "Surprise" from Kansas; another is Ord No. 18, introduced by Prof. Hedd of Iowa, from Sweden; still another is Florida seedpear.

Then there is a pear called Pyrus variolosa (?) and which is a remarkably vigorous grower. Prof. Reimer and Mr. Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum are trying to straighten out this species.

Professor Reimer has originated a totally new method of setting out pear orchards. His idea is to set out seedlings immune to blight in their permanent location; when these seedlings have made a well-developed head with 4 - 7 or 8 main branches, bud every branch to the desired variety in September; when the buds have taken, cut the seedling growth back and from two to three years after that the orchard comes into bearing. The expense is only slightly larger than buying ordinary grafted or budded pear trees from a nursery and one has the satisfaction of knowing exactly what one has, and better than that, the trunk and the roots can never be destroyed by the blight! I have come to believe entirely in Prof. Reimer's ideas and I do wish I had known them before this. I strongly suggest that any of our folks who pass Talent should stop over there long enough to see the remarkable work that is being done there. If you and Mr. Fairchild think it worth while, I would like to see Mr. Waite being informed of what I am writing you here.

Now, to come down to my own work in connection with this blight, I am up against it! Prof. Reimer wants, if possible, 100 lbs. of seeds of P. ussuriensis and P. calleryana (Northern form). I told him that this may prove to be impossible for us to procure; well, we have agreed that 10 lbs. of clean seeds of each species should be the lowest limit. Then he wants all cultivated varieties of Chinese pears, both seeds and scions, for testing in these blight experiments.

What a pity that so many of all of the cultivated varieties of

Then there is a pear called Pyrus variolosa (?) and which is a remarkably vigorous grower. Prof. Heimer and Mr. Mosher of the Arnold Arboretum are trying to straighten out this species.

Professor Heimer has originated a totally new method of setting out pear orchards. His idea is to set out seedlings immediately in their permanent location; when these seedlings have made a well-developed head with 4 - 7 or 8 main branches, bud every branch to the desired variety in September; when the buds have taken, cut the seedling growth back and from two to three years after that the grafted trees bear fruit. The expense is only slightly larger than buying ordinary grafted or budded pear trees from a nursery and one has the satisfaction of knowing exactly what one has, and better than that, the trunk and the roots can never be destroyed by the blight!

I have come to believe entirely in Prof. Heimer's ideas and I do wish I had known them before this. I strongly suggest that any of our fellows who pass Salem should stop over there long enough to see the remarkable work that is being done there. If you and Mr. Fairchild think it worth while, I would like to see Mr. White being informed of what I am writing you here.

Now, to come down to my own work in connection with this blight, I am up against it! Prof. Heimer wants, if possible, 100 lbs. of seeds of Z. mucronata and Y. aciliorvens (Northern form). I told him that this may prove to be impossible for us to procure; well, we have agreed that 10 lbs. of clean seeds of each species should be the lowest limit. Then he wants all cultivated varieties of Chinese pears, both seeds and scions. For testing in these blight experiments.

That makes that so many of all of the cultivated varieties of

pears that I have sent in have become lost. This disease-testing work has opened up an entirely new field for certain introductions from abroad!

Tomorrow morning I hope to leave for Seattle, and six days from now I may be on the wide Pacific Ocean. This is a great trip, Mr. Dorsett, taken in tumultuous times; let us hope everything will go as smoothly as can be hoped for!

I wish I were in Peking already; so much to do and time fleets by so quickly!

I am enclosing an Itinerary Report and two transportation slips; would you kindly hand them over to Mr. Chandler.

With cordial regards, also to everybody in the Office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

P. S. I wired you my address in Seattle.
Personl and official mail can be sent to
me at the address below:

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 19, 1916, 8 p. m.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Your two letters, dated resp. Aug. 22 and 29 reached me all right. I also got the enclosures concerning appointments and dis-appoint-ment, etc., etc. I'll make up my accounts on the S. S. and possibly send them off from Yokohama or from Tokyo; that will put them into your hands pretty quickly.

years that I have spent in Sara Bonner land. This dreamy-lazing-work has opened to my delighted eye fields for mental intoxication free abroad.

Tomorrow morning I leave on Jones for Seattle, and six days later I may be on the side Pacific Ocean. This is a great trip, Mr. Porrell, taken in twelfth time; but no dull everything will go as smoothly as ever by royal rail.

I wish I were in Seattle already; so much is on mind this week by so quickly!

I am enclosing an Literary Digest and two transportation slips; would you kindly send them over to Mr. Sheller.

With cordial regards also to everybody in the office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

T. S. Irwin

T. S. I wind you my address in Seattle.

Personal and official mail can be sent to me at the address below:

c/o American Legion, Seattle, Wash.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 14, 1919, 2 p.m.

Dear Mr. Sheller:

Tom and Jeffers, Lodge Temp. Aug. 29 and 30 received me all right. I also got the multiplex counting equipment and die-equipment, etc., etc. I'll write my accounts on the 6, 7, and totally separate off from Yokohama or from Tokyo; that will not then take quite pretty quickly.

Tonight I received the enclosed bill and envelope from the American Bonding Company of Baltimore. Wasn't this company notified? I understood so from you. Please look into this matter and tell me later on how things stand.

As I wrote Mr. Dorsett some time ago, I received the tripod and personal effects O. K. Many thanks! I noticed by the handwriting on the labels that "Billy" McGhan had packed them up.

Well, another twelve hours and I'll be on my way to the steamer with this ungodly lot of nearly 900 lbs. of baggage. In Heaven a fellow travels without baggage!

Best of wishes to you All,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 19, 1906.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Last night I got in from Bellingham, where I spent two enjoyable and instructive days with Dr. Galloway, Mr. Jueneman, Mr. Gates and others. My! but that new garden is some problem! Great Scott! what stumps! Jueneman deserves credit for his hard work and a promotion when the place is in shape!

The soil seems O. K.; the manure proposition will remain a problem! Some preliminary experiments are necessary to say whether western Chinese conifers and Rhododendrons will thrive. Surrounding vegetation looks promising, tho; that is, where trees make a growth like

Today I received the enclosed bill and envelope from the American Baking Company of Baltimore. Now's this longing notified I mentioned to Cyn yet. Please look into this matter and tell me later on how things stand.

As I write to Samuel some time ago, I received the letter and personal effects of E. Long Beach. I noticed by the inventory on the labels that "Kelly" Robins had packed them up.

Well, another lovely house and I'll be so sad to do without it. With this capacity of nearly 200 lbs. of luggage. In fact a fellow travels without baggage!

Best of wishes to you all.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. BOYLE

c/o American Investment, Baltimore, Md.

Boehlio, Wash., Nov. 19, 1926.

Dear Mr. Darnell:

Just what I yet in from Philadelphia, where I spent two enjoyable and instructive days with Dr. Halsey, Dr. Freeman, Mr. Ruhl and others. Yet had that day glorious in that political "Party Boxes" that charge! Freeman deserves credit for his hard work and a reception when the place is in shape!

The all seems E. E.; the county projection will result a profound. Some preliminary arrangements are necessary to my studies matters Filmore matters and the Alumnae will follow. Corresponding matters look vacation, too; that is, they have been such a great life

there, there is something substantial to soil and climate which may stimulate plants from the cooler regions of western China and from the higher regions of the Himalayas.

As soonas the garden is in shape to receive material, plants should be sent there, for instance, some of Wilson's conifers, Rhododendrons, various Buddleyas; Arundinaria nitida; all species of Corylus; all species of Cerasus from the mountains; all species of crab apples, etc., etc., also Cotoneasters, Viburnums, Ribes, Deutzias, Philadelphus, etc.

The Puget Sound region may some day supply nursery-stock to the eastern states when carried in refrigerator ships thru the Panama Canal.

I received your letter of Aug. 31, 1916, together with a big stack of official and personal mail.

About some remarks of mine which sounded so awfully foreign to you from me. Do you think you know me in all my moods? I do not even know myself! Doctor Smith is the only one in Washington, D. C. who knows a good deal about me and even he knows me only partly! Perhaps I'll disclose more some day, perhaps not, but this is certain, that you may expect suprises from characters like I am. I do wish, however, Mr. Dorsett, that I could borrow your philosophy of looking upon this show! Some day perhaps we shall know more!

I am straight away an awfully busy creature with the receipt of so much mail. Among personal mail there are appeals for assistance which I must settle right away. Strange, but important matters always come up at the very last minute.

there, there is something substantial to soil and climate which may stimulate plants from the cooler regions of western China and from the higher regions of the Himalayas.

As soonas the garden is in shape to receive material, plants should be sent there, for instance, some of Wilson's asters, Polyster-dress, various Dahlias, Trachelospermum jasminoides, all species of Coelogyne, all species of Saxifrage from the mountains, all species of crab apples, etc., etc., also Chinaberry, Viburnum, Alder, Berries, Rhododendrons, etc.

The Puget Sound region may some day supply nursery-stock to the eastern states when carried in refrigerator ships thru the Panama Canal.

I received your letter of Aug. 31, 1916, together with a big stack of delicious western mail.

About some remarks of mine which seemed so awfully foreign to you from me. Do you think you know me in all my moods? I do not even know myself! Never trust is the key-note in humanity, I. e. who knows a good deal about me and even he knows me only partly! Perhaps I'll disclose more some day, perhaps not, but this is certain, that you may expect surprises from character like I am. I do wish, however, ex. marshall, that I could be your philosophy of life. Maybe this about some day perhaps we shall know more!

I am straight away an awfully busy creature with the receipt of so much mail. Among personal mail there are specials for assistance which I must settle right away. Strange, but important matters always come up at the very last minute.

I am also in receipt of one personal and two official telegrams from Mr. Fairchild, the last two concerning Japanese flowering cherries. I'll attend to this business when in Japan.

I enclose a letter from Mr. P. O. Davis, of the Ala. Expt. Sta., asking for new fruits and vegetables. Would you kindly turn it over to somebody who will attend to this? The letter from Dr. Howard, concerning Galls on Celtis, may be filed.

Well, this is all for the present. Another 20 hours or so and I'll be on the briny waves. Good luck and happiness to ou All.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Seattle, Wash. Sept. 19, 1916
9 p. m.

My dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your letter of Sept. 13, 1916 reached me a few hours ago, when I called at the Nippon Yusen Kaisha office to find out whether the Inaba Maru will sail tomorrow at the announced time of 10 a. m. She will and 12 hours from now I hope to be aboard with my pile of baggage.

I am thankful to you for your interest in my recent illness, but I feel quuite all right now, except of course that I have a touch of what the Germans and Swiss call "Heimweh." It seems that it created almost somewhat of a sensation in the Office when I wrote that I felt lonesome. Well, that's no crime! Even wanderers like I, we find it hard

I am also in receipt of one personal and two official letters from Mr. Palmcliff, the last two respectively requesting information. I'll attend to this business when I get home.

I receive a letter from Mr. F. O. Davis, at the Lac Sugi, asking for some fruits and vegetables. Well, you Ubangi type is over to somebody who will attend to that. The letter from Mr. Donald, concerning Julia on Salvia, may be filed.

Well, this is all for the present, except to hope to see I'll be at the Dutch event. Best luck and congratulations to us all.

Yours very sincerely,

Mary C. Wynne

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 22, 1910
2 p.m.

My dear Mr. Palmcliff:

Your letter of Sept. 15, 1910 reached me a few hours ago. c/o I called at the Bizyne Tsung Fighting office to find out whether the Lucha Club will convene at the mentioned time of 10 p. m. on the 23d and 24 hours from now. I hope to be already with my pals of Bermuda.

I am thankful to you for your interest in my recent illness, but I feel quite all right now, except of course that I have a touch of that the Japanese and Swiss call "Chikungo." It seems that it resembled almost exactly of a mosquito in the Office when I wrote that I felt lonesome. Well, that's so quiet! Even musicians like I, we find it hard

to break ties of friendship! And the prospect of having to live again for several years among a race of people with whom one never becomes familiar, after having enjoyed the pleasure of our own white man's civilization for several months, well, that makes one feel lonesome. If I knew I could find a congenial white assistant in China I would feel better, but --now we will have to experiment again with various parties and you only have to go thru old letters of mine to see what difficulties I have had in finding capable and congenial assistants.

My illness was caused by being tired and then becoming overheated in striking an unexpected hot wave. I got feverish, lost appetite almost entirely, could not sleep any more and for a few days I was in that strange borderland where sanity has slipped away and where insanity is entering. It is a dangerous, delirious borderland, and I really was afraid I would become seriously ill. The visions I have had are too strange to describe them; just fancy yourself visiting this earth a million of years ago when Pithecanthropus erectus lived in small families and Aeantropus and all the strange beasts were all around. Well, I went thru it and marvelled. When I began to get better the animals and fishes went away and landscapes and forests came in succession, but not landscapes of today, all was way, way back. I cannot explain all these matters!

My delay will not cause serious consequences as regards obtaining pear seeds. We will get them, but like I wrote Mr. Dorsett, 100 lbs. of clean pear seeds is <u>some</u> job to collect.

When on the S. S. I'll write you a full account of my observations on Prof. Reimer's work, but in my letter to Mr. Dorsett you will get the gist of his work.

to break that unfortunately. And the prospect of having to have people for several years merely a mass of people will when one never becomes familiar, after having enjoyed the pleasure of one's own white mouse civilisation for several months, well, that marks and feel lonesome. If I knew I would find a congenial white mouse relative in Tokyo I would feel better, but --now we will have to experiment again with various varieties and you only have to go thru old letters of mine to see what difficulties I have had in finding congenial companions.

My illness was caused by being tired and then becoming overheated in climbing on temperated hot days. I got feverish, lost appetite almost entirely, could not sleep day nors and for a few days I was in that strange borderland where sanity has slipped away and where insanity is entering. It is a dangerous, delirious borderland, and I really was afraid I would become seriously ill. The visions I have had are too strange to describe them; just fancy yourself visiting this earth a million of years ago when Ichthyosaurus erectus lived in small families and dinosaurus and all the strange beasts were all around. Well, I went thru it and marvelled. When I began to get better the animals and flowers went away and landscapes and trees came in succession, but not landscapes of today, all was wry, wry back. I cannot explain all these matters!

My delay will not cause serious consequences as regards obtaining your seeds. We will get them, but like I wrote Mr. Horsett, 100 lbs. of clean your seeds is some too to collect.

When on the S. S. I'll write you a full account of my observations on Prof. Salmon's work, but in my letter to Mr. Horsett you will get the gist of his work.

I will try to look up Mr. Widler in Kobe, since the Inaba Maru does not go any further, and I may take a boat from there to Tientsin. The Japanese have a service between these two ports every six days. This is apparently quite a recent innovation!

I hear with surprise that Davidia involucrata is hard to propagate. In England they did not find it so, apparently, for Wilson told me that all of Veitch's plants came from a few specimens originally. Let them try green cuttings in September under bell-jars or in very low frames in the shade.

I received your telegrams of Sept. 18 and Sept. 19, concerning getting cherry material. I hope Mr. Suzuki will assist us again. Many thanks for your personal telegram!

I had a very interesting time at Bellingham Sunday and Monday. I discussed many a problem with Dr. Galloway. This is the first time in my life I became somewhat intimate with him and it is worth while!!

Well, we will close now. It will be many weeks before you will get another letter from me. With kindest regards to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Seattle, Wash. Sept. 19, 1916
10 p. m.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Since writing you this afternoon I received two letters from you dated resp. Sept. 5 and Sept. 14, 1916. Letter Sept. 5 has answered itself already more or less.

I will try to look up Mr. Walter in Tobe, since the Dmoe Ilaru does not go any further, and I may take a boat from there to Tientsin. The Japanese have a service between these two ports every six days. This is apparently quite a recent innovation!

I have also surmise that Jutsie Intelligence is hard to propagate. In England they did not find it so, apparently, for Wilson told me that all of Vatich's plants came from a few specimens originally. Let them try green cuttings in September under bell-jars or in very low frames in the shade.

I received your telegrams of Sept. 18 and Sept. 19, concerning getting money related. I hope Mr. Gould will assist us again. Many thanks for your personal telegrams!

I had a very interesting time at Bellingham Sunday and Monday. I discussed many a problem with Mr. Galloway. This is the first time in my life I became somewhat intimate with him and it is worth while!!

Well, we will close now. It will be many weeks before you will get another letter from me. With kindest regards to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank N. Meyer

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Seattle, Wash. Sept. 19, 1916
10 p. m.

Mr. Meyer, Peking:

Came within you this afternoon I received two letters from you dated Aug. 3 and Sept. 14, 1916. Letter Aug. 3 has reached Seattle already more or less.

As regards arranging passage from Wash., D. C. for the S. S. sailing Sept. 10, well, that is much easier said than done. The agent in Portland told me on Sept. 1 that every berth had been taken six weeks ago, so that was in the middle of July. The agents in Wash., D. C. told me that they had to wire to San Francisco to find out whether they could procure a berth for me, so you see we were far from sure in early August that I actually could have sailed on Sept. 10. Don't let us worry about that now. I'll get the seeds, I am sure of that.

As you see I met Dr. Galloway after all and I had some mighty good talks with him. I also went over the Bellingham proposition as I wrote you.

Should any dead limbs be desired of chestnuts at Vancouver, Wash., Mr. A. A. Quarnberg might be written to. Some trees in front of a large Roman Catholic institution close by to the Vancouver Barracks seem to have it pretty badly. Mr. Q. should be sent franks and instructions.

Your letter of Sept. 14 was posted in Washington, D. C. on Sept. 15 at 8:30 p. m. and reached me here in the hotel in Seattle today at 7 p. m. That's pretty quick, isn't it?

Among the letters which I received from Mr. Fred Maskew, there is no letter of introduction from our Secy. of Agriculture, as you announced in your letter of Aug. 18, 1916, which letter I received in duplicate. Could it be that this letter is still in Wash., D. C. I have written Mr. Maskew to send me my mail in Peking from now on. I hope this letter is not lost in the mails.

Would you kindly show the enclosed letter addressed to Mr. Swingle to Mr. Stuntz and then have it sent immediately to Mr. Swingle? The letter from Mr. Rixford also can be shown to Mr. Stuntz and then filed.

As regards Bonaventure-Gaspé's free trade, r. C. for the
f. T. writing Sept. 10, said, that it much easier said than done.
The agent in Halifax tells me so too. I that every barrel had been
taken six weeks ago, so that was in the middle of July. The agents
in Gaspé, r. C. told me that they had to wire to the Dominion if that
all right for they would jeopardy a berth for us, so you see we have far
less done in early August that I actually could have sailed on Sept. 10.
Isn't it so early about that now. I'll get the seals, I am sure of that.

In your note I met Jr. Halfway after all and I had some slightly
good talks with him. I also very over the politicians responsibility of I
wrote you.

Would any dead items be desired at chemists at Vancouver,
Sept., Mr. A. E. Gardiner asks to advise Jr. Such trade is from of
a large Roman Catholic institution also by a the Provincial Lunatic
Asylum is here is pretty hardy. Mr. C. should be sent Director del Instituto.

Your letter of Aug. 18 was posted in Washington, r. C. on
Sept. 10 at 5:00 p. m. and reached me here in the hotel in Seattle
today at 7 p. m. That's pretty quick, isn't it?

Among the letters which I received from Jr. Prod Sudan, there
is an Indian a Indonesian from the Dept. of Agriculture, as you re-
membered in your letter of Aug. 18, 1916, which letter I received in duplicate.
Could it be that this letter is still in Wash., D. C. I have written Mr.
Hadley to send me my mail in Peking from now on. I hope this letter is not
lost in the mails.

Would you kindly show the enclosed letter addressed to
Mr. Bringle to Mr. Stunkn and then have it sent immediately to Mr.
Bringle? The letter from Mr. Hilford also can be shown to Mr. Stunkn
and then filed.

And now we are thru with our "hurry" correspondence and I wish you Good Night.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Hotel Pleasanton
Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 18, 1916.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Tomorrow I may send off these enclosed accounts and sub-vouchers thru the pouch of the American Embassy, if I feel well enough, for I am suffering with a bad attack of nervous sleeplessness, which commenced on the boat, and now having been ashore for almost 12 days it still persists. We had a very rough journey across the Pacific, with only 2 or 3 fine days out of 17. Writing was most of the time impossible and the more as the accomodations were poor and the spirit among the small number of very mixed passengers was not of the best. So here I have now made out my accounts and there are a few difficult items among them, which may give us quite some trouble.

For instance, when I was ill in Minneapolis, my baggage was stored at the R. R. Sta. and to my surprise they charged me $16.25 storage. How will the Comptroller consider this item?

I knew from other cases that when a man is ill on a trip and he cannot do any work, he is not allowed to charge hotel expenses, so out of the 11 days that I was in Minneapolis I have charged only for the three days that I did work, but I enclose the other bill also for safety's sake.

The receipt for $48.30 on excess baggage in Mandan on Aug. 29, 1916 is written in pencil, but there was no time to hunt up better material for it takes some time to attend to 13 pieces of rough baggage at a small railway station.

I enclose the receipts from the Seward Hotel in Portland, Ore., because this item of $3.50 for hauling baggage appears On one.

Hotel Stevenson
Houston, Texas, Oct. 12, 1931.

Mr. Chairman:

Yesterday I was asked if there realized monetary and economic loss the people of the American Country. If I feel well enough, for I am suffering with a bad attack of nervous exhaustion, which announced on the road, and has lasted for about 21 days it still persists. We had a very rough journey across the Pacific, with only 2 or 3 fine days out of 17. Nothing was much of the time impossible and the more as the accommodations were poor and the drinks among the small number of very mixed passengers was not of the best. So here I have now made out my accounts and there are a few difficult items among them, which may give us quite some trouble.

For instance, when I was ill in Honolulu, my business was closed at the R. G. Ill. had to my survive lady chargeé de affaires. Now will the Comptroller question this item?

I have from other sums that when a man is ill as a lady and he cannot do any work, he is not allowed to charge hotel expenses, so out of the 21 days that I was in Minneapolis I have charged only for the three days that I did work, but I enclose the other bill also for safety's sake.

The receipt for $45.30 on excess baggage in Honolulu on Aug. 30, 1918 is written in pencil, but there was no time to hunt up better material for it takes some time to attend to 17 pieces of rough baggage at a small railway station.

I enclose the receipts from the Imperial Hotel in Portland, Ore., because this item of $2.50 for hauling baggage appears on one.

In Seattle I had left my baggage in the room, expecting to come back from Bellingham the same evening, and of course, when I couldn't come back I had to pay for it, as you will see by the bill from the Busch Hotel. You will also notice laundry and transfer charges on it. The worries connected with so much bulky baggage have been exceedingly troublesome, and the next time a fellow would act wiser in sending it by express; of course, that is, when there are no R. R. strikes in the air!

I didn't keep copies of the few official telegrams I sent; I trust you can find them in the files. I sent off several telegrams in connection with getting passage on a boat. I enclose a few for curiosity's sake.

Then I am returning the two transportation-requests books. You surely will need them.

By the way, should anyone ask why I took a R. R. ticket to Talent, Ore. and had no lodgings there, the explanation is that Talent is a poor hole and Professor Reimer took me kindly down to a better town (Medford) in his automobile.

Please also find enclosed one sheet of an itinerary report. I didn't think it necessary to make a daily report just how bad the weather was and how people were gossiping for lack of better things.

Well, this is all for the present. Perhaps some rest may come tonight, for this is torture.

With best regards to you all,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

In Seattle I had left my baggage in the room, expecting to come back here Saturday for some overalls, and of course, when I wanted them that I had to pay for it, as you will see by the bill from the hotel. The will also notice laundry and transfer charges on it. The wire also connected with no such bulky baggage here then unexpectedly irrelevant, and the next time a fellow could not wait to weight it by express; of course, that is, when there are no I. S. spies in the air!

I didn't know anyone of the far official relations I met; I think you are the first from the film. I met all several fellows in connection with getting passage on a boat. I mention a few the majority's sake.

Then I am returning the two Lojan-Schwartz-Kuntz coats. You already will send them.

By the way, should anyone ask why I took a M. T. ticket to Talcal, Ore. and had no lodging there, the explanation is that Talcal is a poor site and Pre(sident) Tabor has no studio here by a better term (Pathos) in his epicomedie.

Please give that enclosed one dozen of my literary report.

I didn't think it necessary to make a daily report but has had the weather was and how people were quartering for lack of better things.

Well, this is all for the present. Trust you are real my come soonest, for this is torture.

With best regards to you all,

Very sincerely Yours,

PAUL E. [illegible]

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 19, 1916
8 p. m.

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

Several times I have attempted to write youm letter, but as many times I tore up again the attempts, for I could not proceed far before becoming dissatisfied with what I had stated.

Well, to give you some idea how life has treated me of late, I can say: not of the best! We had a long, stormy journey across the Pacific and a small number of passengers, among which all sorts of nationalities, and the "atmosphere" was not altogether one of entire peace. Manifestations of race-feeling were not uncommon and so were intrigues and little scandals. The boat (Inaba Maru) is a small one, not built for first-class traffic; no amusements were provided beyond a few very primitive ones and the ship was run over by roaches which persisted in being found in the milk and even in dishes. Well, with the rough weather, cramped quarters and non-social atmosphere, the whole trip was a waste of time.

Various reports that I intended to write were never put down and several passengers felt at the end of the trip not in the best of conditio n, among which I was also. After a few dinners ashore, some toxic developments set in and I began to feel out of order, with some light fever, loss of appetite and insomnia and this last especially I dread terribly. I am getting again over it, and by not taking any coffee, tea, etc. I feel much better.

We get such things from time to time and one realizes the truth of the saying that "at the age of 40 one is either in his grave or- one is a physician." However, what has to come must come, and the more fatalistic one becomes the easier things pass off. We even had

Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 10, 1916
8 p. m.

Dear Dr. Hardwick:

Several times I have attempted to write you a letter, but so many times I have up again the attempts, for I could not proceed for before becoming disgusted with what I had started.

Well, to give you some idea how life has treated me of late, I commence: most of the best. We had a long, stormy journey across the Pacific and a small number of narrowly, some with all sorts of misfortunes, and the "stowaways" were not altogether one of entire peace. Multitudes of respectables were seasick and in more intrigues and little scandals. The boat (Indo Maru) is a small one, not built for first-class traffic; no amusements were provided beyond a few very petty dances and the ship was run over by rascals which participated in being found in the milk and eggs in China. Well, the rough weather, cramped quarters and two-weekly storms, the whole trip was a waste of time.

Perhaps regards that I intended to write some more but down and several passengers fell at the end of the trip and in the hunt of possible [illegible] I was also. After a [illegible] stable developments set in and I began to feel out of order, with some light fever, loss of appetite and lassitude. [illegible] I had especially [illegible] I found terribly. I am getting again over it, and by not taking any medicine, too, when I feel much better.

We get such things from time to time and one realizes the truth of the saying that "at the age of 40 man is either in his grave or an idiot." Therefore, [illegible] like to [illegible] and [illegible] were fulfilled and because the [illegible] things pass off. We were had

a passenger aboard who was ill and the clever (?) Japanese doctor said it was fever and when he landed he complained about his throat and upon being examined in the hospital it was found to be Diphtheria! and he had to stay in the hospital for many days, but he got over it again. I only hope that the several children aboard of the ship are not going to develop this disease after they went on their further journeys. Well, this is mere gossip and now we have to discuss some problems.

A few days ago I received a letter from the American Consul in Kobe, stating that a cablegram had been received at the American Embassy in Tokyo from the Department of State, reading: I beg to inform you that it is considered important that you obtain before February Muezzin (?) seeds from Ichiro and from Chingteh.

I went today to see Mr. Post Wheeler, Charge d'Affaires, in Tokyo, of our Embassy, to try and find out whether somebody had not made a mistake, but-- the original in code gives, translated, these strange words. Mr. Wheeler has asked for repetition of these words and by tomorrow afternoon we may know. What are Muezzin-seeds and where are Ichiro and Chengteh?

Tonight at 7 p. m. I received two letters from you, both dated Sept. 18, 1916 and addressed to me c/o American Consul, Yokohama, Japan. The one treats the question of named varieties of Japanese peppermints to be gotten for Dr. Stockberger. Well, I'll try to get them.

The other letter repeats the telegram about cherry seeds to be gotten. Well, on Oct. 10 I had spoken to Mr. Suzuki about this matter and he informed me that when the request came the season was over already and we have to wait until next year.

a predatory element who was ill and the figure (?) [illegible] Jupiter said it was Trevor and then he tumbled he [illegible] about this [illegible] and upon being examined in the hospital it was found to be [illegible] and he had to stay in the hospital for many days, and he [illegible] over it again. I only hope that the several [illegible] should of the city not going to develop this disease after they went on their further journey. Well, this is more gossip and now we have to discuss some problems.

A few days ago I received a letter from the American Embassy in Tokyo, stating that a [illegible] had been received at the American Embassy in Tokyo from the Department of State, reading: I beg to inform you that it is considered important that you obtain before [illegible] any [illegible] (?) [illegible] from [illegible].

I wish [illegible] is an [illegible], not [illegible], in Tokyo, or [illegible], to try and find out whether [illegible] had not [illegible] [illegible] — the original is not given, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

This afternoon I saw Mr. Watase in Tokyo and he told me that same thing, only he has sent us last month about 10 pounds of seeds of Prunus sargentii. I hope this has arrived by now. Mr. W. informed me that under the name "Yama-zakura," which means "Mountain cherry" or "wild cherry" various species are known; in other words, the "Yama-zakura" from Tokyo is a different species from the Yama-zakura from Northern Hondo or Hokkaido. To him at least 4 or 5 distinct wild cherries are known. This is interesting news! I wish I had my copy now of Wilson's Cherries of Japan, which is at In the Woods, to see what Wilson says about this. You had better look it up. Mr. Watase said that on Mount Fuji a distinct wild species occurs called Fuji-zakura.

I asked him to collect seeds of all these wild cherries for us, as many as he can, but I said that you will write him a letter instructingmso. Please do this!

I found Mr. Watase a very interesting man, much more so than Mr. Suzuki and apparently more interested in the scientific side of our work. Mr. W. gave me some grapes to sample which were very sweet and perfectly adapted to the Tokyo climate. They are of a lightpurple or rosy-purple color, free-skin and very juicy; clusters large, individual berries often not very large. Japanese name: Kosho-bodo. (I am not dead sure that I spelled this right). Have we got this variety already? If not, Mr. Watase is willing to send us cuttings.

We discussed the question of pucker in persimmons and Mr. W. said that non-astringent varieties often become astringent when transplanted in other localities. The Tane-nashi, puckerless around Tokyo, becomes puckery in North Hondo. So here we have Mr. Hume's theory repeated as regards our Tamopan.

[illegible] Duke Wrenbury I saw in Mr. Gibson in Tokyo and he told me I'd some things, only he was so [illegible] about it [illegible] Japan Magazine. I hope this has arrived by now. Mr. K. [illegible] [illegible] under the name "Tomo-[illegible]," which means "[illegible] [illegible] delivery" [illegible] operation are [illegible]; in other words, the "Tomo-[illegible]-from Tokyo is a different [illegible] from the Tomo-[illegible] from Northern Korea or Hokkaido. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. W. states that there is now also much chestnut blight in Europe. I didn't know that. If that is so, the genus Castanea is coming to its end on this globe.

Mr. W. asked me whether we could not send him some official Department labels when he send us cherry seeds next summer, as it will save him a lot of trouble with the local quarantine board. I told him I wasn't sure that we could do so, but I would put it up to you. What do you think about it? I think it is safe.

Mr. W. has a plantation in South Formosa and is going in for tropical fruits. I discussed mangos, avocados, lychees, etc., etc., with him. He will write to Florida nurserymen for catalogues. I am sorry I never met him before; I might have found out a whole lot more about Japanese products. He told me a. o. that his firm imports their Pai tsai seeds from Shantung, as the Japanese grown seed is not true to type.

About your other questions in regard to the suitability of Prunus sargentii stock I cannot say much. I will have to ask various parties. That a host can be made hardier by a cold-resistant stock is proven in the Citrus trifoliata case, where the last makes its host 10 degrees hardier in North Florida. Of course, in that case the graft is an evergreen while in cherries they are not.

I have given Mr. Suzuke a written order for the 17 varieties of flowering cherries as mentioned in your telegram to me of Sept. 19, 1910 and with Mr. Post Wheeler I have arranged to have them sent thru the Embassy mail pouch.

I will probably stay a few days around Tokyo and Yokohama, then I'll go by train to Kobe and then by a 7 days boat journey from there to Tientsin. And so life goes!

Mr. K. states that there is now also much abnormal blight in Europe. I didn't know that. If that is so, the game Gastonos is coming to life and on this globe.

Mr. K. asked me whether we could not send him some official Department labels when he send us cherry seeds next summer, as it will save him a lot of trouble with the local quarantine board. I told him I wasn't sure that we could do so, but I would put it up to you. What do you think about it? I think it is safe.

Mr. K. has a plantation in South Morocco and is going in for tropical fruits. I discussed mangos, avocados, lychees, etc., etc., with him. He will write to Florida nurserymen for catalogues. I am sorry I have not his letter; I might have found out a little lot more about Japanese varieties. He said he e. g. thought they improve their fat tail seeds from flowering, as the Japanese grown seed is not true to type.

Some more other questions in regard to the availability of [illegible] that I cannot now recall. I will have to be not working parties. That a book can be made by a collaborated attack is proven in the [illegible] case, where the last volume has lost 10 degrees latitude in South Florida. Of course, in that case the profit is so enormous while in citrus they are not.

I have given Dr. Savile a written order for the 17 varieties of flowering shrubs in question in your telegram to me of Sept. 19, 1927 and with Dr. Savile I have arranged to have them sent there the Nursery mail people.

I will probably stay a few days around Sept. 1st Tuesday, then I'll go by train to Cuba and then by a 7 days boat journey from there to Florida. And so life goes!

Mr. Ballentine, a secretary of our Embassy, will take my accounts with him and mail them in Frisco. We are going to employ again old fashioned ways of carrying mails.

With kindest regards to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 20, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Among my notes I found a short scribble from you in blue pencil: Meyer to investigate Momme pickle industry of Japan.

Yesterday afternoon I asked Mr. Watase about this and he gave me the following description: Pick fruits when full grown but before they are quite ripe; they must be still hard; soak in a tub with water for 24 hours; drain off water, take salt and mix 1/3 salt to 2/3 fruits in quantity; mixed that way let them stand for a period from 5-7 days. Should the weather be cool, 7 days will make them right; should it be warm, 5 days is enough. Leaves of the red-leaved variety of Perilla nankinensis should be mixed among them.

After this salting process the fruits are taken out and spread out in the sun to dry, then the juice of the salted red perilla is sprinkled over them by squeezing a handful of them and the fruits turned over. Every day this process is repeated and after 3 to 5 days they are put up in vessels in moderately weak brine, perilla leaves mixed among them and in this way the product can be kept almost indefinitely. Mr. Watase was shown fruits said to be 100 years

Mr. Hallmiles, a secretary of our Company, will take my accounts with him and will then go to Frisco. We are going to employ Julia via railroad says of everyday mails.

This letter copied to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MOYER

c/o Aurelia Hopkins, Pasadena, Calif.

Pasadena, Calif. Oct. 20, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Among my notes I found a short scribble from you in Sine (?): Hope to investigate some yields industry at Japan.

Yesterday afternoon I asked Mr. Yatese about this and he gave me the following description: Fig fruits when full green but before they are quite ripe; they must be still hard; soak in a tub with water for 24 hours; drain off water, take salt and mix 1/3 salt to 2/3 fruits in quantity; mixed that way let them stand for a period from 3-7 days. Should the weather be cool, 7 days will make them right; should it be warm, 3 days is enough. Leaves of the red-leaved variety of Ficus carica should be mixed among them.

After this salting process the fruits are taken out and spread out in the sun to dry, then the juice of the salted red perilla is sprinkled over them by squeezing a handful of them and the fruits turned over. Every day this process is repeated and after 3 to 5 days they are put up in vessels in moderately warm brine, perilla leaves mixed among them and in this way the product can be kept almost indefinitely. Mr. Yatese was shown fruits said to be 100 years

old. Mr. W. and I, when we were talking abouut it, both got the water freely flowing in our mouths. "Yes," Mr. W. said, "our famous deceased General Nogi used to say to his soldiers on a hot day in the Manchurian campaign, when there was no water in sight, 'Boys, how would you like to have now some nice pickled mume's?' and nobody after that complained about thirst.

I hope this recipe may be of use to you. By the way, if you go to the Nanking restaurant on 9th St., you can get there some very fine preserved mume fruits; they call them "Ching mae" and they are a high class delicacy in old Cathay.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Kobe, Japan, Oct. 25, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have been making inquiries into the peppermint situation, but on the whole with negative results. You may remember you asked me for peppermint roots for Dr. Stockberger in your letterof Sept. 18, 1916.

Well, I first saw the American Vice Consul about the roots that they sent in 1911 (No. 35167). He did not know, but he sent for the gardener from whom they had obtained them. This man first sent his wife, because it was rainy weather yesterday, but in the afternoon he showed up himself. He said there were three kinds grown in

oil. Mr. K. and I, then on our bridal tour, it happened, put the water freely flowing in our mouths. "Yes," Mr. K. said, "our famous deceased General Hogi used to say to his soldiers on a hot day in the Manchurian campaign, when there was no water in sight, 'Boys, how would you like to have now some nice pickled mume?' and nobody after that complained about thirst.

I hope this recipe may be of use to you. By the way, if you go to the Nomiya restaurant on 5th St., you can get there some very fine preserved mume fruits; they call them "Ishiya mume" and they are a high class delicacy in old Satsuma.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MOYER

c/o American Consulate, Fukuoka, Japan

Kobe, Japan, Oct. 30, 1916.

Dear Mr. Moyer:

These last days I have been making inquiries into the peppermint situation, but as the chale with negative results. You may remember you asked me for peppermint roots for Mr. Hammerer in your letter of Sept. 16, 1916.

Well, I first saw the American Vice Consul about the roots that they sent in 1911 (No. 32167). He did not know, but he sent for the gardener from whom they had obtained them. This he first went his self, because it was rainy weather yesterday, but he then soon he showed up himself. He said there were three kinds grown in

this part of Japan and the kind he obtained for the Consul was the best. He said that to go to the peppermint farms and come back again would take two days. He did not know varietal names at all and proved to be quite useless for giving further information.

I then went to the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade for information, but there I couldn't get anything beyond the intelligence that the peppermint oil from Hokkaido is considered better than the local product.

Then I visited the firm of McKay & Co. (a firm exporting mint oil) several times and met a Japanese who is dealing in mint oil. This man told me that there is only one variety of mint and that the quality of the oil depends upon the care that is bestowed in the process of getting the oil out of the leaves. The mint is simply called "Hakka" and he had never heard of varieties. Mint farms exist in the vicinity of Okayama, 3-4 hours by train to the west of Kobe.

I then saw a specialist in the great firm of Suzuki & Co., No. 1, Chome, Higashi Kawasaki Cho, wholesale dealers in oils and drugs, and this gentleman told me that there is only one variety grown in Japan, but since they have three crops a year and since the product of these crops varies considerably, people might think there are several kinds of peppermint, but this is not so.

Well, I had to give it up. Had I had more time at my disposal I would have visited the farms, but as my boat leaves for China tomorrow morning, I cannot do so. This, however, is a nice piece of work to do for a young fellow who wants to train himself into an efficient agricultural explorer. I hope to retire from this work after some years and a young, healthy and intelligent fellow ought to continue this work in Asia.

this part of Japan and the train is scheduled for the second and the last. He said that it is up to the prefectural flows and come back again would take two days. He did not take varietal names at all and proved to be quite unfamiliar for giving Mr-Kiku information.

I then went to the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade for information, but there I really got anything beyond the intelligence that the peppermint oil from Kobenia is considered better than the local product.

Then I visited the firm of McKay & Co. (a firm exporting mint oil) several times and a Japanese who is really in real oil. This man told me that there is only one variety of mint and that the quality of the oil depends upon the care that is bestowed in the process of getting the oil out of the leaves. The mint is simply called "Hakka" and he had never heard of varieties. Mint farms exist in the vicinity of Okayama, 3-4 hours by train to the west of Kobe.

I then saw a specialist in the great firm of Suzuki & Co., Mr. I. Ohoma, Higashi Kawasaki Cho, wholesale dealers in oils and drugs, and this gentleman told me that there is only one variety grown in Japan, but since they have three crops a year that since the product of these crops varies considerably, people make that there are several kinds of peppermint, but this is not so.

Well, I had to give it up. But I had also tried to dispose I would have visited the farms, but as my boat leaves for China tomorrow morning, I cannot do so. This, however, is a nice place of work to do for a young fellow who wants to train himself into an efficient agricultural explorer. I hope to retire from this work after the present and a young, healthy and intelligent fellow might to continue this work in Asia.

One thing I would suggest to Dr. Stockberger, viz.: if there are varieties of peppermint, and if these varieties individually differ as regards quantity and quality of oil, why not do as in sugar beets and in sugar cane and collect seeds and sow them out, testing each individual plant by itself! Perhaps some better types will be evolved than we possess now!

In the American Consulate I saw a report on peppermint from the hand of Consul Hunter Sharp, addressed to the Asst. Secretary of State, Was., D. C., dated Kobe, Japan, Nov. 23, 1906. Dr. Stockberger might be interested in obtaining a copy from it, if he has not got it already.

In your letter of Sept. 15 you ask me to find out about Mr. Ully Widler, who apparently had established an office in Kobe. Well, I inquired for him at the following places: the American Consul; the British Consul; the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade; some wholesale and retail druggists, but nobody knows of him. His name is neither in the Directory nor in the Register of business men in Kobe, so it seems almost sure that he is not here. I am sorry, for he might have been of considerable assistance to us in several matters.

Then I received a telegram from Mr. Post Wheeler, our Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, that Muezzin seeds are pear seeds; Ichiro is Ichang while Chingteh remains the same. I suppose Pyrus calleryana is meant, which Prof. Reimer is so anxious to obtain in large quantities. I really wonder why I should have been cabled about this; a letter would have been just as good, for there is enough time yet.

I have not been able to find anybody to talk to about the cherry-stock problems. The Suzuki brothers were out last Saturday for a

One thing I would suggest to Mr. Stockbenger, viz., if there are varieties of persimmon, and if there were other in relation to as regards quality and quality of oil, why not do as in sugar beets and in sugar cane and cotton and so forth and, having such individual plant by itself. Perhaps some better types will be evolved than we possess now!

In the meantime Dewalole I saw a report on persimmon from the Dept of Naval Medical Stud, attached to the Nav. Secretary of State, Wash., D. C., Naval Med. Japan, Nov. 23, 1906. Mr. Stockbenger might be interested in obtaining a copy from it, if he has not got it already.

Mr. Your letter of Sept. 10 you ask me to find out about Mr. [illegible], the [illegible] and [illegible] in Kobe. Well, I inquired for him at the following places: the American Consul; the British Consul; the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade; some wholesale and retail druggists, but nobody knows of him. His name is neither in the Directory nor in the Register of business men in Kobe, so it seems almost sure that he is not here. I am sorry, for he might have been of considerable assistance to me in several matters.

Then I received a telegram from Mr. Jos Shaler, our Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo, that Secretary Root [illegible] leave in [illegible] while [illegible] remain the week. I [illegible] Mr. Root [illegible] is worth, with Prof. Palmer is so anxious to obtain in large quantities. I really wonder why I should have been called about this; a letter would have been just as good, for there is enough time yet.

I have had time this day (Oct 4/Sep) to talk to Agent the [illegible]-stock problem. The Bundi [illegible] were not last Saturday for a

several days trip and I left Yokohama last Sunday and here there is no one to talk "shop" about such matters. One would have to stay a long time in Japan to settle such questions. Please make a note about such affairs so as to put them into the hands of a person going to explore Japan.

I bought my ticket for Taku and tomorrow morning I hope to leave for China on a small Japanese boat; on Nov. 1 I possibly may land in Peking, where much work awaits me. I rather would have gone overland to Peking, but then what about my baggage? It is a four days trip from here, and they would charge me something fierce for these 900 pounds of stuff that I carry along. Now I probably pay either nothing at all, as from Seattle to Kobe, or very little.

Well, from Peking, I'll let you hear as soon as I can.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

POST CARD

Kobe, Japan. Oct. 25, 1916.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I have been in Japan for over two weeks, but tomorrow I hope to leave again by a small Japanese S.S. for Taku, North China. We have alternate rainy and dry weather, a state of things which is said to be unusual in Japan in October, which ought to be dry and sunny. With best of regards, also to everybody,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

several days ago and I left Jacksonville last Monday but hope first to be able to kill "plenty" about such matters. Can still have to stay a long time in Atlanta to settle such questions. Please give a late choice such affairs as to let that take the hands of a person going to medical school.

I thought my thanks for this and whatever would I have to leave for Ohio in a small discourse hence; as for, I possibly may have to finish, where such work usually are. I realize only that everyone to finding, but have also about my business. It is a fine day, hot; from here, and they would charge me something from the times not remove of what that I worry about. Now I probably may without making at all, as from Jacksonville to home, or very little.

Well, from Mobile, will let you know as soon as I can.

Yours very sincerely,

Yours sincerely yours,

Miss Jessie Lumpkin, Mobile, Ala.

PLEAS C. ADAMS

Post card

Rome, Ga., Jan. 20, 1916.

Dear Dr. Jewell:

I have been in Rome Dr. and his wife, and therefore I hope to leave again by a small discount T.A. for Ohio, South Dakota. In have although study and my business, a state of things which is said to be remained in Rome in January, which hard to be dry and sunny. Big bear of hospital, also in everybody.

Yours very sincerely,

Pleas C. Adams

S. S. Santo Maru, near
Maji, Japan

Oct. 27, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

There is a saying; "better late than never" and so it is with this report which I was intending to write on the "Inaba Maru" but which I attempt now on the "Santo Maru". This last name sounds more peaceful, so let us hope the sea will not become too rough.

Well, to begin with the beginning. On Aug. 17, 1916, a very hot, sultry day, I arrived in Minneapolis, Minn. and went to the Agricultural Expt. Station at St. Anthony Park. I found pretty near everybody gone on their vacations and therefore obtained but little solid information.

However, Mr. Fred E. Haroldson, the headgardener, showed me over the plot of land where the new introductions are being grown. As nearly everywhere, Amygdalus davidiana does very well and so do the poplars and willows from N. China. Vitex incisa freezes back every year and tho sprouting up again, is not quite in its element. When I was here several years ago Prof. Leroy Cady told me, that when I should come back some years hence they would have an arboretum. Well, as yet there is nothing of the kind and apparently no beginning has been made as yet.

On Firday, Aug. 18. I had a look over some of the parks in Minneapolis; things looked very fine, in fact much better than in Washington, D. C. where neglect is in evidence almost in every public ground.

Cannas especially were brilliant and it is interesting to note how this plant is pushed further and further northward, like maize, watermelons, tomatoes and so many another domesticated plant.

S. S. Santo Maru, near
Moji, Japan

Oct. 27, 1916.

Dear Mr. Pakrovskii:

There is a saying, "better late than never" and so it is with this report which I was intending to write on the "Lambe Maru" but which I attempt now on the "Santo Maru". This last name sounds more peaceful, so let us hope the sea will not become too rough.

Well, to begin with the beginning. On Aug. 17, 1916, a very hot, sultry day, I arrived in Minneapolis, Minn. and went to the Agricultural Dept. Station at St. Anthony Park. I found pretty poor everybodies on their vacations and therefore obtained but little solid information.

However, Mr. Fred E. Hardison, the headgardener, showed me over the plot of land where the new introductions are being grown. As nearly everywhere, Japanese [illegible] does very well and so do the poplars and willows from N. China. Vitex incisa freezes back every year and the sprouting up again, is not quite in its element. When I was there several years ago Prof. Leroy Cady told me, that when I should come back some years hence they would have an arboretum. Well, as yet there is nothing of the kind and apparently no beginning has been made as yet.

On Friday, Aug. 18, I had a look over some of the parks in Minneapolis; things looked very fine, in fact much better than in Washington, D. C. where neglect is in evidence almost in every public ground.

Cannas especially were brilliant and it is interesting to note how this plant is pushed further and further northward, like maize, watermelons, tomatoes and so many another Americanized plant.

Sat. Aug. 19, another fearfully hot day, saw me leave for Dumbra Heights near Minneapolis and from there to the Fruit Breeding Farm near Excelsior. Here I met Mr. Chas. Haroldson, who used to be with Prof. Hansen at Brookings, S. Dak. He showed his plum-hybrids, of which there are some 4,000 odd specimens; few, however, produce really first class fruits, altho for preserves many are most excellent. Some very interesting crosses were those between the compass cherry and the apricot; another between the sand-cherry and the peach, another between the sand-cherry (Prunus besseyi) and the apricot, which fruits at times, altho the fruits that I tasted had no economic value. A hybrid between Amygdalus nana and the peach produces an abundance of blossoms and is quite ornamental when in bloom, but as yet it has not produced a single fruit. I would advise you to write to Mr. Haroldson for a few scions of this plant and graft them on Davidiana peach.

Mr. H. is also experimenting with pears. Ordinary pears fail out of doors either from blight or from frosts. Out of a lot of 3,000 seedlings of Pyrus ussuriensis obtained from Manchuria, only 3 plants survived, the rest were killed by blight. (I showed Prof. Reimer a few leaves of one of these trees that survived and he said that it was not the genuine P. ussuriensis which I had sent in from Shing lung shan, SPI 21880

Mr. H. is also working with berries of all kinds, his results have not been very definite with the exception of strawberries where he has been very fortunate in having obtained No. 1017 a variety eminently suited to the Upper Mississippi, Valley regions and which is more or less ever-bearing or at least Spring and Fall-bearing.

The work that Mr. H. is doing is most interesting altho he has gone in for too many different things and as a result he is being "swamped" now.

Oct. Aug. 10, another beautiful hot day, got up later for Jacob's delights were Minneapolis and flew down to the Twin Cities from near Lucelaire. Here I met Dr. Wenz, horticulturist, who used to be with Prof. Hansen at Brookings, S. Dak. He showed his Ulmus-hybrids, of which there are some 4,000 and crossbreds few, however, rather mostly first class fruits, altho for preserves they are not excellent. Some very interesting crosses were those between the Russian elmes and the americana another between the red-elmes and the [illegible] another between the red-elmes (Prunus besseyi) and the nutkat, which fruits at times, altho the fruits that I tasted had no economic value. A hybrid between Amorphia nana and the [illegible] produces an abundance of blossoms and is quite ornamental when in bloom, but as yet it has not produced a single fruit. I would advise you to write to Mr. Hansen for a few scions of this plant and graft them on Davidiana peach.

Mr. H. is also experimenting with pecans. Ordinary pecans fall out of doors either from blight or from frosts. Out of a lot of 5,000 seedlings of Prunus americana obtained from Minnesota, only 3 plants survived, the rest were killed by blight. (I showed Prof. Palmer a few leaves of one of these trees that survived and he said that it was not the genuine P. americana which I had sent in from Shing Long Chen, [illegible]

Mr. H. is also working with berries of all kinds, his results have not been very definite with the exception of strawberries where he has been very fortunate in having obtained Ex. 1017 a variety eminently suited to the Upper Mississippi Valley regions and which is more or less ever-bearing or at least fruiting and fall-bearing.

The work that Mr. H. is doing is most interesting altho he has gone in for too many different things and as a result he is being "swamped" now.

There is enough work there at that breeding farm to keep half a dozen men busy. One thing has been neglected especially viz. to keep on making photographic records of all what has been accomplished!

From Sund. Aug. 20, until Aug. 27. I was ill in Minneapolis, but on Mond. Aug. 28. I left for Mandan, N. Dak. where on Mond. Aug. 29. I inspected "the Farm". Mr. Petersen and Mr. Pfaender took charge of me for the whole day and I was shown over the greater part of the property. To my intense surprise I found that several large specimens of Ulmus pumila had had their tops winterkilled and also the tops of outerbranches. Nothing really serious, but still, I did not like to see this. Some specimens, however, were perfectly unhurt and by some selections I think a strain could be obtained absolutely hardy in the uncongenial climate of North Dakota.

The plants I obtained all came from Peking where temperatures do not go down very low, should we be able to get seeds or plants from Harbin or Kirin, we likely will have a still hardier strain.

Poplus simonii, as seen at Mandan suffers from canker, as everywhere; it seems to be a desirable tree tho for the North West.

Amygdalus davidiana, like everywhere, is hardy, drouth-resistant and immune to ills which damages other trees. It has not flowered as yet in Mandan, altho they are anxiously awaiting that event. Its foliage and habits are such that it may grow in favor as an ornamental tree around homes in the North West; it can also be grown as a shelter tree.

The great hopes, however, that Messrs. Petersen and Pfaender are cherishing are, that it may hybridize with the peach and sup ly them with at least a somewhat hardy peach. I told them that by using Prunus

There is enough work there at that breeding farm to keep half a dozen men busy. One thing has been neglected especially via. to have an exhaustive photographic records of all what has been accomplished.

Fire Island, Aug. 25, until Aug. 27. I was till in Minneapolis, but on Wed. Aug. 20. I left the Museum, M. Pat. Owen on Mond. Aug. 23. I inspected "the Farm". Mr. Peterson and Mr. Fraender took charge of me for the whole day and I was shown over the greater part of the property. In my interview yesterday I heard that several large specimens of Pinus pumila had had their tops winterkilled and also the tops of Juniperus. Nothing really serious, but still, I did not like to see this. Some specimens, however, were perfectly robust and by some calculation I think a return could be obtained absolutely safe in the uncongenial climate of North Dakota.

The plants I obtained all came from Poking where temperatures do not go down very low, should we be able to get seeds or plants from Harbin or Kirin, we likely will have a still better return.

Pinus cembra, as seen at Mendon suffers from cankor, as everywhere; it seems to be a desirable tree too for the North West.

Juniperus virginiana, like everywhere, is hardy, drought-resistant and immune to blis which damages other trees. It has not flowered as yet in Mendon, altho they are markedly swelling that event. The foliage and habits are such that it may give in time an excellent tree crown in the Dust Bowl; it can also be grown as a shelter tree.

The great honey locust, however, not hardy. Pinus ponderosa is therefore overlooking very, that it may hybridize with the pecan and supply them with at least a greater hardy pecan. I will then need to raise Pinus

besseyi, A. nan& A. davidiana and the peach as parents they robably will get what they want. It certainly is a most fascinating idea to breed a peach perfectly suited to cold and semi-arid climates, there in North Dakota. We will get it some day, altho you and I may have left our bodies already to become part of mother earth.

The shelterbelts at Mandan are a very interesting problem. They have three main points to consider, viz. hardyness, quickness of growth and resistancy to drouth! When one realizes that nobody everyhas tried to solve this problem in the N. W. in a scientific way, then the preliminary results on "the Farm" are truly astonishing! To a person like myself, who inspected, in company with Mr. Borsett and Prof. Corbett, a barren tract of land in the fall of 1912 and then coming back in summer 1918 and seeing little forests of poplars, ashes, willows, elms, etc., all thriving luxuriously really is something marvellous!

Another item of interest is the fact that many vegetables succeed well, while formerly even experts said that no vegetables can be made to grow on the plains of North Dakota.

I saw excellent Tomatoes, Eggplants, Sweet corn, beans etc., while certain varieties of watermelons and musk-melons ripen even in the open. It is a living wonder even to the present settlers how Maize is slowly, but steadily winning its way northward. True, the varieties seen do not grow as tall as in Iowa or Illinois, but they ripen so much the earlier.

Messrs. Petersen and Pfaender as well as Mr. Haroldson are unanimous in their desires for more kinds of hardy fruits. Anything that is edible is appreciated!

Dakota. A. Mr. R. Hamilton and his people as farmers they probably will get what they want. It certainly is a most fascinating idea to breed a [illegible] perfectly suited to cold and semi-arid climates, there in North Dakota. We will get it some day, altho you and I may have left our bodies already to become part of mother earth.

The shelterbelts at Mandan are a very interesting problem. They have three main points to consider, viz. Hardiness, adaptation of crops and resistance to drought. Then we realize that nobody everywhere tried to solve this problem in the U. S. in a scientific way, then the preliminary results on "the farm" are truly astonishing. To a layman like myself, who interested, in company with Mr. Sperry and Prof. Corbett, a barren tract of land in the Fall of 1918 and then coming back in summer 1919 and seeing little forests of poplars, ashes, willows, elms, etc., all thriving immensely really is something marvellous!

Another item of interest is the fact that many vegetables succeed well, while formerly even experts said that no vegetables can be made to grow on the plains of North Dakota.

I saw excellent Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Kohlrabi, Kohlrabi etc., while certain varieties of watermelons and muskmelons ripen even in the open. It is a living wonder even to the present workers how Nature is slowly, but steadily winning the day northward. True, the varieties even do not grow as tall as in Iowa or Illinois, but they ripen as much the earlier.

Hardy, Peterson and Pfaender as well as Mr. Haroldson are unanimous in their desires for more kinds of hardy fruits. Anything that is edible is appreciated!

I left Mandan late at night on Aug. 29, and as the threatened R. R. strike might be called off any moment, I left directly for Portland, Ore. so as to get at least a steamer either to San Francisco or to Seattle, should the strike really take place. The trains were fearfully crowded, especially with women who hurried home to the Pacific Coast from vacations and travel was downright uncomfortable. On Aug. 31 I passed along the greater part of the Columbia River and I was truly amazed to see how the R. R.'s and the Government allow the sands to shift along the Upper Columbia regions. Surely Russia has mastered worse conditions in Central Asia! It really is a disgrace the state of affairs as I saw there from the train windows! For what have we introduced all of these sand-binding plants, such as saxaoul, calligonums; alhagi camelorum; nitraria's; Eleagnus angustifolia, etc.

In the evening of Aug. 31, I landed in quiet Portland, Ore. and on Sept. 2 I repaired to McMinnville, where I had conferences with Rev. Geo. Campbell, ex-missionary from China and with Mr. J. C. Copper, Prest. of the Western Walnut Association.

I found Mr. Campbell in good health, but he told me he had to be very careful in not becoming mentally tired. The more he could be out in the open, the better it would be for him; he has to give up reading and writing beyond the absolutely indispensable. I therefore would not tire him too much, but I obtained a number of points which may come in handy when once in Fookien. There are many mountains in Fukien which never have been explored botanically, according to Mr. Campbell and here and there forests still exist. Of fruits there are many kinds; near Hsiang yin citrons are grown, weighing often 4 lbs. a piece; at Shang hong Chestnuts and pears are cultivated; of plums many varieties exist, coming

late the nuts for a very long period; in fact, some hold their nuts until summer until late in fall. They are generally sour, however. Gerardola's nuts in a few kinds, most rare and very sour. The fruit has a piquant sauce, while the juice of the sweet ones produces an agreeable drink.

Peaches are hard and entirely foreigners only when cooked; midsummer ones around the ping, some have the fruit and are delicious. Many wild berries exist in the mountains, but nobody makes any use of them. Near Sheng Hung small wild strawberries occur even. He spoke especially about the species of Gerardola and Mr. Chappell gave me addresses of people who may be in China the Gerardola seeds. He has really for a part at least, lived in the Foochow Prov. and I was assured of a cordial welcome, should I come to visit them.

With Mr. A. C. Cooper I discussed walnuts; this nut grows successfully in Northern Oregon, but they were Jap-Manchu varieties. The strains from Northern France are the one's that succeed best. Mr. Cooper is very anxious to experiment with Chinese varieties of walnuts; he also wants to make crosses between several varieties. He and I both agreed upon this point that there is not such a thing as an all-around good variety of walnut; that is, a var. which is most excellent in S. California may be just the worst kind of a type for Northern Oregon. We therefore, have to breed local varieties like is the custom in Europe and in China.

On Sun. Sept. 5. I went to see Mr. A. A. Guardsberg at 3114 Eastlake Ave., Vancouver, Wash. He has experimented with filberts and walnuts and has grown successfully in S. Washington.

Mr. G. has many varieties of filberts; he finds out that most of them suffer from the Phytopsis are much worse than simply.

vars "Barcelona" and "Duchilly" are not affected and bear plentyfully. Filberts have to be cross-fertilized to obtain good crops. By training them to 1 stem only one can cultivate them much better than by allowing many stems to spring up. A bush in full bearing produced 25 lbs. of nuts regularly every year. 5 acres of filberts is enough for a man to live from; each bush produces between 5 and 10 dollars worth of nuts per year. Right now much money can be made in selling suckers, but the difficulty is there are not enough of them obtainable.

Mr. Quarnberg is not interested in botanical species and when I told him about Corylus chinensis growing to be 100 feet tall, he asked me whether the nuts were of any value. I told him they were small and he said he was interested in commercial varieties only. We therefore better not send him anything of botanical interest.

We also discussed the walnut problem. S. Washington is well adapted to walnuts; only, such varieties should be planted as leaf-out late. What is worse than late frosts, which often come in late May still, is blight, to which many varieties succumb.

A few varieties suited for Vancouver are: Meylan, which is blight-resistant, leafs out late, a good quality of nut, not a heavy bearer.

Wiltz, a seedling from Mayette, a good nut, blight-resistant.

Concord, a seedling from Mayette, originated in California, a good quality of nut, can be kept a very long time without deteriorating.

Mr. Q. stated that walnut culture seems very promising for S. Washington. The owner of 1¼ acre of seedling walnuts realized last year $700.00 worth of fruits.

Mr. Q. also has a variety of fig, of white color, which ripens well at Vancouver and for the fresh fruits of which he receives 10 cents a lb.

Pure "Marylins" and "Marilyn" are not affected and bear [illegible]-fully. Filberts have to be cross-pollinated to attain good crops. Breeding them to I have only the Barcelona that and better than is allowing only when to spring up. A bush in full bearing produces [illegible] lbs. of nuts regularly every year. 5 acres of filberts is enough for a man to live from and which produce between 5 and 10 dollars worth of nuts per year. Light has also only one is such in selling crops, but the difficulty is there are not enough of them wholesale.

Mr. Gardner is not interested in botanical species and when I asked the about Corylus rotundata growing to be 100 feet tall, he noted he whether the nuts were of any value. I told him they were small and he said he was interested in commercial varieties only. It therefore is the not worth anything of botanical interest.

In also discussed the walnut industry. A Mandarine is well adapted to walnuts only, but varieties should be planted in half-an lots. Most is were kill late frost, while there was in late May, it bigger, so also any varieties wanted.

A few varieties noted for Vancouver are Hughes, which is highly-productive, lack nut size, a good quality of nut, and a heavy bearer.

Hilts, a seedling from Hughes, a good nut, high-productive.

Conard, a seedling from Hughes, originated in California, a good quality of nut, can be kept a very long time a very productive.

Mr. G. noted that which is late [illegible] pleasing for Mr. Hastings. The cover of fig size of bearing walnut varieties [illegible] which work of Italia.

Mr. G. also has a variety of fig, of white color, which [illegible] well at Vancouver and for the fresh fruits of which is [illegible] to [illegible] it.

in the Portland market. He obtained this var. from a French nurseryman in California many years ago.

Well, this letter is long enough now, in the next I'll tell you about Prof. Reimer's pear experiments.

Very sincerely yours,

(S) Frank N. Meyer

Aboard S. S. Santo Maru,
off Nagaski, Japan

Oct. 28, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

I left off at my visit to Mr. Quarnberg on Sept. 3, and I'll continue now. We are laying off Nagasaki and it is rainy, close weather, no breeze at all. My letter from yesterday has been posted by the ship's head-steward and I suppose it will reach you sooner or later. I am the only foreign passenger aboard and, as you may imagine, there is not much life on a boat only 2,000 tons dead weight. I sometimes feel ashamed of these people having to cook for me specially, but then the three Japanese ship's officers seem to eat foreign food also and that gives me again satisfaction. I can eat Japanese food, but - one gets so infernally little, as the Japanese are not heavy eaters.

Well, to continue again. On Sept. 4, 1916, I went from Portland to Hodd River to find out more about Pear-blight. Prof. Brown was out in the country but I met Prof. Childs, an entomogist primary. There is no agric. expt. Station at Hood River; all experiments are carried on in the orchards of cooperators. Apples are the main crop, while pears are

in the Portland method. He obtained his Ph. D. from a Prussian university in California many years ago.

Well, this letter is long enough now, in the next I'll tell you about Prof. Reimer's poor experiments.

Very sincerely yours,

(S) Frank E. Meyer

Edward S. S. Sayre
off Shanghai, China

Oct. 22, 1918.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

I left off at my visit to Mr. Guardberg on Sept. 8, and I'll continue now. We are laying off Nagasaki and it is rainy, close weather, no breeze at all. My letter from yesterday has been posted by the ship's head-steward and I suppose it will reach you sooner or later. I am the only foreign passenger aboard and, as you may imagine, there is not much life on a boat only 8,000 tons dead weight. I sometimes feel ashamed of those people having to cook for me specially, but then the three Japanese ship's officers seem to eat foreign food also and that gives me again satisfaction. I can eat Japanese food, but - one gets so infernally little, as the Japanese are not heavy eaters.

Well, to continue again. On Sept. 4, 1918, I went from Portland to Seattle Navy to find out more about Pri-Bilof. Prof. Evers was out in the country but I met Prof. Childs, an entomologist primary. There is no agric. work. Station at Bog Island; all experiments are carried on in the grounds of museum here. Aleuts are the main help, while peons are

only grown on a very small scale. Prof. Child's work has been especially with the eradication of apple-scab. He found that the spores of this desease, when on old fallen leaves, keep on ripening for a period of three month's and by destroying the fallen leaves as much as possible, one can do a whole lot in controlling the scab. Further on spraying, of course, is necessary. We saw some excellent illustrations in sprayed and non-sprayed trees; striking enough to convert all of the fruit growers to the necessity of spraying.

We spoke about temperatures and I heard that in Jan. 1916, it had been minus 15 F., a cold which injured pears and apples; some trees were killed out downright. We had a look at the rugged scenery around Hood River and at 7 p.m. I was back again in quiet Portland.

On Sept. 5 and 6 and 7 and 8 I was busy in running to and fro the shipping offices for a berth to Japan or China, which I found to be a bad job to tackle. The result was, as you know, that I had to take passage on a small boat from Seattle. I therefore, could not visit Chico, Berkely and Palo Alto, neither Honolulu, in all of which places I had things to do. Well, so it goes, one cannot always do in life such things as one plans!

~~In the~~ evening of Sept. 8 I left Portland for Talent, Ore. where I got the next day at 10:40 a.m. I went straight away to the S. Ore. Agri-Expt. Sta. and met there Prof. F. C. Reimer, Mr. McCormick, his assistant and an entomologist, Mr. Davidson. Prof. Reimer's parents are Germans, but he is born in Michigan; he used to be for a long time in North Carolina where he worked at the Agric. Expt. Sta. at Raleigh on Vitis rotundifolia (vide his bulletin "Breeding Rotundifolia grapes, issued May 1914).

We spoke of course straight away about his pear experiments. First

only given us a very small sample. Prof. Gilbert's work has been especially with the eradication of aphis-pests. He found that the insect of this season, when on old Fallen Leaves, may be attracted for a period of three months's old by distributing the fallen leaves as much as possible; we can do a whole lot in controlling the pest. Further on spraying, of course, is necessary. We saw some excellent illustrations in sprayed and non-sprayed trees; shining enough to convert all of the fruit growers to the necessity of spraying.

We spoke about temperatures and I heard that in Jan. 1919, it had been minus 15 F., a cold which injured pears and apricots; some trees were killed out directly. We had a look at the rugged country around Red River and at 7 p.m. I was back again in quiet Portland.

On Sept. 5 and 6 and 7 and 8 I was busy in running to and fro the applying offices for a berth to Java or China, which I found to be a bad job to tackle. The result was, as you know, that I had to take passage on a small boat from Seattle. I therefore, could not visit Chico, Berkely and Palo Alto, neither Honolulu, in all of which places I had things to do. Well, as it goes, one cannot always to be lucky from Tokyo to San Francisco.

The Conference of Oct. 2 & 3 with Dorlman for Kyushu, Cu. Sheng & Yat, the most for at Lingi was. I met cordially many in his Sun. Agri-Exp. Sta. and met Henry Prof. E. D. Ellner, Dr. Woodcock, the assistant and an entomologist, Mr. Hutchins. Prof. Baker's nearness are Dreamer, but he is busy in Ann Arbor; he used to be for a long time in North Carolina where he worked at the figure. Dept. Sta. at Raleigh on Citrus rutidiphilis (with his bulletin "Growing Intradiphile pests, issued May 1917).

He gives if money should any equal his year experiments. First

of all about Pyrus calleryana; of this pear there are two forms, the one as grown in Oroville and obtained from S. E. China and the other the Tchang form, as cultivated in the Arnold Arboretum. About resistancy to cold temperatures; well, in Boston this Tchang form has been growing now for several years and apparently never froze. In Talent both forms with stood 4°F. above Jan. 1916.

Prof. Reimer's ideas are, that once we have obtained a species of pear or a variety which is immune to blight, we simply plant such a form in regular orchards. After they have become well established one budds, in the fall of the year (early September) from 5 to 8 of the main branches with the desired variety and this insures one at least a trunk, a root-system and the main framework of a tree which is immune to blight. It now only requires close inspection, during these times that blight breaks out, to prevent any spread at all by removing and by burning immediately any infected branch or twig. As it is now, even if a large branch has been cut out, often the main trunk or the roots are infected already and, as insects carry the virus, it spreads again from tree to tree.

Should blight once have been driven out of an isolated locality, there is no reason why it should return again, assuming of course that sufficient quarantine rules are observed. What about native vegetation affected with blight, I asked? Yes, said Prof. Reimer, that is again a problem, for around here we have the following species permanently affected, viz. Malus rivicolaris, Amelanchier canadensis and Crataegus douglasii, but, the pear-orchards as a rule never touch quite upon the native vegetation.

When we spoke about budding being more preferable than grafting Prof. Reimer said that it was easier, quicker done and it makes a better

of all about Pyrus calleryana; of this pear there are two forms, the one as grown in Oroville and obtained from S. E. Chine and the other the Tokong form, as cultivated in the Arnold Arboretum. About resistance to cold temperatures; well, in Boston this Tokong form has been growing now for several years and apparently never frozen. In Talent both forms with stood 4°F. above Jan. 1918.

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When we spoke about budding being more preferable than grafting Prof. Reimer said that it was easier, quicker done and it makes a better

union! One experienced man can put in 800 buds a day.

We went over the grounds and Prof. Reimer showed me most minutely which species and which varieties were immune or fairly so and which were not. Here is a list of them.

Immune	Almost Immune
Pyrus ussuriensis SPI 21880	Pyrus calleryana from Oroville, Cal.
Pyrus variolosa (?)	Pyrus calleryana from Tchang, China
"Old Home", from Farmingdale, Ill.	"Orel No. 15" from Prof. Budd, Iowa
	"Surprise" from Missouri
	"Florida Sandpear".

Semi-Immune	Non-résistant to blight
Pyrus bretschneideri	Pyrus amygdalifolia
Pyrus simonii	Pyrus bälansae
Pyrus heterophylla	Pyrus betulaefolia (bad)
Pyrus ovoidea	Pyrus canescens
Japanese Sandpear (Many strains exist, however, some far less immune than others)	Pyrus cordata
	Pyrus cotinifolia eleagrifolia (bad)
	Pyrus fascicularis
	Pyrus glabra
	Pyrus longipes
	Pyrus michauxii
	Pyrus nivalis (bad)
	Pyrus parvifolia
	Pyrus pashai (very bad)
	Pyrus phaeocarpa
	Pyrus salicifolia (bad)
	Pyrus serrulata
	Pyrus serotina (extra bad)
	Pyrus sinaica

radical. One sequoiaceous may not yet be dead before a day.

We went over the grounds and Prof. Milner showed us more minutely which specimens and which varieties were larger or fairly so and which were not. Here is a list of them.

Larger	Smaller
Pyrus ventricosa (?) Sieb	Pyrus collaryana from Oroville, Cal.
Pyrus vulcana (?)	Pyrus collaryana from Tacoma, Cuba
"Old Sam", from Fernandale, Ill.	"Oval Mo. 187 from Prof. Bush, Iowa
	"Surprise" from Blasdell
	"Florida Seedling".
Semi-large	Semi-medium
Pyrus brachybotrys	
Pyrus mitsuii	Pyrus lalandei
Pyrus lecontei	Pyrus betulifolia (bad)
Pyrus evelyne	Pyrus ussuriensis
Pyrus floribunda	Pyrus ovalis
(Many strains exist, however, some far less large than others)	Pyrus cordifolia
	elaeagrifolia (bad)
	Pyrus fauriei
	Pyrus glabra
	Pyrus longipes
	Pyrus malacensis
	Pyrus sinensis (bad)
	Pyrus parrifolia
	Pyrus ussuri (very bad)
	Pyrus pinnatifida
	Pyrus salicifolia (bad)
	Pyrus aucuparia
	Pyrus maulina (extra bad)
	Pyrus sinensis

As types of wild pears, Pyrus callerysna from Tohang, and Pyrus variolosa(?) show remarkable promise, being of very vigourous growth and taking buds of commercial varieties very easily.

Pyrus ussuriensis, 21880; tho totally immune, has suffered slightly from the dry air and hot sun at Talent. For more northern sections, however, it may just be the stock. Prof. Reimer made 200 inocculations on this ear, at 8 different dates, on all possible places, but not one took.

As a stock Japanese sandpear is far preferable than the French seedling stock. The last often gets badly infested with woolly aphis on its roots; the Japanese roots suffer only very little from this pest, while these roots also almost never suffer from blight. If nothing else was obtainable Japanese stock, selected, would be the best to employ, but, with these new species of Pyrus far better material is available. Prof. Reimer stated that the value of a totally immune, congenial stock is almost inestimable. The value of the pear-industry in Jackson Co. Ore. is worth c.a. $10,000,000, and should this industry go the way the pear-orchards went in the Sacramento Valley it would mean bancruptcy to many a concern. We went thru an old orchard of Anjou-pears where I was shown trees that produce often from $100 to $200 worth of fruit a year. Something marvellous!

I also was shown the damage that the blight has done in old orchards having eaten away all the bark of a trunk or of main roots so that the people had to resort to inarching with seedlings so as to supply the crown with some nourishment. Prof. Reimer promised me to send you some photos illustrating this phase of the situation.

As lover of wild plants, Luther Burbank, and Irish varieties(?) show remarkable growth, being of very vigorous growth and being hardy. Commercial varieties very sandy.

Japanese varieties, also, for obvious reasons, has suffered slightly from the drought and hot sun at Tokio. For more northern sections, however, it may prove to be the best stock. Prof. Beiner made 500 inoculations by tuber, at 3 different dates, on all possible places, but not one took.

As a stock Japanese sandpear is far preferable than the French seedling stock. The last often gets badly infested with woolly aphis on its roots; the Japanese roots suffer only very little from this pest, while these roots also almost never suffer from blight. If nothing else was available Japanese stock, mulched, would be the best to employ, but with Cleveland Bosc as of Pyrus for better colorful is available. Prof. Beiner stated that the value of a healthy lemon, commercial stock is almost inestimable. The value of the pear-industry in Jackson Co. Ore. is worth $4,000,000, and should this industry go the way the peach orchards went in the Sacramento Valley it would mean bankruptcy to many a concern. We went thru an old orchard of Anjou-pears where I was shown trees that produce often from $100 to $200 worth of fruit a year. Something marvellous!

I also was shown the damage that the Bitter-pit can cause in old orchards having eaten away all the bark of a trunk or of main roots so that the people had to resort to inarching with seedlings so as to supply the crops with some nourishment. Prof. Beiner promised me to send you some photos illustrating this phase of the situation.

As I have written Mr. Dorsett already this work of Prof. Reimer is simply remarkable; it is so to say a new way of testing a thing. It is not the old haphazard way of waiting to see whether nature tests a variety or a species as regards immunity to blight-, but it is the ultra-modern way of carrying the virus to a plant by human hands and getting records concerning degrees of immunity. I went to Talent as a sceptic and after the first day with Prof. Reimer I was fully convinced; not by his words, but by the material he had shown me.

The question of getting sufficient quantities of seeds of P. ussuriensis North of Peking and of P. Calleryana from the Yang tze River regions is of course the thing. We will do our best, but naturally I cannot promise anything for sure. (By the way, the cablegram, sent to me c/o American Embassy, Tokyo, probably was inspired by a new request from Prof. Reimer for P. calleryana seeds.) Isn't it?

I promised Prof. Reimer I would also send him some bundles of roots from P. ussuriensis and P. Calleryana, for testing purposes. He also wishes all possible varieties of Chinese cultivated varieties.

A book in which several rare species and varieties of pears are described and which Prof. Reimer often consults is: Le Jardin Fruitier, by J. Decaisne, Paris. 1858 Vol I.

As another line upon which they are working in Talent, I was informed that by using Sulphur as a manure on legumes, the almost incredible increases of from 1000 to 2000% had been obtained! Especially so on Alfalfa fields.

Sudan-grass, by the way, does very well at Talent and is considered a valuable addition to forage crops in S. Oregon.

As I have written Mr. Durant already this week of Prof. Balmer is simply contributing it is to be say a new way of loving a village. It is not the air [illegible] way [illegible] nothing to see whether nature lacks a variety or a [illegible] as regards humanity to [illegible], but it is the [illegible]-modern way of carrying the wines to a plant by human hands and getting records concerning degrees of humanity. I went to Talent as a sceptic and after the first day with Prof. Balmer I was fully [illegible] not by his words, but by the material he had shown me.

The question of getting sufficient quantities of seeds of [illegible] stocks of [illegible] and of [illegible] from the [illegible] Lake region is of course the thing. We will do our best, but naturally I cannot promise anything for sure. (By the way, the [illegible], want to see the Berkeley library, there, possibly was [illegible] by a man [illegible] from Prof. Balmer for [illegible] seeds.) Isn't it?

I received Prof. Balmer I would also send his note bundles of seeds from [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] review. In this wishes all possible varieties of Chinese cultivated varieties.

A book in which several rare species and varieties of peas are described and which Prof. Balmer often mentions is [illegible] Pratica, by G. Doanhue, Paris. [illegible] Vol I.

In another line upon which they are working in Talent, I was informed that by using [illegible] as a source in Japanese, the [illegible] interesting species of from 1000 to 2000 has been obtained. Especially so in Africa [illegible].

Lime-grass, by the way, does very well at Talent and is considered a valuable addition to forage crops in S. Oregon.

Well, this is about all I had to say regarding these most impressing experiments of Prof. Reimer at Talent, Oregon.

Should you wish to discuss some of them with Mr. Waite, I hope you may find some of my observations of value.

Tues. Sept. 13, 1916 was spent by me at the Agric. Expt. Sta. at Corvallis, Ore. Prof. Lewis, Gardner and others took charge of me and I was taken over the extensive grounds. To my horrible disgust I was told that Amygdalus davidiana had been winterkilled last January or February when they experienced a series of alternate thawing and freezing. Not only were those killed that had Italian prunes grafted onto them but also those that had been left as they were. They were all freely sprouting up from the roots, but still, the part above the ground had been killed. This would seem to make the Davidiana peach not desirable as a stock in such sections of the Pacific Coast as where such peculiar weather conditions occur from time to time.

Not only, however, was the Davidiana peach killed, but hundreds of apples and pears as well and some of them of the very hardiest varieties. Of some the bark had been split-off so badly, that it had to be nailed on and I saw the curious spectacle of hundreds of young fruittrees which had their bark nailed, so as to make them hold it. We spoke about Filberts and Prof. Lewis thinks that they have a fine future here in this part of Oregon. A man called Geo. Davis, at Springfield, Ore., cleared last year $800.00 a bush from his hazelnuts.

Some broadleaved evergreens do very well at Corvallis, such as Prunus lusitanica and P. lauro-cerasus; the monkey-puzzle tree, Araucaria imbricata, thrives out of doors and bears fruits; for bamboos it is too cool, however, and the few clumps they have look poor. Somethings that

Well, this is about all I had in my reporting here with Lorraine and Ford, Elvira et Tiffany, Oregon.

Should you wish to discuss some of this with Mr. Bailey, I hope you may find some of my observations of value.

Then, Sept. 12, 1111 was spent by me at the apple, Rock, Ore., at Corvallis, Ore. Prof. Lewis, Oregon and Alaska had charge of me and I was taken over the extensive grounds. To my inquiries diagnosis I was told that hypoplasia deviations had been microscopically found or fairly when they maintained a modicum of adherence to blanking and freezing. Not only were there allied that had fission proven perfect work then but also there had not been lack as long ago. They were all freely arrested by from the fruits, not skill, the work above the proof had been skilled. This would seem to make the Davidians seem not desirable as a book in such sections of the Pacific Coast as where such peculiar weather conditions occur from time to time.

Not only, however, was the Davidians peach skilled, but natural of apples and were as well and was of time of the very smallest varieties. If pure the bark had been multi-ply or hardly, that it had to be called -- and I saw the original specimen of material of young Christians which had their work, so as to make them hold it. We spoke about Filberts and Prof. Lewis stated that they have a fine future here in this part of Oregon. A man called Geo. Sera, at Springfield, Ore., planted last year (1930) a bank from six months.

The traditional varieties do very well at Corvallis, such as Prunus Italiana and C. Lambertana; the commercial type, Barcelona Lambertana, thrives out of doors and bears fruit; the Barcelona it is too cool, however, and the few plants they have look poor. Something that

are much desired by Prof. Lewis are, - all species and varieties of hazel-nuts; all species of Prunus; all varieties of walnuts; late ripening cherries and good shipping varieties of strawberries. To my regrete Prof. Cordley was away for a few days and I could not discuss therefore the pear-problem with him.

I have written you and Mr. Dorsett already about my visit to Bellingham and I think I am about thru with what I have to say. I have a few small pictures, taken on my trip, which I am enclosing, there are nine all told; I am afraid they will not be of any value for any of our publications. For safety's sake I will send you the films in another envelope, later on.

I have numbered them provisionally from I to IX, they can be renumbered at the Office.

Well, this is all for the present. With cordial regards, also to everybody in the Office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 15, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the Office of the China Forwarding and Express Co. in this city, six wooden boxes, addressed U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and marked seeds. U. S. Property. We do not know yet whether these cases will go to Seattle or to San Francisco, as shipments cannot be as easily arranged as formerly. I hope to be notified within a few days, however.

These 6 cases contain roughly the following material.

are much desired by Prof. Lewis are, - all species and varieties of Umbel-
lifer, all species of Grasses, all varieties of wheat, late flowering
cherries and good shipping varieties of strawberries. To my regrets
Prof. Gardner was away for a few days and I could not discuss therefore the
pear-problem with him.

I have written you and Mr. Dorsett already about my visit to Bell-
ingham and I think I am about here with what I have to say. I have a few
small pictures, taken on my trip, which I am enclosing, there are nine all
told; I am afraid they will not be of any value for any of our publications.
For safety's sake I will send you the films in another envelope, later on.

I have numbered them provisionally from I to IX, they can be renum-
bered at the office.

Well, this is all for the present. With cordial regards, also to
everybody in the Office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 19, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the Office of the China Forwarding and
Express Co. in this city, six wooden boxes, addressed U. S. Department
of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and marked seeds. U. S. Property.
We do not know yet whether these cases will go to Seattle or to San
Francisco, as shipments cannot be as easily arranged as formerly. I
hope to be notified within a few days, however.

These 6 cases contain roughly the following material.

100 catties of seeds of Prunus bungeana collected for us thru the assistance of Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, 1st Secretary of the American Legation here. (No. 2323a.)

200 catties of seeds of Castanea mollissima, Dark colored nuts; (No. 2324a)

200 catties of seeds of Castanea millissima, light-colored nuts; (No. 2325a)

215 catties of large size Chinese walnuts, Juglans regia sinensis, (No. 2326a)

60 catties of medium-size Chinese walnuts, Juglans regia sinensis, (No. 2327a). Of this last lot I still have c.a. 25 catties in my possession which could not go into any of these six boxes; they will be forwarded by a next shipment.

Then I am delivering today at the American Legation, four parcels, sown-up in cotton cloth, containing four small bags of seeds of Pinus bungeana (2323a) which I am sending this way so as to have at least something, should anything befall to the big shipment; also a package of scions of a weeping elm, Ulmus pumila var. pendula of which a former introduction, SPI 40507, failed to grow. This lot bears number 1258, - also a package of cuttings and scions of this new species of Wistaria as described in Plantae Wilsonianae, Vol. II Part III Page 514. Wistaria venusta Rehder and Wilson (No. 1259), - also 1 rooted plant of a dwarf form of pomegrante possibly a new form to Western horticulturists (No. 1260), - also 1 package of pods with seeds of Wisteria venusta from Peking (No. 2321a) and, - 1 package of pods with seeds of Wistaria venusta from Tientsin, (No. 2322a)

Would you kindly send Prof. Sargent some material of Nos. 1259, 2321a and 2322a. He and Mr. Wilson asked me for it while I was in Boston.

Is there some elmstock available for this weeping elm, No. 1258?

100 cuttings of seeds of *Prunus* [illegible] collected for us thru the kindness of Mr. J. V. A. McMurtrey, last Secretary of the American Legation here. (No. 22828.)

500 cuttings of seeds of *Quercus mollissima*, Dark colored nuts; (No. 22829)

500 cuttings of seeds of *Quercus mollissima*, Light-colored nuts; (No. 22830)

215 cuttings of large size Chinese walnuts, *Juglans regia sinensis*, (No. 22826)

81 cuttings of medium-size Chinese walnuts, *Juglans regia sinensis*, (No. 22827a). Of this last lot I still have c.a. 25 cuttings in my possession which could not go into any of these six boxes; they will be forwarded by a week shipment.

Then I am delivering today at the American Legation, four parcels, sewn-up in cotton cloth, containing four small bags of seeds of *Pinus koraiensis* (11224) which I am sending this my brother to save at home; nowhere, should anything befall to the big shipment; also a package of scions of a weeping elm, *Ulmus pumila var. pendula* of which a former introduction, SPI 40807, failed to grow. This lot bears number 12258, - also a package of cuttings and scions of this new species of *Wisteria* as described in Plantae Wilsonianae, Vol. II Part III Page 514. *Wisteria venusta* Nakai and *Wilson* (No. 1258), - also I rooted plant of a dwarf form of pomegranate possibly a new form to Western horticulturists (No. 1260), - also I package of pods with seeds of *Wisteria venusta* from Peking (No. [illegible]) and, - I package of seeds with seeds of *Wisteria venusta* from Tientsin, (No. [illegible])

Would you kindly send Prof. Sargent some material of Nos. 1260, 22826 and 22827a. He and Mr. Wilson asked me for it while I was in Boston.

Is there some elmstock available for this weeping elm, No. 12258?

I suppose the chestnuts had better be handled in Chico, since they do not travel very well. They are packed, however, with damp peatmoss.

Of the Chinese walnuts I suggest to send 1 lb. of them to each of the following persons: Mr. Thomas L. Proctor, Topsfield, Mass; to Dr. Sager, at Brandon, Ont; to Mr. Perrin at Blue Lakes, Idaho; to the Agricultural Expt. Sta. at Corvallis, Ore; to Mr. J. C. Cooper, McMinnville, Ore; to Mr. A. A. Quarnberg, 3114 Kauffman Ave., Vancouver, Wash. and possibly there are several other parties interested in them.

Inclosed please find a set of inventory notes, covering these aforementioned shipments. I am also enclosing films, size 9 x 12 , the prints of which I sent you by Reg'st letter from Tientsin, on Nov. 1. I trust you have received them ere this.

I have also bought 50 catties of 1st quality "Mitsao" which we will send off these coming days. Jujubes with sound kernels in them for stock we have not found yet, but the supplies from the interior are just beginning to arrive. The fruits of the "Chae tsao" or Ghoorma, Diospyros lotus, are too moist yet to be shipped.

Of wild pears I have obtained but little, but, we have a few collectors out and we ought to have heard from them before this. The same applies to the collecting of Davidiana-stones.

Things go slow in China and in obtaining such large quantities of seeds I feel the need of having an own ware-house or packing shed.

I got my old interpreter back again, Mr. Ting, but I surely do miss my assistant, Mr. de Leuw; he was such a handy fellow.

I am, as usually, receiving lots of mail, lots of invitations to renew old friendships and quite a few visitors. The weather has become cold and it freezes every night, but in the middle of the day it is quite warm

I suppose the chestnuts had better be handled in China, since they do not travel very well. They are packed, however, with damp peatmoss.

Of the Chinese walnuts I suggest to send 1 lb. of them to each of the following persons: Mr. Thomas E. Proctor, Topsfield, Mass; to Mr. Sager, at Brandon, Ont; to Mr. Perrin at Blue Lakes, Idaho; to the Agricultural Expt. Sta. at Corvallis, Ore; to Mr. J. C. Cooper, McMinnville, Ore; to Mr. A. A. Wainberg, 3114 Ruffner Ave., Vancouver, Wash. and possibly there are several other parties interested in them.

Inclosed please find a set of inventory notes, covering those aforementioned shipments. I am also enclosing film, size 3 x 12 , the prints of which I sent you by Reg'st letter from Tientsin, on Nov. 1. I trust you have received them ere this.

I have also bought 50 cattles of 1st quality Milkwort which we will send off these coming days. Samples with about barrels in them for stock we have not found yet, but the supplies from the interior are just beginning to arrive. The fruits of the "Chao tsao" or Gnocrus, Diospyros lotus, are too moist yet to be shipped.

Of wild pears I have obtained but little, but, we have a few collectors out and we ought to have heard from them before this. The same applies to the collecting of Davidians-stones.

Things go slow in China and in obtaining such large quantities of seeds I feel the need of having an own warehouse or packing shed.

I got my old interpreter back again, Mr. Tiao, but I surely do miss my assistant, Mr. Lu; he was such a handy fellow.

I am, as usually, receiving lots of mail, lots of invitations to renew old friendships and quite a few visitors. The weather has become cold and it freezes every night, but in the middle of the day it is quite warm

and these changeable temperatures have given us all pretty bad colds.

Well, in another letter some answers upon your letters. With kindest regards to you all,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 16, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Several letters of yours have reached me of late and I'll answer them choronologicially. Letter of Sept. 29, 1916. Yes, congenial assistants are what we need in this lonesome work of ours. Here in the Far East we whites are more intimately associated with each other than in the home countries and the orientals never quite come up to our point of view; they live their own lives and lack the breadth of conception that the more intelligent of the white races possess; I refer especially to scientific investigation work.

As regards Prof. Reimers work, whether the same results concerning immunity will be obtained everywhere, no, I personally do not quite think so, but for so far the pear-growing sections of the Pacific Coast are involved, I believe that his experiments will prove to be the main guide for fruitgrowers to go by. His work will have to be duplicated in other sections of the United States and, possibly in the moister East, some species now immune in Southern Oregon, may show to be more or less susceptible to blight. But that is again another question. The sooner the American people realize that one kind of a product can-

and those changeable temperatures have given us all pretty bad colds.

Well, in another letter some answers upon your letters. With kindest regards to you all,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank E. Egler

Dallas, Texas

Nov. 19, 1942

Dear Dr. Rainwater:

Several letters of yours have reached me of late and I'll answer them chronologically. Letter of Oct. 22, 1942. Yes, vouchers and slatards are what we need in this lonesome work of ours. Here in the far West we whites are more intimately associated with each other than in the home country and the aborigines were quite even up in our points of view; they live their own lives and lack the breadth of consideration that the more intelligent of the white race possess. I refer especially to scientific investigation work.

As regards Prof. Shamra's work, whether the same result concerning immunity will be obtained everywhere, no, I personally do not quite think so, but for so far the pear-growing sections of the Pacific Coast are involved, I believe that his experiments will prove to be the main guide for fruitgrowers to go by. His work will have to be duplicated in other sections of the United States and, possibly in the moister East, some species now immune in Southern Oregon, may show to be more or less susceptible to blight. But that is again another question. The number the interested people realize that the kind of a problem con-

not be grown everywhere and under all sorts of conditions, the better it will be. Locally adapted varieties of plants will become the slogan in the near future for every progressive tiller of the soil.

Letter of Oct. 3 (in duplicate) containing copies of telegram from Dr. Galloway and Mr. Bisset and the Secretary's cablegram to me in Kobe. I have written you already from Japan how this last got changed in transit.

I really wonder why so much wiring has taken place. I told Prof. Reimer I would first go to Peking, where I had many seeds to buy and where my rougher exploration outfit was stored with the American Legation; then I would go down to the Yang tze and get Pyrus callerrana and then to Hongkong and Manila. He possibly thought I would omit the upper Yangtze trip, because I had stated that P. callerrana occurs also at Kuling, near Kinkiang.

When once around Ichang I surely will be on the lookout for plants of interest, tho whether I can locate Davidiana involucrata right away, will be some problem.

Letter of Oct. 6, 1916, in triplicate; Tokyo, Shanghai and Peking) No I never intended to go to Ichang first, as I am not acquainted with that part of China and as the season for buying chestnuts, walnuts and davidiana peachstones in Peking passes over by Xmas and I would hate to miss getting all these things.

When once in the Shing lung shan region I will try to get photos showing the rough black bark of this Pyrus ussuriensis, for publishing in Plant Immigrants. I sent in seeds of this same species of pear from Harbin, SPI 34304. I wonder if any of them has ever grown; I also sent in specimen fruits in alcohol; they were received I think in June 1913. I had asked that Mr. Rehder should receive some, but the last told me he nevergot any.

not be given overpriming and under all marks of quality, the water it will be. Locally adapted varieties of plants will become the algae in the near future for every progressive tiller of the soil.

Letter of Jul. 1 (in duplicate) containing copies of telegrams from Dr. Galloway and Mr. Blanet and the Secretary's cablegram to me in Kobe. I have written you already from Japan how this last got changed in transit.

I really wonder why so much writing has taken place. I told Prof. Reiner I would first go to Peking, where I had many needs to buy and where my rougher exploration outfit was stored with the American Legation; then I would go down to the Yang tze and get Irpex gallarumae and then to Hong-Kong and Manila. He possibly thought I would omit the Yangtze trip, because I had stated that P. gallarumae occurs also at Nanking, near Kiukiang.

When once around Tokyo I surely will be on the lookout for plants of interest, the whether I can locate Dendiopsis turbinarata right away, will be some problem.

Letter of Oct. 6, 1918, in triplicate, Tokyo, Shanghai and Peking) No I never intended to go to Tsinan first, as I am not acquainted with that part of China and on the reason for buying chrysanths, walnuts and dwarfing pomelstones in Peking passes over by Mean and I would hate to miss getting all these things.

When once in the Mining Dung shan region I will try to get photos showing the rough black bark of this Pyrus ussuriensis, for publishing in Plant Industry. I want in needs of this rare species of pear from Manila, PUI 34804. I wonder if any of them has ever grown; I also want in specimen fruits in alcohol, they were received I think in June 1918. I had asked Prof. Dr. Dahlar should accompany me, but the last told me he strongly say.

When going thru my own notes I find that I sent in material of P. ussuriensis under the following numbers: 37, 177, 184, 565a, 566a, 570 573, 574, 589, 659a, (this is the one Prof. Reimer has) 617 and 1739a. I just wonder how few of these numbers still could be located.

Letter of Oct. 11, 1916 (the last of the lot) with enclosures of a copy of the long report of Dr. E. T. Galloway and a Special Personal Statement sheet, which I have filled out and am enclosing herewith.

Yes, theycollecting of large quantities of wild pearseeds and all sorts of cultivated forms thruout China is no small piece of work; one person cannot finish it. I have no special desire to visit Manila; it was only to confer with Mr. Merrill and to study up some important things of the South China flora in the herbarium there that we have included Manila in my itinerary. I suppose I won't like the moist heat there at all and probably the same in Southern China.

The question: what is the true Pyrus ussuriensis is certainly not settled as yet; the plant called P. sinensis seems to be P. ussuriensis, but as Lindley, the author, obtained his material from extreme southern China, where no P. ussuriensis exists, everybody is at sea for the present. It may be many years, however, before some of these peculiar species have properly been worked out.

Dr. Galloway's report on Prof. Reimer's pearwork at Talent, interests me very much. I agree perfectly with the Dr.'s remarks concerning Reimer, especially the fact that he can run out of his house and laboratory straight into his orchard. Ye, Gods, what do we miss much there in Washington, D. C. And what a loss it really is to Science.

Some going turn up in the notes I find that I went in material of *L. mexicanus* under the following numbers: 37, 177, 184, 555a, 566a, 570 576, 574, 590, 855a, (this is the one Prof. Heimer has) 617 and 1709a. I just wonder how few of these numbers still could be located.

Letter of Oct. 11, 1956 (the last of the lot) with enclosure of a copy of the long report of Dr. R. T. Galloway and a Special Personal Statement about, which I have filled out and am enclosing herewith.

Yes, the collecting of large quantities of wild peccaries and all parts of cultivated farm dwelling Sus in an small place of early one peccaries cannot field. It. I have no special desire to visit Mexico; it was only to confer with Dr. Merrill and to study up some important things of the South China Flora in the herbarium there that we have included Manila in my itinerary. I suppose I would like the best that there at all and probably the most in Peking China.

The question that is the here *Tayassu tajacuchanensis* is certainly not settled as yet; the point called *L. mexicanus* seems to be *L. tajacuchanensis*, but as likely, the author, obtained his material from mixture population, where as *L. mexicanus* exists, everybody is at sea for the present. It may be many years, however, before some of these peculiar species have properly been worked out.

Dr. Galloway's report on Prof. Heimer's peccaries at Talent, interesting as very much. I agree perfectly with the Dr.'s remarks concerning Heimer, especially the fact that he was cut off his large and laboratory straight into his account. Yes, that, what is we also may there in Philippines, I. E. but such a loss it really is to Science.

I spoke with Dr. Galloway in Bellingham a long time about Reimer's work and I am therefore pleased to find that all of us agree upon the importance of his work. It now all depends how many pounds of seeds we can secure for orchard-planting in various parts of the United States.

I notice that several names Dr. Galloway gives of botanical species of pears do not agree with my way of writing them; I suppose everyone will be looked up before they are being published.

This report opens up several lines of new work, which will take many people many years to work out, such as the testing of all sorts of stocks for "congeniality" experiments. It also means the building up of permanent collections of trees and shrubs, related to our cultivated species of bush and tree fruits. Too little has been done in these lines.

I am in receipt of one letter from the Yokohama Nursery Co. of Oct. 26, 1916, and one letter from Mr. Post Wheeler, Secretary of the American Embassy in Tokyo, both concerning Japanese flowering cherry-material to be sent this winter.

I am inclosing both letters, which may be filed for future references; they are answers upon written and verbal agreements I made while in Japan. Enclosed please find a set of duplicate inventory notes concerning shipments I made on Nov. 14 and 15.

Within a few days I may leave for the mountains to the N. E. but all of my outfit is not in shape yet.

With kindest regards to everybody,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

I spoke with Dr. Galloway in Bellingham a long time about Palmer's work and I am inclined to think that all it needs upon the importance of his work. It was all designed for many pounds of seeds we can supply for orchard-planting in various parts of the United States.

I publish this summer here Dr. Galloway gives of botanical work is not more widely by my of-publishing that I propose everyone will be looked up before they are being published.

This leaves open a several lines of new work, which will take many people many years to work out, such as the testing of all sorts of stocks for "compatibility" experiments. It also means the building up of permanent collections of fruit and shrub, which is an enormous quantities of bush and tree fruits. Too little has been done in these lines.

I am in receipt of one letter from the Victorian Nursery Co. of Oct. 26, 1916, and one letter from Mr. Fred Meader, Secretary of the American Embassy in Tokyo, both concerning Japanese flowering cherry-stocks to be sent this winter.

I am including here letters, which may be filed for future reference; they are examples upon written and verbal inquiries I made while in Japan. Believed plans that a set of duplicate lantern slides commencing with months I made on Nov. 16 and 17.

Within a few days I may leave for the mountains to the N.E. but all of my work is not in order yet.

With kindest regards to everyone,

Yours very sincerely,

(A) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 20, 1918

Dear Mr. Young:

Today I received a letter from a friend of mine in Chicago, who writes me, that sensational statements are made in Dutch papers about a new kind of potato, the Dasheen. They say that in taste it far surpasses the ordinary potato; that it competes with this useful tuber and that on account of great expectations of this new food the potato market suffers a decline.

Now this gentleman wants some literature and some "seed", if possible. Could you kindly send him some? He will reforward the whole thing to Holland. His address is:

Mr. C. Gretzebach
2728 N. California Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Tomorrow I hope to leave for a few weeks trip to the mountains, where I'll have some more rest than one finds in a large city with many friends calling on one.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

[illegible], Texas

[illegible], 20, 1918

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Today I received a letter from a friend of mine in Chicago, wherein, that remarkable statements are made in Rules papers about some kind of potato, the Jerusalem. They say that in Texas it has proven the military leader that it prevents sore throat and that so doubtful of great importance of this are that the potato market suffers a decline.

Are this previous remarks sure liquorice and gum "food", if possible. Should you kindly send me some. I'm will reimburse the amount to Colonel. Mr. Andrews is:

Mr. C. Gerstmeyer
[illegible] S. California Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Doctor I hope to leave for a few weeks only to the mountains, where I'll have my very first trip out from Chicago in a large city as many friends calling on you.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 21, 1916

Dear Mr. Chandler:

I have come into possessionship of two letters from you, with enclosures, one dated Oct. 7, 1916; the other Oct. 23, 1916. My work requires some amendments, eh! Well, I am started now and the machine will run at irregular intervals.

I am glad you were able to settle the misunderstanding with the American Bonding Co., concerning my bondage to them. Thanks!

Tomorrow morning I hope to leave by carts for the wild peargroves, 2 to 3 days to the North East from here. I wonder how many pounds of pearseeds I'll be able to get. I have a native collector out already, but the man has not sent in a word about his doings and we are afraid he is not doing a thing. I also contracted for 1000 catties of Davidiana peach stones, which the natives are collecting now for us. Things go in a big way nowadays, isn't it?

Did you receive my accounts for the past quarter, which Mr. Ballantine of the American Embassy at Tokyo would post for me in San Francisco.

With best of wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Dear Mr. Gilmore:

I have some bits [illegible] of two letters from you, with enclosures, one dated Oct. 7, 1916; the other Oct. 23, 1916. My work requires some knowledge, eh! Well, I am absorbed now and the machine will run at irregular intervals.

I am glad you were able to settle the misunderstanding with the American Bonding Co., concerning my bondage to them. Thanks!

Tomorrow morning I hope to leave by earth for the wild pemmyrovers, 2 to 3 days to the North West from here. I wonder how many pounds of mammoths I'll be able to get. I have a native collector out already, but the man has not sent in a word about his doings and we are afraid he is not doing a thing. I also contracted for 1000 cattles of Devildiana [illegible] which the natives are collecting now for us. Things go in a big way nowadays, isn't it?

Did you receive my accounts for the past quarter, which Mr. Dallimline of the American Embassy at Tokyo would post for me in San Francisco.

This last at [illegible]

Sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Dyer

Peking, China

Nov. 21, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

While in Seattle I received a letter from you, dated Aug. 22, 1916, and having as enclosure a copy of a letter from Mrs. J. Dean of Moneta, Cal., concerning this new Iris speculatrix to be collected.

Well, I'll try to get this species when once down South. I am sorry I missed you in Bellingham; Mr. Dorsett had expected you, Dr. Galloway and the undersigned to make a nice trio to pass our opinion on the Garden situation there.

Well, I must conclude again. With best of wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 21, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am delivering at the Chancery of the American Legation 12 large parcels, marked I to XII; one small one marked 125c and two letters all for transmission thru the Diplomatic Pouch to our Office.

The contents of parcels I to VIII are first class preserved Chinese jujubes, "Mi tsao" for distribution to all of those interested in this most promising new fruit. There are c.a. 50 catties of them and I trust you can supply several people.

Peking, China

Nov. 21, 1919.

Dear Mr. Blanco:

While in Seattle I received a letter from you, dated Aug. 22, 1919, and having as enclosure a copy of a letter from Mr. J. Dean of Moneta, Cal., concerning this new Iris specialties to be collected.

Well, I'll try to put this specialty when once down South. I am sorry I missed you in Bellingham Mr. Burwell had mentioned you, Mr. Ballowey and too mortified to make a nice talk to pass our opinion on the Darwin situation there.

Well, I must conclude again. With best of wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 21, 1919.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Herewith I am delivering at the Chancery of the American Legation 12 large parcels, marked I to XII; one small one marked 1250 and two letters all for transmission thru the Diplomatic Pouch to our Office.

The contents of parcels I to VIII are first class preserved Chinese Jujubes, "Mi tsao" for distribution to all of those interested in this most promising new fruit. There are c.a. 50 cattles of them and I trust you can supply several people.

I would like especially to see that Mrs. Beagles got a few; also Mr. Bruce Drummond at Indio; Mr. E. T. Lamsey at Austin; Mr. Hume at Glen St. Mary; Dr. Kellogg at Battle Creek; Mr. Blair at Bard; Mr. Chase at Riverside; Mr. Fulton at Brooksville and, of course, the home folks will help themselves.

The four parcels, marked IX-XII, contain clumps of an Asiatic "wild rice", Zizania latifolia, numbered 1261. Would you kindly turn them over to Mr. Chamblis, to whom I promised some plants last July. He knows how to treat them. Some soil from the top of these clumps might be given to Dr. Cobb; strange creatures might be found in it. I feel somewhat ashamed of using our sacred Diplomatic Pouch for the transportation of 4 lumps of Chinese mud, but then - it is for a good purpose.

Parcel No.125c, contains first quality Chinese soybean cheese; please taste a little on the point of a knife; it is extremely appetising. Mr. Morse of Forage Crops wants it and asked me for some samples of Chinese bean cheese in May 1916. I wonder whether the fermenting organism is a new one possibly, that can be made to work in other substances than beancurd.

I am enclosing the inventory notes covering numbers 1261 and 125c. The jujubes have no number, since I have sent them in so often.

We are now negotiating with carters to take us to the wild pear groves near Ma lan yu, 2½ days by carts from here. The same place where the wild monkeys are living which I once tried to get.

I am enclosing within this envelope a letter to Mr. Young, please tell him about it.

With kindest of regards to you all, I remain,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

I would like especially to see that Mr. Douglas got a few; also Mr. Bruce Drummond at Indio; Mr. J. T. Hanney at Anaheim; Mr. Hume at Glen St. Mary; Dr. Kellogg at Battle Creek; Mr. Blair at Bend; Mr. Chase at Riverside; Mr. Fulton at Brookville and, of course, the home folks will help themselves.

The four parcels, marked IX-XII, contain clumps of an Asiatic "wild rice", Zizania latifolia, numbered 1261. Would you kindly turn them over to Mr. Chandlis, to whom I promised some plants last July. He knows how to treat them. Some soil from the top of those clumps might be given to Dr. Cobb; strange creatures might be found in it.

I feel somewhat ashamed of using our sacred Diplomatic Pouch for the transportation of a lump of Chinese mud, but then - it is for a good purpose.

Parcel No.1256, contains first quality Chinese soybean cheese; please taste a little on the point of a knife; it is extremely appetizing. Mr. Moreo of Foreign Crops wants it and asked me for some samples of Chinese bean cheese in May 1916. I wonder whether the fermenting organism is a new one possibly, that one is sure to win in other enterprises they undertake.

I am enclosing the inventory notes covering numbers 1231 and 1250. The jujubes have no number, since I have sent them in so often.

We are now negotiating with carters to take us to the wild pear grove near Ma Lan Yu, 45 days by carts from here. The same place where the wild monkeys are living which I once tried to get.

I am enclosing within this envelope a letter to Mr. Young, please mail him about it.

With kindest of regards to you all, I remain,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 21, 1916.

Dear Mr. Howell:

Your letter of Sept. 30, reached me some time ago; many thanks. I also got this copy of reprint: China a Fruitful Field for Plant Exploration." I certainly would be glad to obtain 25 copies to be sent to me here in Peking, to distribute to my friends here in the Orient. Later on I may send a list of addresses of home people whom I would like to see being supplied with a copy each.

I am really sorry, that you and so many others did not know that I was going to leave so soon. Well, to be frank, I was very tired from the strain of rushing things thru; from the packing up and last not least from the moist heat.

My, I never hope to leave again in midsummer. Now I am getting along quite well; true, things go slow here in China, but in other ways one accomplishes more than in Washington.

I have had some bad spells of sleeplessness these last months, but now it seems I am getting over it. I got at least all of my baggage around me and in good condition, which is something to be thankful for, the more as there are only 29 pieces. (In heaven there is No baggage, believe me!)

Well, wishing you all a Merry Xmas and a Prosperous 1917, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 21, 1926.

Dear Mr. Howell:

Your letter of Sept. 30, reached me some time ago; many thanks. I also got this copy of reprint: China a Fruitful Field for Plant Exploration." I certainly would be glad to obtain 25 copies to be sent to me here in Peking, to distribute to my friends here in the Orient. Later on I may send a list of addresses of home people whom I would like to see being supplied with a copy each.

I am really sorry, that you and so many others did not know that I was going to leave so soon. Well, to be frank, I was very tired from the strain of rushing things thru; from the packing up and last not least from the moist heat.

My, I never hope to leave again in midsummer. Now I am getting along quite well; true, things go slow here in China, but in other ways one accomplishes more than in Washington.

I have had some bad spells of sleeplessness these last months, but now it seems I am getting over it. I got at least all of my baggage around me and in good condition, which is something to be thankful for, tho many as there are only 23 pieces. (In heaven there is no baggage, believe me!)

Well, wishing you all a Merry Xmas and a Prosperous 1927, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank K. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 21, 1916

Dear Mrs. Cline:

Your letter of Sept. 28, 1916, with clippings and personal letter enclosed, came to hand. Many thanks. As regards Plant Immigrants, please keep on sending them to me. A few days ago I received three of them. Your personal note of Oct. 25 reached me yesterday; the only thing permanent is change! We roamers certainly know that!

Well, Xmas is near and I wish you All in the Office a real Merry one and a Successful and Prosperous 1917,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 21, 1916

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

My thanks to you for several letters I received from you these last days. I will answer them before I start on my trip in search for seeds of Pyrus ussuriensis.

Letter of Sept. 21, 1916 About Mr. Jackson Dawson's death; yes, you are the only one who notified me. Altho I was a good friend of his and knew many members of his family, none even notified me. They think possibly that a wanderer does not care about his old friends.

About Prof. Reimer's work; well, yes, I am enthusiastic about it and I think I am right. Firstly Mr. Fairchild became highly interested in his experiments; then the undersigned and last but not least, Dr.

Peking, China

Nov. 21, 1918

Dear Mr. Gilmer:

Your letter of Sept. 27, 1918, with enclosure and personal letter enclosed, came to hand. Many thanks. As regards Plant Immigrants, please keep on sending them to me. A few days ago I received three of them. Your personal note of Oct. 25 reached me yesterday; the only thing permanent is change! We remners certainly know that!

Well, Xmas is near and I wish you All in the Office a real Merry one and a Prosperous New Year 1919.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Nov. 21, 1918

Dear Mr. Gorrell:

My thanks to you for several letters I received from you there last days. I will answer them before I start on my trip in search for seeds of Pyrus ussuriensis.

Letter of Mr. G. Hill about Mr. Jackson Lemon's death; you are the only one who sufficient me. Altho I was a good friend of his and knew many members of his family, none ever notified me. They think exactly that a newspaper does not care about his old friends.

Dust Ford, Palmer's work; well, yes, I am enthusiastic about it and I think I am right. Firstly Mr. Pickrill seems slightly interested in his experiments, then the undersigned and last but not least, Mr.

B. T. Galloway. Three know more than one, is the saying and now you had also better see his work and then we have a quartet singing praise to whom it belongs.

Getting the seeds now is the thing, but I feel sure we will accomplish that. With all my previous experiences in China and having again my old interpreter, who knoes me and my work, I have no fears of laying my hands on almost any thing we want. Of course travel is slow and cumbersome in China and one cannot rush things in this land. Everything takes time. The most important matters are discussed with a cup of tea at one's right hand.

Whether we possibly might not bring together a big collection of Pyrus at Chico, Yes, possibly but, Mr. Dorsett, we need quite a piece of land for them, several acres. Can you spare that much?

Letter of Sept. 27, 1916. I see your point re Mr. Juenemann. I didn't know all these details. A special agent does not need to pass Civil Service examination, isn't it? Where there is a will, there is a way.

Yes, I have fine opportunities before me, true and I realize so too, but at the same time I am without a home and when suddenly becoming separated from old friends and acquaintances one does not know how to adjust one to changed conditions. It purely and simply is a psychological problem and when advancing in years one cannot readjust oneself as readily as when young.

About writing me often and voluminously, well, you know it is easy to receive a letter, but it often is confoundedly hard to answer one. Therefore, please write as often and as freely as you wish, but do not expect me to answer back very promptly.

H. T. Halloway. Three know more than one, is the saying and now you had also better see his work and then we have a quartet singing praise to whom it belongs.

Getting the needs now is the thing, but I feel sure we will accomplish that. With all my previous experiences in China and having again my old interpreter, who knows me and my work, I have no fears of laying my hands on almost any thing we want. Of course travel is slow and sometimes in China and one cannot rush things in this land. Everything takes time. The most important matters are discussed with a cup of tea as man's right hand.

Earlier we greatly regret not being together a big welcome at Pyrus at Gatse. Too, possibly but, so, Sorrow, we had made a place of land for them, several acres. Can you spare that much?

Letter of Sept. 27, 1916. I see your point re Mr. Tuesenmann. I didn't know all these details. A special agent does not need to pass Civil Service examination, isn't it? Where there is a will, there is a way.

Yes, I have that opportunity before me, true and I realize so too, but at the same time I do without a home and stay entirely isolated separated from all friends and acquaintances one does not like to adjust one to changed conditions. It purely and simply is a psychological problem and one, strictly in years one cannot readjust oneself as readily as when young.

About writing me often and voluminously, well, you know it is easy to receive a letter, but it often is comfortably hard to answer one. Therefore, please write as often and as freely as you wish, but do not expect or to answer back very promptly.

I received the large parchment letter of introduction, signed by the Secretary; Mr. Maskew sent it up to me here in Peking and I have paraded it to a few friends. It arrived in first class condition and I hope it will assist me at times. Thank you for showing my letters to those concerned.

Your semi-personal, semi-official letter of Oct. 15, 1918, reached me yesterday. Itoo am certainly glad to have had the opportunity of discussing various matters with Dr. Galloway. I now feel we are not strangers any longer. This means much, Mr. Dorsett, from my point of view. The sad thing now is that I may stay out for many years and should I once return we must have some long and solid talks again.

My congratulations to you for the appreciation the Sacramento Valley Development Association shows you in their telegram. Life at times is not so bad, isn't it?

I do hope we get additional land at Chico and additional funds. One without the other does not work. It pleases me to hear that Wilson Popenoe is getting hold of some very interesting material. I wonder tho how hardy most of his material will prove to be. I believe that my Chinese plants will win their way much quicker than all these South and Central American things. Let me see!

Yes, I certainly do expect to see changes in our Office and personnel when once I should come back. By that time I may be old and gray and not be able to jump from the floor on a table.

I am writing to Mr. Howell concerning those reprints of my Yearbook article you speak about. I would like to get about 25 of them, if that is not too many.

Strange that Mr. Carleton should have some heartrouble; he didn't

I received the large yellowish letter of introduction, signed by the Secretary Mr. Hudson sent it up to me here in Peking and I have passed it to a few friends. It arrived in first class condition and I hope it will assist me at times. Thank you for showing my letters to those interested.

Your semi-personal, semi-official letter of Oct. 15, 1916, reached me yesterday. Also an certainly glad to have had the opportunity of discussing various matters with Dr. Galloway. I now feel we are not strangers any longer. This means much, Mr. Bossett, from my point of view. The main thing now is that I may stay out for many years and should I once return we must have some long and solid talks again.

My congratulations to you for the appreciation the Government Valley Development Association shows you in their telegram. Life at times is not so bad, isn't it?

I do hope we get additional land at Shilo and additional funds. Due without the other does not work. It pleases me to hear that Wilson Popence is getting hold of some very interesting material. I wonder the how hardy most of his material will prove to be. I believe that my China-man plants will win their way most splendidly when all those fruits and tropical American things. Let me see!

Yes, I certainly do expect to see changes in our Office and personnel when once I should come back. By that time I may be old and grey and not be able to jump from the floor on a table.

I am writing to Mr. Howell concerning those reprints of my Yearbook article you speak about. I would like to get about 25 of them, if that is not too many.

Knowing that Mr. Hutchison would have been worthwhile in Alaska

look like it. However, a man with as many worries as he has might easily over-exert himself.

In this envelope I am enclosing several other letters to various people, would you please hand them out. There are also two duplicate inventory notes in it, Nos. 1261 and 125c.

Well, Xmas will be with you by the time this letter has reached you and here a Good Luck to you and everybody else in the Office.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 2, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

At last the B. of L. came to hand about six cases with seeds which I delivered here on Nov. 14 to the China Forwarding & Express Co.

This shipment was held up in Tientsin by the American Consul, on account of a certain certificate not accompanying it and as I was out in the country, matters could not be settled satisfactorily. We are now in correspondence about this matter with the American Consulate at Tientsin and we expect explanations within a few days. I have written Mr. Fred Maskew a few minutes ago, announcing to him the Departure of this shipment of seed from Tientsin to San Francisco and I have asked him to turn it over to our present Despatch Agent, whose name has not been communicated as yet to me. I also sent him one B. of O. enclosed.

In a letter to you dated, Nov. 15, I announced the contents of these six cases. I trust you can advise our Despatch Agent in San Francisco how to dispose of these seeds.

less than 1%. However, a man with an idea survived on the right quality over-exact channel.

In this envelope I am enclosing several other letters to various people, which you please hand them out. There are also two duplicate invoices notes in it, Nos. 1281 and 1326.

Well, Xmas will be with you by the time this letter has reached you and have a good Xmas to you and everybody else in the office.

Yours sincerely,

(s) Fred M. Meyer

Fowling, Orine

Jan. 2, 1917.

Myer Mr. Furniture

At last the E. of L. came to hand about six cases with goods which I delivered here on Nov. 14 to the Orine Forwarding & Express Co.

This shipment was held up in Tientsin by the American Consul, on account of a certain certificate not accompanying it and as I was out in the country, matters could not be settled satisfactorily. We are now in correspondence about this matter with the American Consulate at Tientsin and we expect explanations within a few days. I have written Mr. Fred Mayer a few words very sincerely to his the Superiors of this shipment of goods from Tientsin to San Francisco and I have asked him to turn it over to our personal Imported Agent, whose name has not been communicated as yet to me. I also sent him one E. of O. enclosed.

In a letter to you dated Nov. 14, I announced the contents of these six cases. I trust you are active our Tientsin Agent in San Francisco now to claim of these goods.

I had directed the shipping office here to despatch this shipment via Seattle, but on account of all these delays they have sent it to San Francisco, which, for the chestnuts of course, is not as good as via the Northern Route.

These last days I have delivered to the same shipping office, 16 cases with seeds, containing ca. 200,000 stones of the Davidiana peach; 1000 catties of dried jujube fruits; sixty catties of Ghoorma fruits; c.a. 75 lbs. of berries of Juniperus chinensis; and c.a. 70 catties of walnuts. I'll send you the Inventory notes in another letter.

I am describing another lot of material also which will go forward by the next diplomatic pouch and after I am thru with all of this, then I'll be able to go down to the Yang tze River.

Enclosed please find one B. of L. and a certificate covering shipment of merchandise, etc.

With kindest regards to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 3, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On Dec. 22, 1916, I delivered 15 cases with seeds to the office of the China Forwarding and Express Co., here and on Dec. 29, one more case, making a grand total of sixteen boxes.

They are all marked Seeds, U. S. Property, U. S. Dept. of Agric. Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

I had directed the shipping office here to despatch this shipment via Seattle, but on account of all these delays they have sent it to San Francisco, which, for the obstacle of course, is not as good as via the Northern Route.

These last days I have delivered to the same shipping office, 16 cases with seeds, containing ca. 280,000 ounces of the Dwidiana seeds; 1000 cattles of dried jujube fruits; sixty cattles of Gnoome fruits; c.a. 75 lbs. of berries of Juniperus chinensis and c.a. 70 cattles of walnuts. I'll send you the Inventory notes in another letter.

I am despatching another lot of material also which will go forward by the next diplomatic pouch and after I am thru with all of this, then I'll be able to go down to the Long Tan River.

Enclosed please find one B. of L. and a certificate covering shipment of memorandums, etc.

With kindest regards to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China.

Jan. 5, 1917.

Dear Mr. Patchell:

On Dec. 22, 1916, I delivered 15 cases with seeds to the office of the China Forwarding and Express Co., here and on Dec. 29, one more case, making a grand total of sixteen boxes.

They are all sealed lead, U. A. Property, U. S. Dept. of Agri. Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

The contents are as follows: No. 2328a, c.a. 200,000 stones of the Davidiana peach. No. 2329a, 1000 catties of dried jujubes, with sound kernels, for stock purposes. No. 2331a, sixty catties of dry Ghoorma fruit to be distributed among growers of Oriental persimmons in semi-arid regions. No. 2332a, c.a.75 lbs. of berries of Juniperus Chinensis, which many nurserymen are anxious to get. No. 2327a, and 2333a are North Chinese walnuts, suited especially to Rocky Mountain sections.

I suppose it should be best for our garden at Chico to handle this shipment, but new quarantine regulations may possibly prevent this. I am unable as yet to inform you whether these seeds will be landed at San Fransisco or Seattle, for shipping conditions are considerably, disturbed by lack of sufficient steamers and even by dearth of suitable warehouses. In Kobe for instance merchandise is stacked up along the whole waterfront and often very inadequately protected from the elements.

Let us only hope for the best.

Please find enclosed five inventory notes covering this shipment, with the exception of No. 2327a, part of which went in a former shipment.

Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray of our Legation here was kind enough to give me four photos which he took of the white-barked pines in the Lung In Temple, where the seeds No. 2323a came from. You may retain them or even publish them should they be suitable enough.

I am sending off now trwnty parcels, thru the Diplomatic Pouch and there is more to follow. With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

The contents are as follows: No. 2526a, c.a. 200,000 stamps of the Swedish peace; No. 2526b, 1000 cuttings of dried jellyfish, with notes thereon, for stock purposes; No. 2526c, study matter of dry flowers fruit to be distributed among growers of tropical perfumes in small and regions. No. 2526d, 1.417 lbs. of samples of Jamaican cigarettes, which many merchants are making to get. No. 2527a, and 2527b are North Chinese walnuts, suited especially to Rocky Mountain sections.

I always it would be best for our people at home to handle this shipment, but new quarantine regulations may possibly prevent this. I am ready to put to inform you whether these seeds will be in the Treasury or Health, for slightly specimens are relatively, distributed by lack of sufficient salaries and even by dearth of suitable warehouses. In Rome for instance merchandise is stacked up along the whole waterfront and often very inadequately protected from the elements.

Let me only hear for the best.

Please find enclosed five inventory notes covering this shipment, with the exception of No. 2527a, part of which went in a former shipment.

Mr. J. V. A. Macharry of our legation here was kind enough to give me four photos which he took of the white-bearded priest in the Lung In Temple, where the seeds No. 2527a came from. You may retain them or even publish them should they be suitable enough.

I am sending if my time permits, the Siamese Tamed and there is more to follow. With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Ernest R. Moore

Peking, China

Jan. 6, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On the evening of Jan. 3, twenty parcels with seeds, scions and specimens left Peking by Diplomatic Pouch, marked I-XX. This departure was on sudden instructions and I could not get all of the inventory notes into proper shape to send them the same evening and I am sending them now.

There are many things and to discuss every one will make this a big letter. As cuttings and scions there are the following numbers. 1262-1280 (incl.) Of seeds No.s 2330a, 2332a, to 2351a (incl.) 2354a, and 2355a. Of samples there are Nos. 126c, 133c (incl.) and also 1 small package with specimens of Botanical interest.

Some numbers are quite valuable, like 1263, scions of wild Pyrus ussuriensis. I suggest to put them in the hands of very capable people only. Many of the pears in this shipment may be of very great future promises and I advise to supply Prof. Reimer with a good quantity ofevery one. He will be especially interested in the ussuriensis group. I have not attempted to give them Mr. Rehders new names, for I do not think that he has had enough of material to work with to be certain whether a thing is a distinct species or merely a form.

The jujubes, No. 2330a, may be sown out in Chico and in localities in Texas to obtain new types. The beans, peas, fibre and oil seeds will no doubt go to various specialists. (Mr. Dewey wanted especially a strong Abutilon-hemp, I hope that No. 2335a, fills the bill; I'll also send a sample of the fiber shortly.

No. 2351. Juglans mandshurica might be tested in Rocky Mountain localities as a shade tree.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On the evening of Jan. 8, twenty persons with needs, aims and problems left taking by Diplomatic School, Series L-1. This is another was on sudden instructions and I could not get all of the inventory notes into proper shape to send them the same evening and I am sending them now.

There are many things and to discuss every one will make this a big letter. As entitles and aims there are the following numbers. 1205-1230 (incl.) Of needs No.s 2205a, 2225a, to 2221a (incl.) 2254a, and 2222a. Of samples there are Nos. 1226, 1230 (incl.) and also 1 small sample and specimens of Polaroid Lens-art.

Some numbers are quite valuable, like 1226, scenes of wild Tuna measurements. I suppose to put them in the hands of very capable people only. Many of the scenes in this alignment may be of very great future promtness and I advise to supply Prof. Reiner with a good quantity of every one. He will be especially interested in the measurements grams. I have not attempted to give them Mr. Baldwin new names, for I do not think that he has had enough of material to work with to be certain whether a thing is a distinct species or merely a form.

The jujubes, No. 2220a, may be some not in Cuba and in localities in Texas to obtain new types. The beans, too, Lima and all seeds will no doubt go to various specialists. (Mr. Dewey wanted especially a strong Abutilon-hemp, I hope that No. 2222a, fills the bill; I'll also send a sample of the fiber shortly.

Mr. Gill, Tugian mombaberim might be tested in Rocky Mountain localities as a shade tree.

The numbers 2354a and 2355a are of special value as they may be immune cultivated varieties of Pyrus ussuriensis. Actual testing will determine it of course. I was able to get but a very small quantity of seeds of the wild P. ussuriensis and I am sending them by another mail.

I wonder how the samples of fresh pears will arrive? If they are still in good condition a few pears of each lot might be sent to Mr. Rehder. I have good photos of them and it will therefore not be necessary to photograph them in Washington. Of the samples 130c, 131c, 132c and 133c some material should be sent to the Arnold Arboretum.

Well, this is all for the moment, I still have lots of note making to do and my room is not large enough for all this packing up.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 9, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It seems that it is undecided as yet what time the next Diplomatic Pouch will leave and as such there is the great chance that the twenty parcels with material marked I-XX will arrive in Washington before my letter gets there.

I therefore send you by Japanese Post a set of duplicate Inventory Notes. Some of these notes, however, describe material that has not left Peking yet. Shipping material does not go as easily any more as formerly, which is much to be regretted from our point of view. In Americanincreased quarantine regulations, here shipping difficulties

The numbers 2256a and 2256e are of special value as they may be immune cultivated varieties of Pyrus ussuriensis. Actual testing will determine it of course. I was able to get but a very small quantity of seeds of the wild P. ussuriensis and I am sending them by another mail.

I wonder how the samples of fresh pears will arrive? If they are still in good condition a few pears of each lot might be sent to Mr. Meader. I have good photos of them and it will therefore not be necessary to photograph them in Washington. Of the samples 1320, 1316, 1326 and 1350 some material should be sent to the Arnold Arboretum.

Well, this is all for the moment, I still have lots of note making to do and my room is not large enough for all this packing up.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 9, 1917

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

It seems that it is undecided as yet what time the next Diplomatic Pouch will leave and as such there is the great chance that the twenty parcels with seerial marked I-XX will arrive in Washington before my letter gets there.

I therefore send you by Jackson but a set of duplicate Lawsonby Note. Some of them notes, however, describe material that has not left Peking yet. Shipping material does not go as easily any more as formerly, which is much to be regretted from our point of view. In Australia-owned Manchuria regulations, have shipping difficulties

what chances will our collections have when it goes on that way.

As I wrote in another letter to you, we have not been able to get many seeds of the wild Pyrus ussuriensis; of cultivated forms there are about 14 lbs. I suppose, but we are not sure that these forms are wholly resistant to fire-blight. This Prof. Reimer will have to determine. The graves of the real wild pears in the Shing lung shan region are in the process of extermination, as the land has been opened up for the last two seasons and these pears just occur on the best land, fit for maize culture. It really is too bad.

My photos will show some interesting items. With kindest regards to everybody in the Office, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 13, 1917

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Please find enclosed a bundle of yellow inquisitorial sheets, comprising my police record for the period Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916. I hope they will be of some use to some one. I will entrust them to the Diplomatic Pouch, which is said to be inviolable, so as to ensure them a safe transit.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

must change with our activities have been it goes on that way.

As I wrote in another letter to you, we have not been able to get many weeds of the wild Jerusalem artichoke variety there are about 14 lbs. I suppose, but we are not sure that these roots are usually mistaken to Jerusalem. This fact, Prof. will have to determine. The roots of the real wild yeats in the Spring lung elum region are in the process of naturalization, as the land has been opened up for the last two months and these yeats just other on the best land, fit for main culture. It really is too bad.

My books will have some interesting items. Will present regards to everybody in the Office, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank T. Hayes

Pullman, Wash.
Jan. 26, 1917

Dear Dr. Chamberlin:

Please find enclosed a bundle of Palouse industrial sheets, containing my notes received for the serial Ser.) to Jan. 31, 1916. I hope they will be of some use to some one. I will entrust them to the Ulysses Phoenix which is said to be invincible, so as to assure them a safe transit.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Frank T. Hayes

Peking, China

Jan. 15, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am delivering, at the American Legation here, six parcels addressed the Department of Agriculture and four marked 1281; one 2356a and the other as 2357a. They will be forwarded via Diplomatic Pouch. These six parcels contain the following numbers: 1281, 2356a, 2357a, 2358a; 2359a;134b and 135b. Pleabe find enclosed the inventory notes, concerning these numbers.

I have a few suggestions to make, viz. No. 1281 are roots of Pyrus ussuriensis, which I had dug up at Shing lung shan; I suspect that only very few of them will grow, since they are too cold and have no fibrous roots. However, I would like to see Prof. Reimer supplied with a few of the young roots, even those without stem, so that he can graft on them. The rest might be kept at Yarrow in a frame for one year, keeping them with confined air and with much shade in summer. Do not plant them out in the open field for they will surely die.

No. 2356a is a cultivated pear of the P. ussuriensis type and Prof. Reimer should have a sufficient share of this number.

No. 2357a and 2358a are the real wild P. ussuriensis and the same remark applies to them as to preceeding numbers. These pearseeds I packed in with sifted, damp moss and I trust they will germinate much better than when kept dry.

When we have not the opportunity to grow No. 2359a, acorns of various oaks, they had better be sent to the Arnold Arboretum.

The samples of fiber, Nos. 134b and 135b are for Mr. L. H. Dewey.

Paris, Ohio

Jan. 15, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Received 7 we delivering, at the American Legation here, six parcels addressed the Department of Agriculture and four marked 1383; one 2556a and the other as 2527a. They will be forwarded via Diplomatic Pouch. These six parcels contain the following numbers: 1383, 2556a, 2527a, 2525a; 2526a; 1348 and 1385. Please find enclosed the inventory notes, concerning these numbers.

I have a few suggestions to make, viz. No. 1383 are roots of Opuntia usariensis, which I had dug up at Spring Lake sian; I suspect that only very few of them will grow, since they are too cold and have no fibrous roots. However, I would like to see Prof. Palmer supplied with a few of the young roots, even those without stem, so that he can graft on them. The rest might be kept at Yarrow in a frame for one year, keeping them with confined air and with much shade in summer. Do not plant them out in the open field for they will surely die.

No. 2556a is a cultivated year of the f. usariensis type and Prof. Palmer should have a sufficient share of this number.

No. 2527a and 2525a are the real wild f. usariensis and the same remark applies to them as to preceding numbers. These varieties I planted in wet sites, they root and I think they will produce in time better than when kept dry.

When we have not the opportunity to grow No. 2526a, course of various cons, they had better be sent to the Arnold Arboretum.

The samples of fiber, Nos. 1348 and 1385 are for Mr. I. H. Dewey.

The samples of fiber, Nos. 134b, and 135b, are for Mr. L. H. Dewey.

I have still a few more seeds and specimens at hand and they will be forwarded within a few days. The large shipment of 1300 catties of Davidiana peach-stones and 1000 catties of jujubes for seeds, is still awaiting a steamer in Ching wang tau, for on account of the very severe winter here, the greater part of the Yellow Sea is frozen over and in in the mouth of the Yang tze kiang there is so much floating ice, so as to impede navigation. This surely is something unheard of.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 15, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The Diplomatic Pouch leaves this afternoon and I haste myself to send you the last seeds and specimens I still have in my possession. As such I am delivering at the Legation one parcel, numbered XXI and containing seeds of the following numbers, besides several small Botanical and Entomological specimens.

2360a and 2374a, Please find enclosed inventory notes covering these numbers.

I suggest to give Prof. Reimer most of these small quantities of pear-seeds; altho we ought to grow a few plants of each number also, that is, if we have the place to keep them. Prof. Sargent might wish

The samples of fiber, Nos. 1848, and 1850, are for Mr. L. H. Dewey.

I have still a few more seeds and specimens on hand and they will be forwarded within a few days. The large shipment of 1500 entries of Davidiana peach-stones and 1500 cuttings of jujubes for seeds, still awaiting a steamer in Ching wang tao, for on account of the very severe winter here, the greater part of the Yellow Sea is frozen over and in in the mouth of the Liang tao Hiang there is so much floating ice, so as to impede navigation. This surely is something unheard of.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 15, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The Diplomatic Corps leaves this afternoon and I hasten myself to send you the last seeds and specimens I still have in my possession. As such I am delivering at the legation one parcel, numbered XXI and containing seeds of the following nursery, herbs, several small Botanical and Dendrological specimens.

Please find enclosed inventory notes covering these numbers.

I succeed to give Prof. Reimer most of these small quantities of pear-seedlings which we bought to grow a few plants of each number also, that is, if we have the place to see them. Prof. Sargent might wish

to have a few seeds of No. 2362a, which species I cannot make out.

The crab-apples, No. 2367a, are also of botanical interest. Prof. Sargent also asked me last summer for some seeds or plants of Indigofera Kirilowii and I trust a few seeds will be sent to him of No. 2371a. I also would like to see him receive some seeds of this northern form of Ulmus parvifolia, No. 2372a, for which he also asked me.

The grass, No. 2374a, might interest Prof. Piper.

There is also a small bag with cups of acorns from various oaks, of which the seeds were sent under No. 2359a, a few of each kind should go to the Arnold Arboretum.

The terrestrial fungus and the other one on the trunk of Pinus siensis might go to Dr. Merrill of the N. Yl Bot. Garden.

The Lichen might go to Mrs. Britton.

There are eight small packages with entomological material, which no doubt will come into the hands of various specialists.

They are: Insect-injury to young tops of Pinus sinensis.

Caterpillar-injury to branches of Pinus sinensis

Scales on Lespedeza juncea

Peculiar scales on Grewia parviflora

Scales on wild Prunus armeniaca

Sacles on Daphophyllum glaucum

Cocoon on Zizyphus sativa

Galls on Pyrus ussuriensis.

Now I'll have to send yet a few packages of photos and films nd some herbarium material and then I'll be thru with it.

I haven't obtained as yet seeds of good varieties of Pai tsai, but if nothing happens, my interpreter will go after these things tomorrow. It will be a several hours trip by train to Ansu-hsien, above

to have a few seeds of No. 2302a, which species I cannot make out.

The oral-apples, No. 2307a, are also of botanical interest. Prof. Sargent also asked me last summer for some seeds or plants of Indigofera Kirilowii and I trust a few seeds will be sent to him of No. 2371a.

I also would like to see him receive some seeds of this northern form of Ulmus americana, No. 2272a, for which he also asked me.

The grass, No. 2171a, might interest Prof. Piper.

There is also a small bag with caps of acorns from various oaks, of which the seeds were sent under No. 2302a, a few of each kind should go to the Arnold Arboretum.

The terrestrial fungus and the other one on the trunk of Pinus alenaia might go to Dr. Murrill of the N. Y. Bot. Garden.

The Lichen might go to Mrs. Britton.

There are eight small packages with entomological material, which no doubt will come into the hands of various specialists.

They are: Insect-injury to young tops of Pinus alenaia.

Deter-like-injury to branches of Pinus alenaia

Scales on Lagenaria juncea

Feeding galls on Cassia marilandica

Scales on wild Prunus americana

Galls on Phaseolus glaucus

Cocoons on Nicotiana quadrivalvis

Galls on Pyrus americanis.

Now I'll have to send yet a few packages of photos and films and some herbarium material and then I'll be done with it.

I haven't obtained as yet seeds of good varieties of Tulipa, but if spring comes, my intermediary will go after these things immediately. It will be a general hunt trip by train to Aix-Salon, above

Paotingfu, where a special fine kind is reputed to exist.

Prof. Sargent wanted me to get a quantity of nuts from Aesculus chinensis, but up to the present I have not some in contact with that tree. I may possibly make a spceial trip to the Tan che tze temple, 1/2 days journey from here, where they have some large trees of this horse-chestnut.

We also still have this Fei tcheng peach question on our hands. I wish I had seven bodies, China is too big for one person to cover it all.

And now again Chinese New Year comes up one week from now and everything will be at a standstill for several days. Such is life here in the Far East. With kindest regards to you all,

Very sincerely youre,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Protiaqth, where a special fine kind is reputed to exist.

Prof. Burgess wanted me to get a quantity of nuts from Assoulma Sikannia, but up to the present I have not come in contact with that tree. I may possibly make a special trip to the Tan ole tse Sangla, 1\2 days journey from here, where they have some large trees of this nuts-nuts.

We also will have this Pai tsiang some quantity on our hands. I wish I had seven bodies, China is too big for one person to cover it all.

And now again Chinese New Year comes up one week from now and everything will be at a standstill for several days. Such is life here in the Far East. With kindest regards to you all,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 19, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, two packages. The larger one contains: 36 films, and 36 prints, size 5 x 7., numbered 13226-13261. The smaller one has a s contents: 19 films, and 19 prints size 9 x 12 c. M. numbered 12369-12387.

What do you think of these pear-pictures with labels on them; not all are artistically looking and often, when the photo looks at its best, the label is upside down. The next time I'll try to remedy this defect. Please ask Mr. Swingle what he thinks of having the Chinese characters attached to these pear varieties. I have stuck to the old nomenclature; some day I hope to receive a publication that shall guide me how to use the new names. It will have to be illustrated.

I certainly would like to see Mr. Rehder be supplied with copies of many of these pear photos and also Prof. Reiner, it it does not prove to be too expensive.

Among the small photos I have no objection when those of the Chrysanthemum exhibit are given out to some trade papers and the Chinese beehives to a beekeepers journal. What do you think about this frozen-over Beechi pond (12386). I never knew this thing could stand such temperatures. The photos of the forest destruction in the Shing lung shan District are appalling, aren't they? May be you received my short article on this affair in the Peking Gazette of Dec. 19, 1916.

Nobody seems to be able to do anything against this and since the Forest Service of this country is in a state of suspension, things go on

Peking, China

Jan. 18, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, two packages. The larger one contains 26 films, and 38 prints, size 5 x 7", numbered 18826-18861. The smaller one has a a contents: 18 films, and 18 prints size 9 x 12 c. M. numbered 18838-18857.

What do you think of these peat-pictures with labels on them; not all are artistically looking and often, when the photo looks at the best, the label is upside down. The next time I'll try to remedy this defect. Please ask Mr. Swingle what he thinks of having the Chinese characters attached to these peat varieties. I have studied the old nomenclature; some day I hope to receive a publication that shall guide me how to use the new names. It will have to be illustrated.

I certainly would like to see Mr. Meiner be supplied with copies of many of these peat photos and also Prof. Heimer, if it does not prove to be too expensive.

Among the small photos I have no objection when those of the Chrysanthemum exhibit are given out to some trade papers and the Chinese beginner to a beginners journal. What do you think about this frozen-over Herald pond (18838). I never knew this thing could stand such temperature. The photos of the forest destruction in the Shing Jung also Shanghai are startling, aren't they? May be you received my short article on this affair in the Peking Gazette of Dec. 10, 1916.

Nobody seems to be able to do anything against this and since the forest service of this country is in a state of muddle, things go on

the same old destructive way.

I wish you would kindly have Dr. Shoemaker see the pictures of the Pai tsai market (12384) and the Leek-field (12385). He may be interested in them. These small photos and most of the larger ones are time-exposures and as such they'll withstand enlarging without lo~~o~~sing too much detail.

There is a question coming up, viz. this which numbers am I going to use after the series of 5 x 7 photos terminates at 15500 and the small ones at 12500? Please answer me by ~~b~~return mail on this problem.

I also would like to receive 300 cloth ~~l~~labels, like sample enclosed.

With kindest regards, to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 20, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, one parcel marked XXII, containing seeds of the following numbers 2375a-2378a, incl. Please find the inventory notes enclosed, belonging to this shipment.

No. 2375a, is an extra good quality of Pai tsai, from a famous locality; so is also No. 2376a. The Japanese have of late years been buying up seeds in Anshsien and have been paying from 0,35 to 0,50 p. ounce of seed. My interpreter, however, was able to obtain 106 ounces of seeds a 0,25 p. ~~p~~ounce. I suggest not to give away all of these seeds

the same old Bartlettiny way.

I wish you would shall have Dr. Bloomsbur see the pictures of the fat bar market (12394) and the Leek-Field (12395). He may be interested in them. These shall shadow and sort of the larger zoos are than-as-usuals and so such they'll wishing enlarging without lopping the zoos detail.

There is a special meeting at, with this which makes me I going in use after the series of 1 & 7 photos varieties at 12300 and the small zoos at 12307 Please answer me by letter mail as this problem.

I also would like to receive 2 'clot 12304', like single enclosed. Mis library regards, is everybody.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Lopez

Radio, Class

Ins. Sc. Ity

Dear Mr. Fitzcrick:

Thought I my crowing 2?4, via Schlumbie Tong, you proof regular 2411, including meets of the following number 2110-2?7?, 1?41. Please find the invoices notes enclosed, belonging to this shipment.

Mr. 2?7?, is so extra good quality of fit 1?41, from a famous locality, so is also 2. 2?7?. The figures here of late years been begins to make in Australian and have been paying from 0,?? to 0,?? a water of meet. My interpreter, however, not able to obtain 2?? ounces of meats x 0,?? ?. Pounds. I suggest not to give away all of these meats

in one season, for next year we may not be able to obtain anything at all. It all depends upon how large the crop and how many buyers there are upon how large the crop and how many buyers there are in the market. I got a specimen of a large Pai tsai, weighing c.a. 20 lbs. which I'll send you within a few days.

No. 2377a is a large winter-radish and deserves extra treatment; while No. 2378a is a peculiar variety of winterleek of which I'll also send you a specimen shortly, to look at. Dr. Shoemaker would like to have some of the seed.

Trusting you will receive these seeds in good condition, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 30, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Tomorrow the Diplomatic Pouch will leave and I am despatching a fairly large box containing specimens, bearing the numbers 136b to 139b. There is a large Pai tsai in this lot, a leek 4 bulbs of garlic and 3 quinces. Please show these vegetables to Dr. Shoemaker and I would like to see Prof. Reimer obtain one of these quinces so as to enable him to test some plants in his blight experiments. I just wonder how this lot will travel; it is all surrounded by dry Sphagnum-moss and should any moisture exude the moss will absorb it.

Please find the inventory notes enclosed covering this shipment.

in one season, for next year we may not be able to obtain anything at all. It all depends upon how large the crop and how many buyers there are upon how large the crop and how many buyers there are in the market. I got a specimen of a large Pai tsai, weighing c.a. 20 lbs. which I'll send you within a few days.

No. 22772a is a large winter-radish and deserves extra treatment; while No. 22726a is a peculiar variety of winterleek of which I'll also send you a specimen shortly, to look at. Dr. Bloomsmer would like to have some of the seed.

Trusting you will receive these seeds in good condition, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 30, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Tomorrow the Diplomatic Pouch will leave and I am despatching a fairly large box containing specimens, bearing the numbers 1800 to 1870. There is a large Pai tsai in this lot, a leek & bulbs of garlic and 3 quinces. Please show these vegetables to Dr. Bloomsmer and I would like to see Prof. Heimer obtain one of these quinces so as to enable him to test some plants in his blight experiments. I just wonder how this lot will travel; it is all surrounded by dry Ophiopogon-roots and should any moisture exude the moss will absorb it.

Please find the invoicing notes enclosed covering this shipment.

I recently received two letters making enquiries for Chinese plants; I am enclosing some and David Bisset will probably take them up. I have written both parties postcards.

The sixteen cases with seeds may have left China at last, but B. of L. has not come as yet. This affair causes us considerable worry.

I also have to acknowledge a few letters from you, but I do not feel very well the last days and may be I will answer them by the next pouch.

How is everybody in Washington? It takes nowadays much longer mail to reach one than formerly. With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 31, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Seven letters from you have come in up till now and I'll answer them chronologically. Letter of Oct. 26, 1916 Concerning the true Prunus pseudocerasus. Yes, possibly there are more than one variety; the ones that we have up here are apparently of one type, that is, selected fruits are larger than the common lot, but there is only a small difference. I am making enquiries tho. I sent material from around here under Nos. 22361, 35640, 36107 and 36108. Should any still be traceable, they may be compared with the Tangsi cherry. I see you write Tang-hsi, well, on the China Inland Mission map it is Tangsi, which way of spelling is to be preferred for a commercial variety of fruits.

I recently received two letters making enquiries for Chinese plants; I am sending some and David Nisset will probably take them up. I have written both parties postcards.

The sixteen cases with seeds may have left China at last, but E. of I. has not come as yet. This effair causes us considerable worry.

I also have to acknowledge a few letters from you, but I do not feel very well the last days and may be I will answer them by the next post.

Who is everybody in Washington? It takes nowadays much longer mail to reach one than formerly. With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Jan. 21, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Seven letters from you have come in up till now and I'll answer them chronologically. Letter of Oct. 25, 1916 Concerning the true Prunus pseudocerasus. Yes, possibly there are more than one variety; the ones that we have up here are apparently of one type, that is, selected fruits are larger than the common lot, but there is only a small difference. I am making enquiries tho. I sent material from around here under Nos. 22361, 35640, 36107 and 36108. Should any still be traceable, they may be compared with the Tangut cherry. I see you write Tang-lai, well, on the China Inland Mission map it is Tangut, which way of spelling is to be preferred for a commercial variety of fruits.

About the true wild species, well, I have never come across it and Mr. E. H. Wilson neither, according to the description, under Prunus involucrata (the former name) Vide Plantae Wilsonianae, Vol. I Part II. Dr. Henry, however, found it wild in the mountains of Hupeh. Vide Aug. Henry, Economic Botany of China, Page 49.

Where are we going to keep a collection of all forms of Prunus for breeding purposes?

It is about time now for us to tackle this highly interesting group of plants.

Letter of Oct. 31, 1916 with enclosures of Proposed plan for the selection of common names for Plant Diseases. My, but I do not envy the members of the committee that will have to tackle this field full of pitfalls. Inclosed there was also a letter of the American Geographical Society, asking me to write an article; the two magazines came some time later. I'll write them that my time really is too limited to do much outside writing.

Letter of Nov. 1, 1916 concerning an very interesting "Engineer Missionary", by name of E. F. Black in Foochow, well, we will call on him when once there. I have such a string of people in that section, who will tell me all about the Fukien region, that I'll have my hands full. Here in China often half a day is gone by calling on one or by being visited. So many people here have so little, relatively, to do and they are glad to pass an interesting hour with some one who can tell them something new.

Letter of Nov. 8, 1916 telling me that Dr. Griffiths wants all the lilies he can get. O. K. Some weeks ago I sent a bulb of Lilium dahuricum among some botanical specimens. I think it is the same

About the true wild species, well, I have never seen anyone at and Mr. E. H. Wilson neither, according to the description, under Prunus lyonii (the former name) Vide Plantae Wilsonianae, Vol. I Part II. Mr. Henry, however, found it wild in the mountains of Hupeh. Vide Journ. Bunnsie Botany of China, Part 1.

Where are we going to keep a collection of all forms of Prunus for breeding purposes?

It is about time now for us to tackle this highly interesting group of plants.

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Letter of Nov. 1, 1918 concerning an very interesting "Engineer Miscellany", by name of E. F. Black in Pocomoke, well, we will call on him when once there. I have such a string of people in that section, who will tell me all about the Potato region, that I'll have my hands full. Here in China often half a day is gone by calling on one or by being visited. So many people here have so little, relatively, to do and they are glad to pass an interesting hour with some one who can tell them something new.

Letter of Nov. 8, 1918 telling me that Dr. Griffiths wants all the Lilies he can get. O. K. Some weeks ago I sent a bulb of Lilium Sulphureum among some botanical specimens. I think it is the same

you have on your place, butit is worth while trying out.

A few other matters: I wish you would kindly send Prof. Sargent a few scions of the "Pai li", No. 1279; he was anxious some time ago to get authentic material.

I am also enclosing advertisements of Widler and Co., in the China Press of Shanghai; under date of Dec. 7. I see he had a branch office in Kobe, well this thing must have been recently started.

I just got two new letters from you a moment ago, dated Dec. 22 and 23, 1916, I am glad to hear that things are again beginning to arrive, but it goes fearfully slow. Mail that I receive from my relatives in Holland is between two and three months on the road. This is a very strange and difficult world nowadays, to be sure.

Please find enclosed a bundle of duplicate inventory notes.

With kindest regards to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 3, 1917

My dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your most welcome note of Dec. 16, 1916, reached me several days ago. It comes as a token from a world distinct from the one we live here. It does seem strange that space in between people makes such a tremendous difference in feeling toward each other and eliminates the discussion of so many a subject that one would take up when nearer each other. Such a feeling has, in my opinion, a great similarity with the one that exists

you have on your place, Smith is worth while trying out.

A few other matters: I wish you would kindly send Prof. Sargent a few scions of the "Del 14", No. 1279; he was another year time ago to get authentic material.

I am also enclosing advertisements of Widler and Co., in the China Trade of Shanghai under date of Dec. 7. I see he had a branch office in Kobe, well this thing must have been recently started.

I just got two new letters from you a moment ago, dated Dec. 22 and 23, 1916. I am glad to hear that things are again beginning to arrive, but it goes fearfully slow. Mail that I receive from my relatives in Holland is between two and three months on the road. This is a very strange and difficult world nowadays, to be sure.

Please find enclosed a bundle of duplicate inventory notes.

Kind remembrances to everybody.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Nelson, China

Feb. 5, 1917

Dr Mr Fr. Meyer:

Your most welcome note of Dec. 16, 1916, reached me several days ago. It comes as a ship from a world distant from the one we live here. It does seem strange that space in between could make such a tremendous difference in feeling toward each other and eliminate the discussion of so many a subject that one would take up when nearer each other. Such a feeling has, in my opinion, a great similarity with the one that exists

in the minds of the living toward those who have departed.

It grieves me to hear, that Mrs.Fairchild is not as well as she could be; the after effects of an illness are often far more hard to bear than the case itself. Let us hope that a move to a warmer winter-climate will help her over this spell entirely.

My own health also is not as good as I wished it to be. The lonelyness of life; the great amount of work I have to do, which I can never finish; the paralysing effects of this never-ending horrible war; and so many another thing, these often rob me of my sleep and make me feel like being a ship adrift.

Of course, there must be millions of people on this poor world of ours who feel similarly and on a sensitive person all of this reflects again and again. This new step of Germany as regards ruthless undersea warfare is filling us here with most serious apprehensions. Had civilization reached her highest point on Aug. 3, 1914? Let us hope not.

I often read in a lonesome hour Walt Whitman's poems; in "Drum Taps" one lives thru war's terrible moods. See how touching is his "Come up from the fields, Father."

Surely, those who believe in an Almighty, All-good, All-wise Creator must feel themselves strongly shaken-up inwardly by events as take place now hourly. Is this the way humanity must make room on this earth from time to time? And if thru wars we could only say yes, the best of everything persists or is being made even better, but it is <u>not.</u>

The review in the "Journal of Heredity" of Madison Grants; "The Great Race Passes" awakens strange feelings in one. One breed on earth today, tomorrow another! Move on, boys!

Now a few personal jottings. Since it has become know that I am out again in China many people begin to correspond with me, especially

in the minds of the living survey those who have departed.

It pleases me to hope, that Mr. Hoffman is not as well as he could be; the after effects of an illness are often far more hard to bear than the case itself. Let us hope that a move to a warmer winter-climate will help her over this spell entirely.

My own health also is not as good as I wished it to be. The disappearance of life; the great amount of work I have to do, which I can never finish; the paralyzing effects of this never-ending horrible war; and as only another thing, these often rob me of my sleep and make me feel like being a mad artist.

Of course, there must be millions of people on this poor world of ours who feel similarly and on a sensitive person all of this reflects again and again. This new step of Germany on regards unknown undersea warfare is filling us here with sour months & consequences. The civilization reached her highest point on Sep. 3, 1914? Let us hope not.

I often read in a Lessons over Walt Whitman's poem in "Drum Taps" one lives this war's terrible mode. See how touching is his "Come up from the fields, Father."

Surely, those who believe in an Almighty, All-good, All-wise Creator must feel themselves strongly shaken-up inwardly by events as this. Does God heavily. Is this the way humanity must make room on this earth for a time to time? And if this were so could only say yes, the best of every-thing possible or is being made even better, but it is not.

The nurse in the "Journal of Morality" of Madison Cawein; "The Good Man Cannot endure strong feeling in me. One breed on earth today, Conserve constant fire in, Love!

Now a few personal jottings. Since it has become know that I am not again in China many people begin to correspond with me, especially

American missionaries and this correspondence imposes an additional burden upon one and one cannot ignore it, since so many have given me of their hospitality and have often materially assisted in getting me what I was after. The looking after all of my correspondence, however, could only be settled by a Buddha with 48 arms.

Mr. & Mrs. MacMurray saw their first baby born, a girl. Mr. Sherfeses, a forester, formerly of the Philippines is now with the Chinese Government; so is Mr. Wm. Purdom, who once collected for Messrs. Veitch and Prof. Sargent. Both have very high salaries, but are disheartened by the failure of the new Chinese Government to pay any attention to Forestry.

Mr. C. H. Tuck, formerly of Cornell, was in town and had some long talks with me re Manchurian agricultural problems.

From Medan, Sumatra, I received a letter that they are very sorry I have decided not to enter into the proposition of Dr. Janssen.

The money exchange problems here are becoming more complicated. Silver continues to rise and gold falls consequently. Where formerly one sometimes got for one American dollar $2.40 Mex, now one receives but $1.56. For people paid in U. S. Gold, like myself for instance and the host of American missionaries, this means a considerable lessening of our incomes for so far we have to make purchases here. For those however being paid in silver and who transmit their money to countries with gold standards this is a boon, also to those who purchase material in their home countries. So here you have the correctness again of the old saying; it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

We have an unusually cold winter here, the ice in the canals is over a foot thick and the Chinese are busy harvesting it for their ice-houses. On the poor it works out very hard tho and in the country I

American clergymen and this correspondence imposes an additional burden upon one and one cannot ignore it, since so many have given me of their hospitality and have often materially assisted in getting me what I was after. The looking after all of my correspondence, however, could only be entrusted to a Malim with 4$ arms.

Mr. & Mrs. Mallory saw their first baby born, a girl. Mr. Charlesworth, a fellow, formerly of the Phil. office is now with the Chinese government as is Mr. Wm. Jordan, who once collected for Wolters, Welsh and Prof. Haupt. All now very high salaries, but are disheartened by the failure of the new Chinese government to pay any attention to foreign.

Mr. G. L. Tidy, formerly of Cornell, was in town and had some long talks with me on Jennings special subject.

From Swatow, however, I received a letter that they are very sorry I have decided not to enter into the proposition of Dr. Jansen.

The money exchange problems here are becoming more complicated. Silver continues to rise and gold falls correspondingly. Even formerly the missionaries got for our American dollar $2.40 Mex, now our receives but $1.50. For people paid in U. S. Gold, like myself for instance and the bulk of American missionaries, this means a considerable lessening of our income for as far as I can see it this particular year. For those however being paid in silver and who transmit their money in sterling gold standards this is a boon. Also to those who produce material in that same condition. In some ways the correction right of the old saying: it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

We have at unusually cold winter here, the ice in the canals is over a foot thick and the Chinese are busy harvesting it for their ice-houses. On the poor it works out very hard too and in the country I

suppose quite a few people must have frozen to death. One hears so little of such cases thro the newspapers here and perhaps it is better so; there is misery enough to talk about nowadays.

Within a few days I hope to go into the interior and then a rougher sort of life will be mine again.

With most sincere wishes, also to Mrs. Fairchild, the children and the family, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 6, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, one small parcel, marked XXIII, containing seeds, bearing the numbers 2379a-2382a, (incl) Please find enclosed inventory notes covering these numbers.

The Pai tsai seed we will probably want for the needs of our Office, but the leek-seeds might be given to Dr. Shoemaker.

I am also enclosing a Supplement to Wilson's "The Cherries of Japan". Please have it pasted in my book which you have "In the Woods" and where you may retain it for perpetual consultation.

Feb. 7, 1917

I just received your letter of Dec. 29, 1916, in which you ask me to let you know what time I expect to be in Manila. Well, I thought about early May, but-with the world as it is today no one can say for sure. I'll write Mr. Merrill right away and will try to keep in touch

anyone else's for people must have freedom to decide. One hears so little of what comes but one sees every hour and perhaps it is better so; there is always enough to fill-about somehow.

Within a few days I hope to go back the laboratory and then a regular sort of life will be view again.

Bill was almost sixteen, also is Mr. Burwell, his collaborator the faculty, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Thos. H. Morgan

Feb. 6, 1917

Dear Dr. Burwell:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, one small parcel, marked XXIII, containing seeds, bearing the numbers 2276-2288. (Incl) Please find enclosed inventory also covering these numbers.

The fat tent peas we will probably want for the seeds of our office, but the lock-seeds might be given to Dr. Bonnevier.

I am also enclosing a duplicate to Bilsor's "The Overlaps of Genes". Please have it posted in my book which you have "In the Woods" and where you may retain it for personal consultation.

Feb. 7, 1917

I just received your letter of Dec. 8, 1916, in which you ask me to let you know what time I expect to be in Berlin. Well, I thought about early May, but with the world as it is today no one can say for sure. I'll write Dr. Burwell when my end will be to see in Berlin

touch with him. Perhaps we will meet somewhere in S. China. I'll close now, later on I'll answer the rest of your letters.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 7, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

At last the Bills of Lading for the 16 cases with seeds have come, two only, and and one I have despatched already to Mr. Fred Maskew at San Francisco, with the request to turn it over to the party who handles our shipments at that port nowadays. The other one I'll retain for my Accounts.

I had asked the Forwarding Co., to ship the cases to Seattle, but, with little space available in steamers, with the unusual amount of ice in the Yellow Sea and with holiday delays all things seem to be upset and the cases left Tientsin apparently on Jan. 31, 1917, by R. R. to Ching wan tao, then by S. S. to Kobe and then by the Korea Maru to San Francisco.

I have had delays with this shipment of no end; then it war disinfection-papers; then value-declaration papers, then again shipping certificates; my, things are getting worse and worse. Now another stroke of fortune yet, namely, that they discover a few bugs in them and that they will burn up this shipment. You may well imagine what I will do then.

Please find enclosed a few duplicate inventory notes, belonging to a parcel of seeds, which soon may be despatched via Diplomatic Pouch.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

At last the Bills of Lading for the 18 cases with seeds have come, two only, and and one I have despatched already to Mr. Fred Meyer at San Francisco, with the request to turn it over to the party who handles our shipments at that port nowadays. The other one I'll retain for my accounts.

I had asked the Forwarding Co., to ship the cases to Dairen, but, with little space available in steamers, with the unusual amount of ice in the Yellow Sea and with holiday delays all things seem to be upset and the cases left Tientsin apparently on Jan. 31, 1917, by R. R. to Ching wan tao, then by S. S. To Kobe and then by the Korea Maru to San Francisco.

I have had delays with this shipment of no end; then it was dis-infection-papers; then veins-declaration papers; then again shipping certificates; my, things are getting worse and worse. Now another stroke of fortune yet; namely, that they discover a few bugs in them and that they will burn up this shipment. You may well imagine what I will do then.

Bugs find enclosed a few duplicate inventory notes, belonging to a parcel of seeds, which may be despatched via diplomatic mail.

Would you kindly have Mr. Maskew notofied how to dispose of aforementioned shipment, although I suppose he will wire you first. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 8, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I'll answer some letters from you that have been coming in of late.

Letter of Nov. 16, 1916. These matters are all more of less settled now. Did the flowering cherries arrive already from Tokyo?

Letter of Nov. 18, 1916 Whether I had anything to do with the medallion of Dr. van Feden, no, I think not, tho I do not quite know how this inscription came to be written. When any of us every meets Dr. van Feden again, we will ask him.

Letter of Nov. 21, 1916 About Prof. Reimer wanting pear-seeds before February. Yes, he told me about this and I said I would try, tho I could not tell him for sure that I would be able to get them.

The jujubes you speak about, hargested at Chico, reached me all right. They taste, well, having more flavor than the larger ones we have here in China. I gave some to other people to sample and some to a few children and everyone liked them. So the jujube has come already into its own. This lye treatment may possibly displace the slicing with little knives; this would surely save us lots of labor.

I surely am interested in Mr. Popenoe's discoveries of new subtropical fruits. I wonder how far north this large-fruited hawthorn

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

How I'll answer some letters from you that have been coming in of late.

Letter of Nov. 16, 1916. These matters are all more of less settled now. Did the flowering chrysler series already from Sakyo?

Letter of Nov. 10, 1916. Whether I had anything to do with the medallion of Dr. von Feden, no, I think not, tho I do not quite know how this inscription came to be written. When any of us every meets Dr. von Feden again, we will ask him.

Letter of Nov. 21, 1916 about Prof. My last meeting was--some before February. Yes, he told me about this and I said I would try, tho I could not tell him for sure that I would be able to get them.

From the letters you read about, improved at time, reached us all right. They look well, having more flavor than the larger ones we have been in China. I gave some to other people to sample and now to a few children and everyone liked them. In the letter has been already into its own. This the treatment may possibly displace the sliding with little trouble; this would notify more or less of labor.

I certainly am interested in Dr. Raymond's discovering of the mycelium fungus. I wonder how far north this large-fruited bamboo

will be able to thrive. I see your note about discovering new parasites possibly; well, the fewer the better.

Letter of Dec. 22, 1916 It would be fierce if somebody should find something in those seeds of Pinus bungeana and burn them up. I sincerely hope that this idea "kill and burn" is not going to obsess our pathologists. If so, you cannot count any longer on me staying in the Service.

I have not seen as yet any disease on this white-barked pine, but will try to inspect some groves before I go South. If only these Inspectors, with their often very limited knowledge of plants and of localities, will remember that the white-barked pine has 3 needles in one socket and not 5, like Pinus strobus; it therefore belongs into a totally different class of pines.

As regards shipping all material to Washington first, for inspection; well, we all know what that means. Much of my stuff will have to be carried across the continent two times. I really thought that in a place like San Francisco there would be opportunities for thorough examination. I am very sorry to see that I am mistaken in this.

I see your remarks about small photos. Is no enlargement possible for photos of interest, like it used to be? I cannot quite understand this total change of front. When I left you said that small photos could be enlarged, provided they had been given time exposure and now it seems as if even such have no value any longer. As regards Wilson Popenoe capturing the field and appearing exclusively in Plant Immigrants, well, why not give the poor boy a chance also to become a celebrity. The Government will be very grateful to him when he gets older.

Letter of Dec. 23, 1916 with clipping re fearful destruction in white pine forests by Blister Rust. Strange! Why does insane Nature

will be able to survive. I am pleased that discovering are probably probably well, the fewer the better.

Letter of Dec. 22, 1919 It would be fine if somebody should find something in those seeds of Pinus banksiana and burn them up. I sincerely hope that this idea "kill and burn" is not going to obsess our patholo-gists. If so, you cannot count any longer on me staying in the Service.

I have not seen as yet any disease on this white-barked pine, but will try to inspect some groves before I go North. If only these In-spectors, with their often very limited knowledge of plants and of local-ities, will remember that the white-barked pine has 5 needles in one pocket and not 3, like Pinus ponderosa, it therefore belongs into a totally different class of pines.

As regards sending all material to Washington first, for inspect-ion well, we all know what that means. Much of my stuff will have to be carried across the continent two times. I really thought that in a place like San Francisco there would be opportunities for thorough ex-aminations. I am very sorry to see that I am mistaken in this.

I see your remarks about small photos. Is no enlargement possible for photos of interest, like it used to be? I cannot quite understand this total change of front. When I left you said that small photos could be enlarged, provided they had been given time exposure and now it seems as if even such have no value any longer. As regards Wilson Popenoe co-turing the field and exploring continually in Central America, well, why not give the poor boy a chance also to become a celebrity. The Government will be very grateful to him when he gets older.

Letter of Dec. 23, 1919 with enclosing re fearful destruction in white pine forests by Blister Rust. Stupendous! My poor lonesome Pinus

bear down with one hand, what has taken her so much pain to build up with the other. Purposeless, apparently.

Letter of Dec. 29, 1916 I wonder what sort of material the Federal Horticultural Board will allow us to send in the future. One may do such a thing as throwing the baby out, together with the wash-water.

I am glad you will try to give the Corvallis Agricultural Expt. Sta. a collection of hazelnuts for their work. That whole section of N. W. Oregon and S. W. Washington seems to suit these fellows.

Letter of Jan. 3, 1917 Re Mr. Wilson leaving quite unexpectedly; yes, I suppose he is off for Formosa, Korea and some minor islands so as to link up the Chinese and Japanese floras. This was one of his ambitions. He surely deserves all success in this most interestingpiece of work. I'll try to get in contact with him.

Letter of Jan. 4, 1917 re mustard seed and its adulterants. I have set my interpreter on this work already and we expect to get a number of samples within a few days. I personally do not know by sight all of these Brassica's and Sinapis and may have some trouble in distinguishing them. We will try, tho, anyway.

Well, this is the last of the lot and I am thru with answering all of your messages. I do not get Plant Immigrants any longer, I wonder why,

The last one I received is No. 119 dated March 1916 - Dr. G. E. Morrison of this city, expressed his desire to receive such copies wherein Chinese plants are being pictured or described; he probably will write you about it. He has the biggest library in the world on Chinese matters.

I made an arrangement with Mr. Jay C. Huston, Student-Interpreter at the American Legation to collect for us in the Shing Lung Shan region,

bear down with one hand, what has taken her so much pain to build up with the other. Preposterous, Apparently.

Letter of Dec. 19, 1916 I wonder what sort of material the Proposed Horticultural School will allow us to use in the future. The way is such a thing as throwing the baby out, together with the wash-water.

I am glad you will try to give the Corvallis Agricultural Exp. Sta. a collection of bacteria for their work. That made mention of U. W. Oregon and S. W. Washington seems to suit those fellows.

Letter of Jan. 2, 1917 Re Mr. Wilson leaving quite unexpectedly; yes, I suppose he is off for Jerusa, Egypt and some other lands as he is like to the Gilmore and Jackson Flora. This was one of his aspirations. He surely deserves all success in this most interesting piece of work. I'll try to get in contact with him.

Letter of Jan. 4, 1917 re mustard seed and its adulteration. I have put my interpreter on this work already and we expect to get a number of results within a few days. I personally do not know if eight all of those Lamarckia and Phoenix and my very good friend is disappointed. He will try, too, anyway.

Well, this is the last of the lot and I am then still answering all of your messages. I do not get Plant Immigrants any longer, I wonder why.

The last my I receive is Fr. Lily Rated March 1914 - Dr. O. B. Sorrows of this city, requesting its design in growing some coqina scandia Chinese plants are being distributed or dependent be probably will write you about it. Do hay the be part library in the world or Chinese matters.

I make an arrangement with Dr. Jay W. Barton, Student-Interpreter at the American Legation to collect for me in the Peking Imp Sian region,

this coming fall, from 5 to 10 lbs. of clean seeds of the wild *Pyrus ussuriensis*, the cost to be about two silver dollars a pound or a catty or somewhat more. His intentions are to be there in September and that is the right season to get large quantities of seeds for so far not most of the trees have been cut already. I possibly also may be up North again this fall, but I hope Mr. Huston will be able to do this work for us. He is an ex-student of the University of California, has been in the Forestry Service for a term and is serious, yet enthusiastic. I have told him how to pack and ship, via Diplomatic Pouch and I hope he will make it a good job.

I suppose I'll be able at last to break up here and go further south, tho I have so many small things to do that it seems as if one could never leave.

Since the 16 cases with seeds have left Kobe, however, I am once more a freeer man. With best of wishes to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 4, 1917

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Two days ago I received an envelope from Mr. Chandler, which contained among other things, the enclosed notes and cartoon. Well, I agree it would be easier to find behind each number of an introduction a full description, but - this of course is necessary in a catalogue which is issued periodically and where every issue is a finished product in it-

[illegible]

(a) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

self; with our inventories, however, it is decididly different. If a person has not interest enough to look up previous introductions he might just as well drop the whole subject. Suppose a man in the field would have to write complete descriptions of things that have been introduced time upon time, what would he do at last?

I think many of suchthings can be left over to the intelligence of the Office staff. Cannot they cope with the situation, then it is better not to publish inventories any longer and make Plant Immigrants of a somewhat more solid nature and retain all the rest, that cannot go into it, for our own files. I suppose we will have to come to that some day anyway.

I am not writing much to you of late, but that is in the nature of the work; for a man far out in the field it is much lighter to write to one person exclusively than to a number; you probably have experienced this yourself. I do hope, however, that you find time to glance at my letters to Mr. Fairchild once in a while. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

mail with our introduction, however, it is decidedly different. If a fellow has got interest enough to look up previous introductions he might just as well drop the whole subject. Suppose a man in the field would have to write analytic descriptions of things that have been introduced time upon time, what would he do at last?

I think many of such things can be left over to the intelligence of the office staff. Cannot they cope with the situation, when it is better not to publish inventories any longer and make plant importants of a somewhat more solid nature and retain all the rest, that cannot go into it, for my own files. I suppose we will have to come to that some day anyway.

I am not writing much to you of late, but that is in the nature of the work; for a man far out in the field it is much lighter to write this personal. I do hope, however, that you find time to glance at my letters to Mr. Fairchild once in a while. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 4, 1917

Dear Mr. Bisset:

These last times I have been sending off large quantities of seeds of walnuts, chestnuts, jujubes, Davidiana peaches, etc. In a letter to me, from Mr. Fairchild, dated Dec. 22, 1916, serious suggestions occur that the Federal Horticultural Board may possibly discover dangerous fungous diseases in these seeds and destroy them. Should this happen, you as well as I know, that our work will from then on assume new forms. From my part it will consist in the collecting of some small samples of herbarium material and our stations will slowly be reduced in size and in staffs for lack of sufficient material. I personally also will send in an application for resignation and allow a botanical collector to take my place. (Vide my letter to Mr. Fairchild, dated Feb. 3, 1917)

However, should matters go somewhat easier, I am willing to try to collect more seeds this summer and fall and I would appreciate an early memorandum from you, like the one of Feb. 23, 1916, concerning seeds that are wanted in quantity. Trusting to hear from you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 9, 1917

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Your letter of Dec. 15, 1916, reached me all right; also the card from Ung Wah; I'll try to look him up in Canton. I surely am glad that

Feb. 3, 1937

Dear Sir, Miami:

These last years I may have seeing off large quantities of scrap [illegible] Southern Railway, etc. In a letter to me, from Mr. Fairchild, dated Dec. 30, 1936, another suggestion was that the National Research Board may possibly discover dangerous flaws discover in these seals and condemn them. Really this is great, you as well as I know, that our work will from now on [illegible]. From my part it will consist in the collecting of some small amount of Indiana material and our stations will slowly be reduced in size and in shape for lack of sufficient material. I personally also will [illegible] to an equilibrium for weighing and also a horizontal collector [illegible] load my photos. (Vide my letter to Mr. Fairchild, dated Feb. 3, 1937)

However, should anything go nominal enough, I am willing to buy to collect more pieces [illegible] a reminder on only memorandum from you, like the one of Feb. 23, 1936, concerning scrap that are needed in quantity. Trusting to hear from you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(s) [illegible]

[illegible]

Feb. 3, 1937

Mr. Chandler:

Your letter of Dec. 18, 1936, regarding me all right. Also the card from Cap Tech I'll be to look him up in Denver. I merely am glad that

my accounts for Aug. and Sept. 1916, have reached you safely; it would be a little short of a calamity should every the contrary occur.

Your note of Jan. 3, 1917, together with Soybean-circular, Value of Forage Coins, clipping, etc. I'll write Mr. Dorsett concerning the slips and cartoon.

About the value set on the Yuan dollar by the Secretary of the Treasury I am far from pleased.

According to his calculations one American dollar is worth $1.70 Yuan silver, while we here for all these last weeks have been getting only between $1.57 and $1.65. In other words, should they stick to the values given in this circular, I will lose on every 100 American dollars spent c.a. 10 dollars, Yuan silver, on the average. This certainly is not right. Silver is unprecedently high; all people paid on a gold basis are in difficulties about it and it seems that silver is still rising. Everybody expects a sudden drop when the war ceases to be, but when will this come about?

Well, this is all for the moment; I hope you have received my accounts for Oct. - Dec. 1916.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

of Accounts for Aug. and Sept. 1918, have reached you, nobody is worth to a little more of a calamity should every the country occur.

Your note of Jan. 3, 1917, together with Bulgaria-circular, Value of Foreign Coins, clipping, etc. I'll write Mr. Gorsch concerning the alum and carbon.

About the value put on the Loan dollar by the Secretary of the Treasury I am far from pleased.

According to his calculations one American dollar is worth $1.70 Tom silver, while we have for all these last years been getting only between $1.47 and $1.52. In other words, should they relick to the price given in this circular, I will lose on every 100 American dollars about 9.6, 10 dollars, Tom silver, on the average. This essentially is perjury. Silver is unprecedentally high, all people paid on a gold basis are in difficulties about it and it seems that silver is still rising. Everybody expects a sudden drop when the war ceases to be, but when will this come about?

Well, this is all for the moment; I hope you have received my account for Oct. - Dec. 1916.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Jacob K. Shurr

Peking, China

Feb. 9, 1917

Dear Mr. Stuntz:

Many thanks for your letter of Nov. 11, 1916 with enclosures. Re Zizania latifolia; well, I sent some plants in November, under No. 1261. I hope they arrived alive and have not been destroyed since by our dear pathologists. For interesting information please call Mr. Chamblise' attention to Dr. Hance's article in the Journal of Botany for 1872, of which article I possess a photostat copy, sent to me in a letter by Mr. Fairchild, dated Oct. 30, 1914.

I surely am interested to know that 1944a is Lychnis fulgensula. I hope our propagators have made it to grow. It is a mountain plant and may do especially well in the Puget Sound region.

About this Trichosanthes cucumerina; please have this communicated to Mr. Swingle who also does not know as yet that this is the name of this peculiar little gourd. I see that the name does not occur in Prof. J. Matsamura's "Chinese Names of Plants" which gives hundreds of plant names.

I went over these names given by Leveillé in his Yunnan plants; there must still be a good many novelties there. A pity that so very few Yunnan plants are really hardy.

David Bisset certainly seems to have to be careful with mechanical apparatus; some day he may have even more serious experiences still, tho we certainly do not hope so.

And as these three small skins are belonging to a rare species of fox; I wish they had left some part of the head and feet on them.

Peking, China

Feb. 9, 1917

Dear Mr. Sturgis:

I probably thought for your labor of love [illegible] with enclosures. The Miscellaneous Publications, vol. I sent some months in November, under No. 1701. I hope these are safe and have not been destroyed which by our ocean shipping etc. For instance information please call Mr. Chadlien's attention to Dr. Gunoe's article in the Journal of Botany for 1916. [illegible] Publication Committee a [illegible] Mr. Mitsuchi, dated Oct. 3, 1914. [illegible] I have [illegible] to have done [illegible] in the [illegible] I have not [illegible] in so many. [illegible] especially small-in-size [illegible] specimen.

In [illegible] Publication committee [illegible] Mr. [illegible] this recollection [illegible] little good. I see that the name does not occur in Prof. J. Matsumura's "Chinese Names of Plants" which gives hundreds of plant names.

I went over these names given by Lavallée in the Yunnan plants; there must still be a good many novelties there. A pity that so very few Yunnan plants are really hardy.

David Bisset certainly seems to have to be careful with mountain expeditions; some day he may have over more serious accidents than, to we certainly do not hope so.

And so these three small skins are belonging to a rare species of fox; I wish they had left some part of the head and feet on them.

It surely will be a race between Wilson Popenoe and myself who will leave to posterity the greatest number of interesting introductions. He has the rich tropics with thousand of unknown or little known plants, while I have the cold, semi-arid regions with a sparse vegetation, which is much alike, but which stands all sorts of extremes of climates.

The future will say what plants will become the most a preciated.

My work here moves slowly; this shipping off of large quantities of seeds certainly is getting difficultunowadays. We surely have been more than 25 times to that Japanese forwarding Co., trying to hustle things, but the East cannot be hustled the way one does in the West.

I trust you find time to read thru my letters to Mr. Fairchild, so that you remain somewhat posted on matters pertaining to me. With best of wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 13, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning Dr. Reinsch, our Minister, wanted to see me and we had a long talk about Chinese agricultural problems. The Doctor was especially anxious to know what my ideas were as regards publishing a book on Chinese Agriculture. I said, that, with my present rough field work I could not do much in that line, for I could not even finish the work I am engaged in now, not to speak of writing a book; then as the matter I had written already was not considered to be complete enough

It surely will be a race between Mikron Poyenne and Yuwell who will leave a pedigree the greatest number of interesting integrations, by hook or crook provide with instead of climate or little more climate, while I have my wish, Semi-arid regions with a severe variability, which is much alike, but which stands all north of extremes of climates.

The future will say what climate will become the most acceptable.

By more than prime slowly; this shipping off of large quantities of cocoa certainly is getting difficult nowadays. My starting have been more than 15 times in last 4 years forwarding it, trying to handle things, but the last result is worse than my one loss in the last.

I hope you find time to read this my letter to Mr. Palmerlia, as that is really essential point or advice pertaining to me. This part of state.

Respectfully yours,

(s) Frank E. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 10, 1917

Dear Mr. Palmerlia:

This morning Mr. Dalmas, our Minister, wanted to see me and we had a long talk about Chinese agricultural problems. The Doctor was especially anxious to know what my ideas were as regards publishing a book on Chinese Agriculture. I said, that, with my present rough final work I could not do much in that line, for I could not even finish the work I am engaged in now, not to speak of writing a book; then as the matter I had written already was not considered to be complete enough

by various specialists in our Department, it would be far from easy a task to fulfill. Dr. Reinsch, however, said, that, even if incomplete for the Chinese and for the Foreigners dwelling here, the book would be of interest and value. He asked me whether an assistant would relieve me of some work; yes, I stated, most decidedly; that is, if he is a competent man. Well, Dr. Reinsch said that he believed at the University of Wisconsin there are some men who would be fit to do this exploration work, and he would write about it. So if you should get applications, you know now how these things have come about. It surely would be a good thing to break in into this work one or two young men, who want to make it their life's aim. I could give them many points and a start and later on allow them to shift for themselves.

How long I myself will be able to travel about in China yet, I do not know, but it seems that I may return sooner than I expected, perhaps in 1913. The loneliness and the hardships of life here are beginning to be more and more distasteful to me and the time is approaching that I'll have to leave further exploration of China in the hands of younger men. How would Wilson Popenoe like to explore Southern China? He loves the warmer parts of the globe and might possibly do some excellent work in S. Asia. Another fellow, who likes temperate climes better, could take Central, Western and Northern China.

Well, I hope you will consider these thoughts, expressed here with all seriousness and I expect to hear your well-considered opinion about it.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 16, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, one small package marked XXIV and containing samples of mustard seed, bearing the numbers 140b to 142b (incl.) Please find enclosed the Inventory notes pertaining to these samples.

According to your letter of Jan. 4, 1917, many species of Brassica seeds are being exported from China, but I fail to see any B. Juncea being mentioned and yet this seems to be the species that is being cultivated here up North.

My interpreter went around for a few days and says that this is the only kind of seed from which mustard is made here in China. The various dealers deny that other seeds are mixed with it. I suppose if adulteration takes place it must be in the Yangtse river ports, where Brassica campestris is raised so extensively as a winter crop on lowlands. When once further South we will investigate further.

As regards the possibility of obtaining 50 kilos of various Brassica seeds, well, I think that can be done; the price for 50 kilos of B. juncea here in Peking will be c.a. $24.00 to $28.00 Yuan silver.

Concerning the exportation of mustard seed from up here it is said that very little leaves this section of the country. If I can lay my hands on lists of the customhouse, I'll look this matter up.

I trust these three samples may be of some use to the Bureau of Chemistry.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Enclosed is a few meeting your, via Mr. Hamilton Wood, the small amount of [illegible] and [illegible] material only, leaving the balance [illegible] (Dodd). Also Dad enclosed the Inventory notes pertaining to these samples.

Returning to your letter of Nov. 4, 1917, that [illegible] of Hawaiian seeds are being exported from Cuba, but I feel to see my [illegible] being [illegible] and yet this seems to be the country that is being cultivated more at Kwai.

My interviews were limited for a few days and were that this is the only kind of seed from which mustard is made here in Cuba. The various Indian [illegible] are [illegible] with it. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Feb. 12, 1917

I just got a batch of letters from you by this morning's mail and I'll answer them forthwith.

Letter of Jan. 6, 1917 with copy enclosed of Prof. Sargent's letter of Jan. 6 re Wilson's trip. Just as I thought, except for that stretch of Manchurian country, thru which I went in 1906, in times that the collecting of herbarium specimens wasn't considered to be necessary; a thing we now bitterly regret.

Letter of Jan. 8, 1917(2) Concerning Dr. Griffiths desires for all species of Lilium from China. O.K. I will keep this in mind. You ask me whether I want a list of places where certain varieties or species have been collected. Why, of course! I may sometimes be in the neighborhood of a good species and yet may never come across it by not knowing it to occur in such a locality.

Letter of Jan. 11, 1917 Re Dr. L. H. Bailey coming to China. I knew this already thru Mr. Tuck of Cornell, but I didn't know the Prof.'s address. I'll try to look him up or write him. Prof. Bailey expected to be in Japan during the cherry-blossom time and I suppose he won't come to Shanghai until sometime in May.

Letter of Jan 12, 1917 About bean-cheese; so the sample No. 123b has been apparently received. And was it spoiled? Did anyone taste it?

I wonder who suggested the idea that "I have to give the address of some one who can get you the cheese whenever you want it, etc." Do not let people think that China is like the United States! The only way to get such cheese is to make arrangements with Chinese importers, possibly in New York City, who can supply the Department whenever they receive the stuff. Mrs. Dr. Yamei Kin might be appealed to, for she knows many Chinese importers of good things.

Feb. 12, 1917

I just got a batch of letters from you by this morning's mail and I'll ——— them ——— ———.

Letter of Jan. 8, 1917 with copy enclosed of Prof. Sargent's letter of Jan. 6 to Wilson's bull. Just as I thought, except for that stretch of mountain country, then which I went in 1906, in times that the collecting of herbarium specimens wasn't considered to be necessary a thing we now bitterly regret.

Letter of Jan. 8, 1917(2) Concerning Dr. Griffiths desires for all species of Lilium from China. O.K. I will keep this in mind. You ask me whether I want a list of places where certain varieties or species have been collected. Why, of course! I may sometimes be in the neighborhood of a good species and yet may never see it or know it unless it happens to come in such a locality.

Letter of Jan. 11, 1917 Re Dr. L. H. Bailey coming to China. I knew this already thru Mr. Tuck of Cornell, but I didn't have Prof.'s address. I'll try to look him up or write him. Prof. Bailey expected to be in Japan during the cherry-blossom time and I suppose he won't come to Sunnyside until somewhere in May.

Letter of Jan 12, 1917 About bean-sprouts; so the sample No. 1300 has been a currently received. And was it spoiled? Did anyone taste it?

I wonder who suggested the idea that "I have to give the address of some one who can get you the cheese whenever you want it, etc." Do not let people think that China is like the United States! The only way to get such cheese is to make arrangements with Chinese in Northern, preferably in New York City, who are supplied the Japanese company may receive the stuff. Now, Dr. Hunt has might be revealed by the time bean-sprouts arrive in good Chicago.

I am sending tomorrow morning, via Diplomatic Pouch, one small tin case, well soldered up and containing 35 small squares of old bean cheese. It is numbered XXV and the sample bears 144b. Mr. Morse again may be the right man to give it to. The quality is not as fine as that of sample 125b, but still, it is passable. There must be several kinds of this soft cheese here in this land and I'll be on the lookout for them when traveling about. My interpreter informs me that in summertime one has to keep this cheese perpetually under a layer of sesame oil, otherwise maggots get in and eat it all up.

Please find enclosed the inventory sheet belonging to this sample No. 144b.

In one of the letters there was my new Departmental identification card and herewith I am returning the old one and an employee's pass. These to be given to the party who has charge of such matters.

This seems to be all for the moment. Oh, yes, I also received 25 reprints of my article in the Yearbook for 1915, for which my thanks are due to Mr. H. H. Hornell.

With best of regards to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

I am sending Dunstrey morning, via Diplomatic Pouch, one small tin case, well soldered up and containing 36 small squares of old Dean canvas. It is numbered XXV and the regular boxes lack. Mr. Hope-Smith may be the right man to give it to. The quality is not as fine as that of early 1880, but still, it is possible. There must be several kinds of this soft canvas here in this land and I'll be on the lookout for them when travelling about. My interpreter [illegible] no [illegible] in connection one [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Peking, China

Feb. 17, 1917

Dear Mr. Stuntz:

Yesterday I received your letter of Jan. 15, 1917, the publication of Medicago falcata reached me two days ago; many thanks for your kindness in sending me this paper. I see there are a few errors in it and have written Mr. Oakley a letter about it, which I am enclosing herewith; would you kindly send it over to him after you have read it.

I'll keep Mr. Safford's wishes in mind, concerning Amaranthus as a seed-foodplant. Around here it is used only as a vegetable, when young, and I think around Shanghai also. In the wilder regions of India and Tibet it seems to be cultivated for its grains. Whether I'll ever come there is doubtful.

We are experiencing here a cold duststorm which started last night and has blown with remarkable violence for c.a. 20 hours. Everything in my room is covered with a grayish-brown dust and the extreme dryness of the air makes people nervous and restless. This North-Chinese climate certainly keeps one's nerves on the edge and I soon hope to be in a region where the air is more soothing.

With best of wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 17, 1917

Dear Mr. Cline:

Your letter of Jan. 13, 1917, reached me yesterday and I see your remarks about those nine films, which you have numbered 12569-12577. Please withdraw these from my foreign field photos and have them given an office number. As you may remember we decided that the ordinary photos, which I took while in America from time to time, should not be incoporated in the large albums, hence my request. You also will have received by this time another lot of films and prints which bear the very numbers you have been using for these nine aforementioned ones.

In a letter accompanying these photos I am doing the request which numbers I am going to use after I have reached 12500 and 13500. Possibly an answer on this question has left Washington already.

I am now rearranging all of my too numerous baggage and my notes and correspondence, for an extended journey to Central and S. China. A big and disagreeable work this is. And the more so since I have no white companion or assistant. Well, some time yet and then I will leave this work in the hands of younger men, who will make again their discoveries.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank M. Meyer

Fr. Ing, Calif.

Feb. 17, 1937

Dear Mr. Olsen:

Your letter of Jan. 18, 1937, reached me yesterday and I see [illegible] about these film claims, BUT [illegible] INTRA-LIFT.

Please withdraw these from my foreign field. Boston and have them given an office number. As you may remember we decided that the ordinary photos, which I took while in America from time to time, should not be incorporated in the large albums, hence my request. We also still have received by this time another lot of films and prints which have the very numbers you have been using for those new aforementioned acts.

In a letter accompanying those photos I am doing the re-[illegible] which numbers I am going to use after I have received 1800 and 1801. Consequently an answer on this question has left Mr. Hughes already.

I am now rearranging all of my too numerous baggage and my notes and correspondence, for an extended journey to Guatemala and S. China. A big and [illegible] work this is. And the more on which I have no write confusion or misjudgment. Well, some time yet and I am I will leave this work in the hands of younger men, who will make [illegible] discoveries.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

Peking, China

Feb. 22, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, one small package marked XXVI and containing seeds, bearing the numbers 23835a and 23834a.

Both these seeds are Amaranthus sp. and I would like to see them being handed over to Mr. W. E. Safford, who studies this genus. Please find enclosed two inventory notes for these two numbers; also 2 for duplicate inventory notes.

I may leave tomorrow for Taianfu, Shantung, then to Feitcheng for peach-scions and then down to the Yangtze, to locate spots where Prunus callerysana occurs in sufficient quantities to make arrangements with the natives to collect seeds for us this fall. Then to Canton, Hongkong and Manila and then slowly thru Kwantung and Fukien Provinces.

The political outlook of the world is decidedly bad and in how far I can adhere to plans, nobody can foretell.

I have stored my arm-twisted rough baggage with the Legation and have about 18 pieces to carry along with me. This baggage problem is a curse here in this country.

Well, I will let you know from time to time how the journey progresses. With kindest regards to everybody, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

"Hilla, Texas

Feb. 22, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Honestly I am sending you, via M. Lomax's truck, one small package [illegible] and [illegible] cherry, [illegible] for [illegible] Kelly and [illegible].

Both these seeds are [illegible]. I [illegible] like to see them being handed over to Mr. H. B. Stifford, who studies this game. Please find enclosed the inventory notes for these two numbers also a few duplicate inventory notes.

I may leave tomorrow for Dakota, Canadian, then to Kalamazoo for [illegible] and then down to the Langtons, to look-up more [illegible] [illegible] occurs in sufficient quantities to make a transportation [illegible] [illegible] to collect seeds for me this year. Then to Canton, Langtons and [illegible] slowly then Kansas and Indian Territory.

The political outlook of the world is decidedly bad and in my far I can advance to plans, nobody can foretell.

I have stored my non-wanted rough baggage with the Langtons and have about 15 pieces to carry along with me. This baggage problem is a curse here in this country.

Well, I will let you know from time to time how the journey progresses. With kindest regards to everybody, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

2287a.

Taianfu, Shantung, China,

March 1, 1917.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Herewith I am sending you as a Reg'd letter, one package of scions of the large Feicheng peach. They are clean scions and I trust the Dept. will not order this material destroyed. Please graft as many as you can, even if the visible buds are dead, for peaches often made secondary buds.

Have you received already some quantities of jujubes for seeds; Davidiana-stones, walnuts, etc. They all first have to go to Washington nowadays.

With best of regards to you All, I am,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

[illegible]

Tokuoka, Shantung, China,

March 1, 1917.

Dear Dr. Speiser:

Herewith I am sending you as a Reg'd letter, one package of scions of the large Yalchong peach. They are clean scions and I trust the Dept. will not order this material destroyed. Please graft as many as you can, even if the vitalis buds are dead, for peaches often make unusually vigorous.

Have you received already some quantities of Jujubes for seeds; Duchess-pears, walnuts, etc. They all first have to go to Washington somewhere.

With best of regards to you All, I am,

Yours sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

c/o American Presbyterian Mission, Tokuoka, China.

Taianfu, Shantung, China

March 1, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you two packages of scions of the authentic large "Fei tao" or Feicheng peach, obtained thru the assistance of the local magistrate at Feicheng. One package I'll send as Regd. letter and the other by parcel post. I am also sending Mr. Beagles a few scions. I trust you will be able to put these scions into the hands of competent propagators. Should the visible buds be dead, as often occurs with peach scions that have been on the road for many weeks, please have them grafted just the same, for often secondary buds are formed in members of the Prunus tribe.

Please find enclosed the inventory note, belonging to this number (1232).

Tomorrow morning we hope to leave for Kaichowfu (Anhwei) by train from there again by rail to Chengchow (Honan) where we can catch the train to Hankow and from there on to Wchang.

The weather is very cold here, heavy frosts every night and ponds have still heavy coatings of ice. In the absence of sufficient fuel here in Shantung we find the inns extremely uncomfortable and the more so since we expected it to be warmer here.

Well, with best of regards to you all,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Dear Mr. Patrocinio:

Confirmed by reading you the letters of February 6 and 7 [illegible] "Hal Lake" or Kimberly County, Colorado where the [illegible] [illegible] Kimberly. The Kimberly [illegible] Dayton and [illegible] Denver [illegible]. I'm still looking for Sheridan's for you. I don't you will be able to say these names but the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. Much the valley [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2389

Ichang, China

March 23, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since a few days I have been here in Ichang and vicinity working upon the Pyrus calleryana problem, that is, we are trying to get a responsible party who is willing to contract for the collecting of a hundred catties of clean seeds of this wild pear, during this coming late summer and early fall. Up till the present time we have not found the right man as yet but—we may. The trouble with this calleryana pear is, that, althe not rare in the hills around here the trees are very widely scattered, they are often quite small and as such produce individually but little fruit; then the nature of the country is quite rugged and the collecting of as large a quantity as 100 catties means many weeks of tollsome work and then last notleast, the natives eat these little, pea-sized pears as early as in June, when they are full grown but still green and as they are too acrid to be eaten raw, they are boiled. It is said they persist on the trees until October, but they are ripe in September. The local name for this pear is Tang li and they are sparingly used as stocks for improved varieties of pears, tho this region here is not a pear-section.

There are some strange types of citrus fruits here, big warty things, of orange-red color; most of them are too sour and bitter to be eaten, but the Chinese use them as ornaments, like ornamental squashes and the rind is used medicinally and as a flavoring material for spirits.

Mr. Edward Gilchrist, a native of Boston, Commissioner of Customs here, told me that he had forwarded several types of citrus fruits to

Tahoma, Oregon

March 19, 1927

Dear Mr. Fukomichi:

Since a few days I have been here in Tahoma and vicinity working upon the citrus collecting problem; that is, we are trying to get a representative city who is willing to contract for the collecting of a number cultes of citrus seeds at the wholesale, having the seeds labels planted and early fall. My job has reached the point where I have not the right man as yet but—we may. The trouble with this collecting work is, that, altho not rare in the hills around here the trees are very widely scattered, they are often quite small and no such produce individually but little fruit; then the nature of the country is quite rugged and the collecting of as large a quantity as 100 cultes means many weeks of tailoring work and then last nothing, the native out there little, peg-legged parts is early on in June, when they are full grown but still green and so they are too acrid to be eaten raw, they are boiled. It is said they persist on the trees until October, but they are rife in September. The local name for this sour is Tame Ji and they are actually used as a kind of [illegible] or [illegible], tho this region here is not a peon-section.

Where are those strange types of citrus fruits here, big warty things, of orange-red color; most of them are too sour and bitter to be eaten, but the Chinese use them as ornaments, like ornamental gourdes and the rind is used medicinally and as a flavoring material for quinine.

Mr. Edward Gilchrist, a native of Boston, Commissioner of Tahoma here, told me that he had forwarded several types of citrus fruits to

Mr. Swingle; he is, however, unable to obtain a few hundred pounds of Pistacia chinensis seeds which Mr. Swingle also wants, as this tree is not common enough here to collect seeds in quantity. Should you see Mr. Swingle kindly communicate this to him.

We have been very unfortunate with the weather ever since we left Peking; in Shantung we had cold, dusty winds; in North Kiangsu, (Hsuchowfu) overcast, dusty weather and in Hankow rain practically all the time. From Hankow by boat to here took 4 days and 3 nights, for the water in the Yangtze is low and on account of the many sandbanks the steamers stop during the night; we had rain about every day and here also the weather is dull almost every day. Bad of course to take photos. In Hsuchowfu we had been in hopes of getting some fine varieties of jujubes and of haws, (crataegus pinnatifida) as the town is famous for these products; upon enquiry however, we found that the jujubes they manufacture into "Mitsao" come from Honan and the Hawfruits come from Taienfu, Shantung. For some reason or another this town formerly had cheaper sugar than other places and they found it profitable to import fruits from other provinces and to manufacture sweetmeats from them.

We took a newly built R. R. from Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu to Kaifengfu, Honan, which is not on maps yet and from the car-windows I saw plantations of a new shrub, which I recognized as a Pueraria. Upon enquiries we were told that the flowers are eaten as a delicacy fried in flour and oil. The plant looks like a non-climbing form of the Kudzu vine. It is called "Ko hua." That is the worst about going by trains and boats, one cannot go up to things one passes en route and some things one never sees again.

Mr. Swingle; he is, however, unable to obtain a few hundred pounds of Phaseolus diluminis seeds which Mr. Swingle also wants, as this bean is not common enough here to collect seeds in quantity. Should you see Mr. Swingle kindly communicate this to him.

We have been very unfortunate with the weather ever since we left Pretoria; in Bloemfontein we had cold, stormy winds; in Mort Kimmen, (Hanekomsfontein), stormy weather and in Monkey rain practically all the time. From Monkey by boat to here took 4 days and 3 nights, for the water in the Tugela is low and on account of the many meanders the steamer stops during the night; we had rain about every day and here also the weather is dull almost every day. But of course to take photos. In Hanekomsfontein we had been in hopes of getting some fine varieties of Jatrophas and of Pelargonium, (oreteogue Hanekomsfontein) as the town is famous for these products; [illegible], however, we found that the Jatrophas they manufacture into "Pillows" are from Brazil and the Pelargonium come from Holland. Nevertheless, for some reason or another this town formerly had more or more than other towns and has found it profitable to import fruits from other provinces and to manufacture mosquitoes from them.

We took a nearly built K. K. from Hanekomsfontein, Kimmen to Ladysmith, Natal, which is not on maps and from the cart-window I saw plants-like of a new species, which I recognized as a Pelargonium, from [illegible] or may [illegible] the flowers are white on a yellowish tinted in flower and oil. The [illegible] looks like a non-climbing form of the Kimmen vine. It is called "Ou Ian." Just is the worst about going by trains and boats, one cannot go up to things and examine on route and some things are [illegible] again.

I am now on "Terra Senota" here as regards plant localities are concerned. Dr. Henry and Mr. Wilson had Tchang as headquarters for many years and when one sees Primula chorolica and P. sinensis as wild roadside plants, one gets a sort of feeling like a Christian who wanders thru Palestine or a Mohammedan when he sees Mecca or Medina. Just now we got a lovely wild plant in full bloom, Daphne genkwa, its purple-blue thyrses are seen all over the hillslopes and in banks. This really is a gorgeous spring flower and of such a striking color.

They had a very severe winter here; many bamboos are entirely brown; tangerines lost all their leaves, so did Nandina domestica and tender succulalent plants, such as Musa's; Cannas, some Cactae, etc., were very hard hit.

My interpreter from Peking is picking up the dialect here and is getting more useful; a guide I have engaged in Hankow and who pretended to know all about the country turns out to be a rather bad specimen and needs lots of training to become of real use. We may find some of the men Dr. Henry and Mr. Wilson employed, but these men have flown to all sides of the compass and they are hard to locate.

I just think about Prof. Reimer and his idea of getting a hundred pounds of seedsof a wild pear straight away here in Ichang. I wish I could bring him here and have him size up the situation. It may take a white man a few months to bring together a hundred pounds of seeds. When a Commissioner of Customs cannot even do this, a man who has so much standing with the natives, what can an ordinary mortal do?

Well, I am also busy in getting details about Chinese bean-cheese making; it is getting to be a very interesting process in which fungi

I am not a "Turin Shroud" nut as regards Joan's condition's necessity. Dr. Hynek and Dr. Wilson had failed to substantiate for only years and when the year [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and personal experiences play their parts. I do not know as yet enough about it to be able to write it all down.

With kindest regards to everybody,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Tchung, Hupeh, China

March, 26, 1917

Dear Mr. Barratt:

Several letters from you have come into my possessionship of late and I'll answer them herewith.

Letter of Jan. 16, 1917 I see your remarks re getting seeds of Pyrus ussuriensis. Well, I hope the small quantity I have sent has been received safely. It certainly is no small job to get seeds in quantity of wild plants; without a competent interpreter who knows humanity, it is almost an impossibility. We are now at the Pyrus calleryana problem and are up against some difficulties. One fruitshop will will take the contract to collect 100 catties of seeds @ $4.00 p. catty, but they want $200.00 in advance and cannot promise that they actually will be able to get hold of as much as 100 catties. I am not sure that the deal will be thoroughly sound.

I am first going out on a few weeks' trip, investigating localities where these wild pears occur in greater quantities than here, after that we will draw up a binding contract.

I sure am glad to notice that our Office has obtained additional funds; we are growing to be some institution. Whenever Chico gets her

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Several letters from you have come late by chronological of late and I'll answer them herewith.

Letter of Jan. 10, 1917 I see your remarks re getting seeds of Tonka beans-lemonia. Well, I note the small quantity I have sent has been received safely. It certainly is no small job to get seeds in quantity of wild plants; without a competent intermediary who knows humanity, it is almost an impossibility. We are now at the Pyramid Collection and are in equipment some difficulties. The Pentecoy will take the matters to collect 100 matlas at [illegible] 1. [illegible], but they want $600.00 in advance and cannot promise that they actually will be able to get half of as much as 100 collected. I am not sure that the deal will be thrown off.

I [illegible] for a few months' [illegible], investigating [illegible] which [illegible] occur in greater quantities than here, after that we will move up a blooding contract.

I have [illegible] to notice that our Office has obtained additional funds, we are trying to be some investigation. Whenever Office gets her

March, 26, 1917

allotment of more land, please let me know.

Re Citrus canker! Yes, we may see the time that an employee will be discharged from the service when he confesses he has handled an orange that hadn't a big blue Governmental stamp on it, showing it was pronounced free from canker-spores by a well-paid Federal inspector. Ye Gods, beware of Doctors! I am glad you all will try to save as much as possible of my introductions. You know of course, what stand I have taken upon this whole problem, that is, for so far as my own personal work is concerned.

And many changes again in our Office arrangements. I wonder whether there will be sufficient room on our floor for the Force when we keep on expanding.

I am much obliged to you for having written to those dealers of Florists' Supplies. I also read with much interest the Washington papers you so kindly sent me. "Some" troubles there at times.

I also received the memorandum from Dr. Kellerman re new pests on peaches and cherries around Washington, D. C. The insects will rule the world some day.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1917 Re Dr. Stockberger wanting many varieties of ginger. O. K. I'll keep this in mind. In Hankow and Ichang we have no ginger. The poor rhizomes one sees for sale are said to come from Szechuan, which is a mighty big province and which is considered the California of China.

Letter of Feb. 6, 1917 Concerning Mr. E. F. Wight wanting species of Ribes. All right. I have not got my inventory notes with me, so I cannot look up what numbers I have used in sending Ribes material previously. Photos Nos. 5923 and 15149 show Ribes macrocalyx and R. glandulosum

Although of more need, please let me know.

Be civic center! Yes, we may see the time but an employee will be discharged from the service were he overheard he has handled an orange that hadn't a big blue Government stamp on it, showing it was announced free from seeker-spores by a well-paid Federal inspector. By Gods, beware of Doctors! I am glad you all will try to save as much as possible of my introductions. You know of course, what stand I have taken upon this whole problem, that is, for so far as my own personal work is concerned.

And many changes again in our office arrangements. I wonder whether there will be sufficient room on our floor for the Force when we keep on expanding.

I am much obliged to you for having written to those leaders of Florida. I also read with much interest the Hughes article. "Bone" troubles bore at times.

I also received the memorandum from Dr. Kellerman re new parks on avenues and overrides around Washington, D. C. The lunacies will rule the world some day.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1917 to Dr. Kellerman making many valuable of pledges. O. K. I'll see this in mind. In Hanover and Tolang we have no ginger. The poor rhizomes one sees for sale are sent to come from Pacifica, which is a mighty big province and which is sometimes the Colonial of Spain.

Letter of Feb. 6, 1917 concerning Mr. W. F. Wight working species of Ribes. All right. I have not got my inventory notes with me, so I cannot look up what numbers I have used in sending Ribes in bottled vinegar. Proton Nos. 3995 and 15140 show Ribes macrocarpum and R. aureum

var. linariae. Mr. Fight might be interested to have a look at them. Of both species I also send seeds.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1917 Dr. Griffit wanting information and photos re the Chinese sacred lily industry near Amoy. O. K. I'll see what I can do in this line. You know of course, that Wilson makes reference to Narcissus-culture in S. China in his book: "A Naturalist in Western China."

My, but that freeze down there in Florida is something terrific. Vegetation must have looked frightful when the mercury went down to 22° F. I wonder whether the coconut palms have been killed again, like they were some 17 years ago.

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter Mr. Elmer D. Merrill has sent me, concerning exploration work in S. China. Would you kindly turn it over to Mr. Fairchild. Mr. Stuntz also ought to see it.

I am also enclosing a letter from a Miss Eva Mahoney (not Ebony) who wants a photo of mine and some written matter relating to me. Is there a kind soul in the Office who can attend to her wishes. A reprint from my Yearbook article might possibly be sent to her. I have written her a postcard announcing the receipt of her letter.

I would be much pleased if a reprint of my Yearbook article could be sent to Prof. Hugo de Vries, Lunteren, Holland, also one to Dr. Ira Ulman, 213 W. 147th Street, N. Y. C., one to Dr. Robt. J. Morris, 613 Madison Ave. N. Y. C., one to Dr. Mrs. Turner Kin, 600 W. 111th St., N. Y. C., one to Mr. Fred McCormick, 27 W. 67th St., N. Y. C., and one to Mr. F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Texas.

I have also received of late four copies of Plant Immigrants, viz. Nos. 121, 122, 123 and 124. No. 120 is missing and I would like to have this number one of these days. I see that the poplar pictures in No. 124

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] may be interested to have a look at them. If [illegible] I also [illegible].

Letter of Mrs. [illegible] to British working [illegible] and [illegible] in the Chinese secret [illegible] industry near Amoy. C. K. I'll use what I can [illegible] in this line. You know of course, that Milton makes reference to Marlborough-cutting in Mr. Ohlmer in his book: "A Naturalist in Western China." [illegible]ly, but that freeze down there in Florida is something terrific. Yesterday [illegible] saw [illegible] wind [illegible] down to [illegible]. I wonder whether the coconut palms have been killed again, like they were some 10 years ago.

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter Mr. Elmer H. [illegible] wrote Mr. concerning [illegible] you in E. China. Would you kindly [illegible] it over to Mrs. Fairchild. Mr. Elmer also ought to see it.

I am also enclosing a letter from a Miss Mrs [illegible] (not Mrs) who sends a photo of mine and some written matter relating to me. Is there a kind word in the letter she sent about [illegible]. A copy of from my Yearbook article might possibly be sent to her. I have written her a postcard announcing the receipt of her letter.

I would be much pleased if a reprint of my Yearbook article could be sent to Prof. Hugo de Vries, Amsterdam, Holland, also to Dr. Liv Ulmer, Mrs E. Lewis Adams, E. L. G., one to Dr. John T. Merrill, Dr. Wallace Mrs. E. L. G., one to Mr. Mrs. Verner Ely, Mrs E. Lily [illegible], E. V. G., one to Mr. Fred Mitchell, 27 E. 87th St., N. Y. C., and one to Mr. T. Merrill, Austin, Texas.

I have also received of late four orders of Plant Geography, viz. Mrs. Ely, Lily, Lil and Mr. Mr. Ely is moving and I would like to have this another one of these days. I was trying the pollen microscope in Mr. Ely

are not at all bad even tho the photos were small. In the printing of my letter from Japan a few mistakes crept in; Okayama is not 3/4 hrs. by train, but 3-4 hours; then the Japanese do not use salted red perilla-beans, but perilla leaves. (P. 1040 19th line fr. bottom).

Well, this is about all for the present; after returning from the mountains I hope to find some mail again and I'll have to send my quarterly finnancial and itinerary reports.

With best of regards to you all, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Tcheng, Hupeh, China.

April 18, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The day before yesterday I returned here from a sixteen days' trip into the mountains and plains of this section of the immense Hupeh Province, investigating mainly problems connected with Prunus callerana, Pistacia chinensis, A leurites fordii and some minor things.

We had changeable weather, real hot and sultry days followed by chilly, dark and windy weather and at the end of the yourney for four days rain off and on. I find Hupeh a terribly overcrowded province.

Man has become so plentyful here so as to have become a nuissance, a pest. There is no room for all these people here and yet they keep on breeding. Everywhere there are scores of children and the one has even less chance than the other. In the mountains whole villages are syphilitic; people without noses are often met with and syphilitic

are not at all bad even the the photos were small. In the printing of my letter from Japan a few misteiken crept in; Obayana is not 3/4 hrs. by train, but 3-4 hours; then the Ja'anese do not use salted red perilla-beans, but perilla leaves. (P. 1060 19th line fr. bottom).

Well, this is about all for the moment; after returning from the mountains I hope to find some mail again and I'll have to send my quarterly financial and literary re orts.

With best of regards to you all, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank M. Meyer

Tokyo, Japan, China.

Dear Mr. Tatredik:

The day before yesterday I returned here from a sixteen days' trip into the mountains and plains of this section of the immense Nagoh Province, investigating mainly problems connected w th Farmer cooperatives, Village Schools, A Japanese Church and some other things.

We had changeable weather, real hot and sultry days followed by cooly, dark and windy weather and at the end of the journey for four days rain off and on. I find Nagoh a terribly overcrowded province.

Men has become so plentyful here so as to have become a nuisance, a pest. There is no room for all these people here and yet they keep on breeding. Everywhere there are scores of children and the one has even less chance than the other. In the mountains whole villages are syphilitic; people without noses are often met with and syphilitic

blindness and deafness is very common. In the inns the vermin is exceedingly plentyful and bloodthirsty and ordinary travellers have to sleep three abreast in one bedstead or on one broad bench and the stinkingly dirty bedcovers are kept in use until they fall to pieces. No wonder that 80% of the population suffers from all sorts of skin deseases, being inoculated by lice, fleas and bedbugs. I slept most times with my hunting boots on, for the vermin bites one especially at one's feet and legs, having learned no doubt that they are less easily caught there. I think it actually is dangerous to sleep in some of these "holes" we staid in, but what else can one do. There are most times no clean open places around Chinese towns and villages to put up tents and the insatiable inquisitiveness of the natives would necessitate some watchmen around all of the time.

We went with one chair with two bearers and 6 carrying coolies. I did not sit for one minute in the chair, but my interpreter and the guide made use of it whenever they were tired. The walking for 6 to 8 hrs. everyday almost did me much good and I feel much better than some weeks ago.

Now as regards my observations on various things. Pyrus calleryana is simply a marvel. One finds it growing under all sorts of conditions; one time on dry, sterile mountainslopes; then again with its roots in standing water at the edge of a pond; sometimes in open pine forests, then again among scrub on blue-stone ledges in the burning sun; sometimes in low bamboo-jungle in the company of Pistacia chinensis, Vitesa negunds, Cudrania triloba, Zizyphus jujuba, Ulmus parvifolia, Rosa multiflora, etc. and then again along the course of a fast flowing mountainstream or on the occasionally burned-over slope of a pebbly hill. The tree is nowhere found in groves; always as scatteres specimens and

filthiness and scarcness is very common. In the inns the vermin ex-
cedingly plentiful and bloodthirsty and ordinary travellers have to
sleep three abreast in one bedstead or on one broad bench and the
stinkingly dirty bedcovers are kept in use until they fall to pieces.
No wonder that 80% of the population suffers from all sorts of skin
diseases, being inoculated by lice, fleas and bedbugs. I slept most
times with my inner boots on, for the vermin bites one especially at
one's feet and legs, having learned no doubt that they are less easily
caught there. I think it actually is dangerous to sleep in some of
these "holes" we stayed in, but what else can one do. There are most
times no clean open places around Chinese towns and villages to put up
tents and the inevitable inquisitiveness of the natives would negate
some watchmen around all of the time.

We went with one chair with two bearers and 6 carrying coolies.
I did not sit for one minute in the chair, but my interpreter and the
guide made use of it whenever they were tired. The walking for 6 to 8
hrs. everyday almost did me much good and I feel much better than some
weeks ago.

Now as regards my observations on various things. Terra cotta figures
is simply a marvel. One finds it growing under all sorts of conditions;
one time on dry, starvin mountainsides; then again with the roots in
standing water at the edge of a pond; sometimes in open pine forests,
then again among moss covered or olive-stone lodges in the burning sun; some-
times in low bamboo-jungle in the company of Platycia polyanthia, Vitexia
negunda, Quercus trilobe, Elaeocarpus hainbe, Ficus parvifolia, Ficus
multiflora, etc. and then again along the course of a fast flowing
mountain-stream or on the occasionally burned-over slope of a pebbly hill.
The tree is nowhere found in groves; always as scatterers specimens and

but very few large trees were seen. There are reasons for that, namely the natives cut down the larger specimens for their lumber, from which fine furniture is made, while if a young tree occurs at a suitable place it is most times used as a stock for an improved variety of p ear.

We made a trip of three days to the N. W. from here to look at a very large specimen of a wild pear from which a large village had obtained itsname (Tang li shu ya) but the tree had become old and had been cut down 40 to 50 years already. It was said to measure something like 11 or 12 feet in circumference. The largest trunk I measured was 6 feet in circumference, but it was as a stock for an improved pear.

The name of this wild pear is everywhere around here "Tang li" meaning "Crab-apple pear" on account of the resemblance of its fruit to wild crab-apples. (Malus baccata). There is very much variation in the trees as regards appearance, pubescence of leaves, size of fruits and of flowers, etc. Some trees present a silvery-gray appearance while others are quite green. Whether all of these strains will be equally immune to blight will be an interesting problem to solve.

This pear will be of immense value as a stock for the very greater part of the United States, but more especially so for these parts where the summers are hot and the winters only moderately cold.

As a factor in hybridization work it offers but little prospect since the fruits are ridiculously small, often only of the size of a small choke-cherry. (Prunus americanis) however, offers much better promises for breeding work, that is, to obtain a hardy pear for cold regions, but as a stock it probably cannot be grown in regions where summer temperatures go high. Prof. Reimer stated to me last Sept. that the leaves of it got slightly scorched at Talent during a hot spell in July, I believe.

In China, to my knowledge, I have never seen a specimen of L. urophyllus in a real hot part of the country; it always occurs there where the real malus baccata thrives and lindera sericea both of them plants that have relatively cool summers, just like I do myself.

And now as regards collecting a large quantity of seeds of the wild calleryana pear, for which purpose I made this special 16 days trip. Well, around Tchang itself there are too few trees and they are too small around King men, however, 4 to 5 days march due Northeast, we found many trees and I have advanced my interpreter 100 Hupeh dollars, which he has been paying out as bargain money to various parties around King men and in the early days of September of this year the natives will try to bring to us in King men c.a. 5,000 catties of fresh ripe fruits and we will have to arrange about prices and about cleaning methods.

So we have to be again here in early September and if not, the advance money is spent in vain and of course no seeds will be received by anybody.

The climate around King men is much more continental than in Tchang as the cold winds from Honan strike right down there on their way into Hunan. The Rev. J. S. Johnson, of the Swedish-American Missionary Covenant who is stationed at times in Kingmen, told me that this winter the ice was 7 to 8 inches thick and his mandarin orange trees had suffered very severely. In fact, one tree on an exposed place I looked at critically and gave but little hope for recovery except possibly for sprouts from near the base.

Evergreens like Ligustrum lucidum, Pittosporum tobira, Euonimus japonica, eriobotrya japonica and cupressus funebris had not suffered at

In Ohio, in my meandering I have under been a member of [illegible]
in a real institution of the country's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
have relatively good memory. Such like I do myself.

Believe me, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible] 5 to 6 days [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], we found many
[illegible] and I have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
in the early days of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to us in Kingman c.s. 5,000 [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
have to arrange about [illegible] and about [illegible] [illegible].

So we have to be again here in early September and if not, the ad-
vance money is spent in vain and of course no [illegible] will be received by
anybody.

The [illegible] around Kingman is much more [illegible] than in [illegible]
as the [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

all. The climate struck me as being very similar to that of S. W. Louisiana and N. E. Texas. Rice, cotton and soy beans are the main summer crops, while field and green peas, broad beans, lentils, rape, barley, wheat and various strains of Brassica are the main winter crops.

Well, this is about all about Pyrus calleryana. I may add that I took several interesting fotos and collected herbarium specimens of various types. The small quantity of dried-up fruits I found had no living seeds in them, since they had been subjected to seven months exposure to the elements since they were ripe.

If you think fit, you might send Prof. Reimer extracts from this letter and show it to Dr. Galloway, Mr. Waite and others interested in pear problems.

In another letter I'll treat the Pistacia chinensis situation.

With kindest regards to everybody,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul General, Shanghai, China

Ichang, Hupeh, China, April 17, 1917.
11 a. m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

During my last trip in this Hupeh Province I went from Yuen-an to King men, to the N. E. from here and I passed thru a district where the Huang lien shu, Pistacia chinensis, was as common as the tulip tree is around Washington, D. C. Within a radius of 50 miles from King men there must be thousands of trees. The trees were in bloom, too, and this

all. The climbs which we as being very similar to those of L. G. Cockburn and C. A. Ewart. Time, money and my house are the main causes here, while full and great care, moral bonds, health, wife, family, these and various stories of disaster are the main viable cross.

Well, this is about all about Jiro Takagaki. I may add that I took several photographs taken and collected Japanese speciments of various kinds. The small quantity of informing facts I found had as living weeds in them, since they had been subjected to great severe to the climate since they were kept.

If are flown Tri, are white and Tri. Minor estimate from this letter and also it to Dr. Galloway, Dr. Wells and others interested in your problem.

In reading letter 5/12 about the Florida alligatorfish situation.

With blessed regards to everybody.

Yours very sincerely,

Hugh S. Gyrd

c/o American Board Mission, Kinshiu, China

Tokuno, Japan, Ohira, April 17, 1917.
11 a. m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Being my last trip in this Bonin Province I went from Tsun-ma to Ryu-ami, to the T. G. Jones here and I passed thru a district where the Jiang Lian ohn, Florida alligatorfish, was as common as the Daily Grow in around Washington, D. C. Within a radius of 50 miles from Ryu-ami there must be thousands of them. The lotus were in bloom, too, and this

is the first time in my life that I have seen them in that stage. I cannot say that there is anything striking about their flowers. The staminate trees bear masses of bunchy panicles of tiny flowers of bronze-green color and a tree in full bloom is not unlike a staminate ash-tree at a distance or an Ailanthus cacodendron in late winter, when still lots of fruits can be found on a tree. The pistillate trees, which by the way seem to be nearly always considerably smaller than the male trees, bear small racemes of ting green flowers, often tipped reddish at the ends of the pistils. And there are almost never any racemes to be found on the average pistillate tree.

We made extensive inquiries concerning supposed poisonous qualities of this tree, like we have received reports of various people. The Chinese we questioned were unanimous in their verdict that the lacquer tree is very bad for some people, but the Huang lien never poisons. They pick the young shoots of both the male and female trees and eat them boiled as a vegetable with rice. The seeds are collected here and there and the oil crushed out of them sells for 30 to 40 cts. Mex. per catty. It is used as an illuminant only. Not everywhere, however, do they find people enterprising enough to do so; in one village a widow had collected in the fall of 1915 over 300 catties of seeds and was waiting fof buyers. Nobody came, however, and she fed them to the pigs.

Now this is the question: We may be able to get hold this fall of a thousand pounds or more at cheap prices probably; now how much do we want? Mr. Swingle wants 200 lbs. for his work; I suppose we also could use a good quantity. Some nurserymen, like Mr. Hume at Glen St. Mary,

in the first time in my life that I have seen them in that stage.

I cannot say that there is anything striking about their flowers.

The staminate trees bear masses of bunchy panicles of tiny flowers of brown-green color and a tree in full bloom is not unlike a staminate ash-tree at a distance or an Allegheny serviceberry in late winter, when still lots of fruits can be found on a tree. The pistillate trees, which by the way seem to be nearly always considerably smaller than the male trees, bear small racemes of tiny green flowers, often tipped reddish at the ends of the pistils. And there are almost never any racemes to be found on the average pistillate tree.

To make exhaustive inquiries concerning supposed poisonous qualities of this tree, like we have received reports of various people. The Chinese we questioned were unanimous in their verdict that the Japanese tree is very bad for some people, but the Chung Lien never poisons. They pick the young shoots of both the male and female trees and eat them boiled as a vegetable with rice. The seeds are collected here and there and the oil crushed out of them sells for 30 to 40 cts. Mex. per catty. It is used as an illuminant only. But everywhere, however, do they find people enterprising enough to do so; in one village a widow had collected in the fall of 1915 over 300 catties of seeds and was selling for buyers. Nobody came, however, and she fed them to the pigs.

Now this is the question: We may be able to get hold this fall of a thousand pounds or more at cheap prices probably; now how much do we want? Mr. Nichols made 300 lbs. for his work; I suppose we also could use a good quantity. Dean Sanderson, like Dr. Shaw at Cdna St. Mary,

would be glad to take a lot of seeds off our hands. I expect an answer from you after you have discussed this question with Messrs. Dorsett and Bisset and our dear (?) pathological inspectors.

The Tung-oil tree, Aleurites fordii, we saw a good many of these on rocky and rather sterile mountain slopes, always more or less under the care of the villagers. When we started at the end of March the plants were still perfectly dormant, but while approaching Ichang on the 13th and 14th of April a few had commenced to come partly into flower. We made especial inquiries whether they ever graft their trees like is done in the Chekiang province with candleberry trees (Stillingia sebifera)but we were assured it was never done, and I certainly couldnot detect any sign of such a manipulation on the trees I examined. The oil cake is never fed to pigs, it is too valuable for that (and I suppose too poisonous also). It is used as fertilizer in vegetable gardens and on rice fields. We were not in time to see any crushing processes as the old crop of nuts had been gone through already. What I saw, however, of a few mills, things go in an extremely primitive way.

This Tung-oil tree is apparently only a secondary affair with these people here; rice, cotton and beans being the real important crops, but should prices of oil go still higher, there are thousands upon thousands of acres of hill and mountain lands here in Hupeh that could be planted to these trees!

Bamboo as a paper supply

I had the good fortune to come across a few paper mills in the mountains where bamboo canes are used as the main material. The

would be glad to take a lot of seeds off our hands. I expect an answer from you after you have discussed this question with Moore, Dorsett and Hanst and our Mr (?) [illegible].

The Tung-oil tree, Aleurites fordii, we saw a good many of these on rocky and rather sterile mountain slopes, always more or less under the care of the villagers. When we started at the end of March the plants were still perfectly dormant, but while approaching Ichang on the 11th and 12th of April a few had commenced to come partly into flower. We made enquiries anxiously lest they ever grift their trees like is done in the Chekiang province with candleberry trees (Stillingia sebifera) but we were assured it was never done, and I certainly could not detect any sign of such a manipulation on the trees I examined. The oil cake is never fed to pigs, it is too valuable for that (and I suppose too poisonous also). It is used as fertilizer in vegetable gardens and on rice fields. We were not in time to see any machine processes as the old crop of nuts had been gone through already. What I saw, however, of a few mills, things go in an extremely primitive way.

This Tung-oil tree is apparently only a secondary effair with these people here; rice, cotton and beans being the real important crops, but should prices of oil go still higher, there are thousands upon thousands of acres of hill and mountain lands here in Hupeh that could be planted in these trees!

Books on [illegible]

I had the good fortune to come across a few paper mills in the mountains where bamboo canes are used as the main material. The

results of my observations would seem to indicate that in a western country bamboo can never compete with other materials for paper manufacture.

Firstly, the bamboo canes cut are from wild plants in the mountains: for a large heavy bundle of 50 canes or so a person receives but 15 to 20 cents (Mex.) and it takes a whole day with much labor to get such a bundle together. Then these canes are soaked in tanks with quick lime for 3 months, and after that steamed with quicklime again in a primitive kiln for another 2 or 3 months, then washed out, pounded by water-mills, the pulp washed out again and mixed with pounded bark of poplar roots as a mucilage and at last a light yellow, very absorbent paper is made from this pulp. This paper sells at a very cheap price, and really this industry is possible only in countries where human labor is exceedingly cheap and where wild supplies of bamboo exist.

I have been on the lookout for Davidia involucrata, of which youwanted seeds, but I did not come across a single specimen. The plant seemed to be unknown in the districts we passed thru.

We also saw no mustard cultivated anywhere, tho small quantities of seeds pass thru Ichang. This crop seems to be grown further west from here in eastern Szechuan.

My intentions now are to finish my correspondence here; then leave for Changsha, Tunan, by boat, to investigate special kinds of bean-cheese there; then via Hankow and Nanking to Shanghai, from where I'll send off a few-seed sacks of seeds and specimens. Then via Foochow, Canton, and Hongkong to Manila to meet Mr. Merrill and others and see S. Chinese collections of herbarium material and then back again to the

Details of my observations would seem to indicate that in a western society bamboo has never majored with other materials for paper manufacture.

Finally, the bamboo stems are from wild plants in the mountains for a large heavy bundle of 50 stems or so a person receives ten to 15 cents (Ben.) and it takes a whole day with much labor to get such a bundle together. They then cover the bundle in tanks with water lime for 3 months, and after that steamed with caustic soda in a pressure kiln for another 2 or 3 months, then washed and pounded by waterwheels, the pulp washed out again and mixed with powdered tank of poplar roots as a sizing and at last a light yellow, very absorbent paper is made from this pulp. This paper sells at a very cheap price, and really this industry is possible only in countries where human labor is exceedingly cheap and where wild supplies of bamboo exist.

I have been on the lookout for Dendrocalamus, or with yellowish seeds, but I did not come across a single specimen. The plant seemed to be unknown in the districts we passed thru.

In view due to [illegible] relatively expensive, the small possibilities of such pulp here Tokung. This crop seems to be grown further west from here in western Szechuan.

My informants are in Tientsin by correspondence being then here for Shanghai. There, by bus, in Hongkiang special block of manchurian lumber; then via Hankow and Changsha to Shanghai. From there I'll send off a few-word cards of ex-ia and spaniard. Then via Ningpo, Amoy, and Shanghai in Manila in mere 3r. Hardly and where and see 3. Chinese colleagues of Southern [illegible] and then back again to the

Yangtze regions for these Gallerrymme pear seeds, Pistacia chinensis seeds and other material. I probably will have a hot summer to pass thru but as yet I see no means of escape.

I suppose you received the copy of Mr. Merril's letter under date of February 19, 1917, which is self-explanatory.

I received as usual several letters from correspondents here and there and everywhere. One Chinese student in Iowa wants me to write him how the Chinese raise pigs in his native land. I ought to write back: by their tails!

Trusting the Pacific will remain open for traffic in this most deplorable condition of the world's affairs, I remain

Very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul-General, Shanghai, China.

Ichang, Hupeh, China, April 17, 1917.

9 a. m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday afternoon I received a telegram which had been forwarded from Peking to Hankow and from there to Ichang, reading as follows:

Meyer, Amlegation. Peking. Ship immediately fifty pounds Chinese cabbage and hundred pounds viable poppy seed. Fairchild.

This telegram puzzles me somewhat. Firstly, the demand for this seed must be very urgent, otherwise no cablegram would have been sent. Secondly, you possibly knew by this date that I had left North China (Chihli and Shantung) where the best strains of Pai tsai are raised;

Thanks profusely for those delightfully gay words. Glad's glamorous
ready and other material. I probably will work a lot longer in pure fiction
but we just I am in great of energy.

I suppose you received the copy of Mr. Merrill's letter under
date of February 12, 1917, which is self-explanatory.

I received as usual several letters from correspondents here
and there and everywhere. One Chinese student in Iowa wants me to write
him for the Chinese Nine Men in his native land. I could be write
books by that time!

Trusting the health will permit your participation in this
most laudable condition of the novelist's affairs, I remain

Very sincerely,

MARK T. SMITH

c/o Mr. Frank Brandt-Bennett, Bangkok, Siam

Idaho, Texas, China, April 24, 1917.

Dear Mr. Pulsdelt:

Yesterday afternoon I received a telegram which had been for-
warded from Peking to Boston and from there to Texas to Idaho, finally as follows:

Bayou, Indianapolis, Peking. Only twenty-thirty fifty pounds
Chinese cabbage but several pounds wild-ass grass seed. Pulsdelt.

This telegram puzzles me somewhat. Firstly, the second for
this year seems to be very scanty, otherwise no cabbages will have been
sent. Secondly, who possibly been by this date that I had left Peking
China (Still not Boston) where the last stories of Pal had been placed;

(I suppose you do not mean any kinds of Chinese cabbages) and thirdly, you probably know that poppy cultivation has been totally prohibited in all China and that poppy-seed is absolutely contraband for which farmers have been beheaded who had it in their possession. Only in the most out-of-the-way mountainous places of Szechuan, Kansu, Yunnan and Hupeh one possibly could get hold of a few ounces here and there;- but a hundred pounds! Ah! that would be something! I certainly would require very special permits to carry this seed with me thru China. You may remember that my assistant and I were nearly executed at the Kansu Shensi border in December 1914 merely because the rowdy soldier suspected us to be opium-smugglers, and the three questions done to me by the Chinese inspector were: Have you got any opium with you; have you got any poppy heads; have you got any poppy seed. Upon answering all three questions in the negative we were released again and could proceed on our way. You may imagine what would have happened if I actually had carried a hundred pounds of seed with me; enough to sow half a province again with this drug plant. I am making careful inquiries along this line, but if the Department is in a special hurry for this seed, the Government of British India could possibly furnish a certain quantity. The Russian Government might also be appealed to, since poppy-culture occurs in Russian Turkestan and in Persia.

As regards Pai tsai seeds, I suggest that the American consuls in Tientsin, Chefoo and Tsingtau each be asked to send a man out to collect 10 pounds or more of the best strains of cabbage. The price of good seed ranges from $3.50 to $5.00 Mex. silver p. catty and the consuls might be made acquainted with this fact. I could write these consuls

(I suppose you do not know the kind of Chinese cabbage) and finally, you probably know that poppy cultivation has been totally prohibited in all China and that opium-smoking is absolutely contraband for which foreigns have been imprisoned who had it in their possession. Only in the most out-of-the-way mountain places of Szechuen, Yunnan and Kwangsi can probably small pot hold of a few ounces have and smoke--but a hundred pounds! Oh that would be something! I certainly would explore my special permit to carry this seed with me into China. You may remember that my assistant and I were hastily recalled at the Peace Council border in December 1914 merely because some soldier suspected me to be opium-smuggler, and the three questions then put to me by the Chinese Inspector were: Have you got any opium with you; have you got any poppy seeds; have you got any poppy seed. Upon examining all three questions in the negative we were released again and could proceed on our way. You may imagine what would have happened if I actually had carried a hundred pounds of seed with me; enough to sow half a province again with this drug plant. I am making careful inquiries along this line, but if the Government is in a special hurry for this seed, the Government of Indian would probably furnish a certain quantity. The Russian Government might also be supplied in, since opium-culture occurs in Russian Turkestan and in Persia.

As regards the seed seeds, I suggest that the Department should in Washington, Chefoo and Hangkow work in advance in that a man not in-jected-in-smoke or more of the best strains of cabbage. The price of seed seeds ranges from $5.00 to $10.00 the pound, either p. cutter and the certain slight by-work-supplying-pick this fact. I would write these seeds

myself and advance them the money, but then I am not sure that it is the Pai tsai you want and whether special northern strains are desired. Here in the Yangtze Valley we have loose varieties of Chinese cabbage, far different from those up North and lacking flavor and substance.

Pai tsai seed ripens in North China toward the end of June and it is not sown until August, so there is some time yet.

I am sorry I cannot write you anything more positive this time concerning these two problems mentioned in the telegram. Perhaps later on we can get things.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul-General, Shanghai, China

Ichang, Hupeh, China

April 21, 1917

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter, together with a small bundle of bills.

I do not think there are items which need explanation. The bill for shipping the 16 cases with seeds is rather high, due to advanced freight rates and trans-shipping at several places.

I also received two official letters from you, dated respectively Febr. 12 and Febr. 24, also one personal one. Many thanks!

I am glad to have the name and address of our present dispatch agent in San Francisco.

As regards soy bean cheese, I have not found out all details as yet; we will get them, tho, shortly.

I see from your computation that I possibly may have enough money to see me thru up to June 30 of this year. I hope, however, that silver will not go any higher, for it strikes all of us who are paid in gold pretty hard.

No news has reached me concerning my accounts ending Sept. 30, 1916. Things take time now-a-days!

Well, this is about all. The itinerary report will follow soon.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul-General, Shanghai, China

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Formally please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter, together with a small sample of bills.

I do not think these are items which need explanation. The bill for shipping the 16 cases which needs is rather high, due to advanced freight rates and transshipping at several places.

I also received the official letters from you, dated respectively May, 17 and 24, 24, also one personal one. Very thanks!

I am glad to have the name and address of our present director agent in San Francisco.

As regards my been cases, I have not found out all details as yet; we will get them, too, shortly.

I see from your correspondence that I possibly may have enough money to see me line on to June 30 of this year. I hope, however, that silver will not go any higher, for it makes all of us who are paid in gold pretty hard.

No news has reached me concerning my accounts ending Sept. 30, 1924. Things take time now-a-days!

Well, this is about all. The itinerary report will follow soon.

Yours sincerely,

Hugo T. Metz

c/o American Board-Canada, Shanghai, China

Ichang, Hupeh, China. April 23, 1917

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find enclosed my Itinerary Report for the quarter ended March 31, 1917. I hope nothing will interfere with ocean traffic between China and the Pacif Coast. It would be a calamity if anything should happen as as to make the Pacific Ocean like the Atlantic is today. Just think of my accounts getting lost.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul General, Shanghai, China

Hankow, China, May 22, 1917.

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

Yesterday morning I landed here in Hankow and found a pile of over 50 pieces of mail awaiting me, among which also several letters from you. I'll answer those later on.

Now the thing is: I have changed my plans of travel. Instead of going further east and then to So. China and Manila, I'll first finish my correspondence here in Hankow, ship off seeds and specimens and then go back to Ichang and from there to the north in high mountains.

The reason of this change is that in Ichang, while I tried to write for a few nights and days in succession, so as to finish all of this troublesome correspondence, Nature stepped in and I got an attack of nervous prostration and could not sleep, rest or eat any more.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Thanks for your letter enclosed by Ellsworth Dupont for the weather model March 21, 1917. Those readings will definitely aid scientific between data and the Weather Bureau. It would be a national if another should happen as to give the Pacific Ocean like the Atlantic is today. Your title of an Atlantic pilot law.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Orville Wright

c/o Berliner Grand Hotel, Shanghai, China.

Dear Mr. Patrick:

Yesterday morning I landed here in Canton and found a pile of over 20 pieces of mail awaiting me, many which are several letters from you. I'll answer those later on.

Now the thing is: I have changed my plans of travel. Instead of going further east and then to So. China and India, I'll first finish my correspondence here in Canton, ship off mails and packages and then go back to Tokyo and from there to the north to Mukden.

The reason of this change is that in Tokyo, while I tried to write for a few nights and days in succession, so as to finish all of this translation correspondence, there stepped in and I got an attack of nervous prostration and could not sleep, rest or eat my corn.

Dr. A. Graham, of the Church of Scotland Mission, who was called in, considered the case as serious and I had to abstain from reading and writing and to walk as much as I could stand. Well, then I slowly improved, but writing tires me very much. Dr. Graham said that this thing was brought upon me by overwork, loneliness and worries and should I get a few more of such attacks, I would have to give up this work! So here we are! The change from "roughing it" to sedentary work seems harder and harder to overbridge as a person gets older. If one could only get a bath from time to time while travelling in the interior, and if one only could have a congenial fellow white man with one, it would not be so hard on one.

I have been thinking much about various things I have to do: getting more seeds of Pyrus ussuriensis in the Shing lung shan region in early September; getting 50 lbs. of seed of Ulmus pumila, if possible in Manchuria in early summer; getting 50 lbs. of good Pai tsai seeds in Chihli and Shantung Provinces in midsummer or early fall; getting 50 lbs. of seeds of Brassica juncea in Peking in the fall; getting a few authentic grafted Fei peach trees in early winter in Feicheng, Shantung; getting at least 100 lbs. of seeds of Pyrus calleryana in Hupeh this early autumn; getting a few hundred pounds of seeds of Pistacia chinensis in Hupeh this fall; getting a few hundred lbs. of of good nuts this fall in Hupeh and eastern Szechuan of Castanea mollissima; Castanea henryi(which grows into a stately tree) and Castanea seguinii (a Chinese chinquapin); getting seeds of Davidia involucrata in western Hupeh; getting seeds of the wild Citrus ichangensis in western Hupeh; meeting Mr. Merrill in Manila and studying in the herbarium there; investigating Lytchis (which freeze even in S. Florida ever so many years)

Dr. A. Graham, of the Church of Scotland Mission, who was called in, considered the case as serious and I had to abstain from reading and writing and to walk as much as I could stand. Well, then I slowly improved, but writing tires me very much. Dr. Graham said that this thing was brought upon me by overwork, homesickness and worries and should I get a few more of such attacks, I would have to give up this work! So here we are! The change from "roughing it" to sedentary work seems hard-er and harder to overbridge as a person gets older. If one could only get a bath from time to time while travelling in the interior, and if one only could have a congenial fellow white man with one, it would not be so hard on one.

I have been thinking much about various things I have to do:

getting more seeds of Zea mays saccharata in the Shing Ling Shan region in early September; getting 50 lbs. of seed of Vicia villosa, if possible in Shanghai in early summer; getting 50 lbs. of good fat tung seeds in China; and getting Paulownia in Shanghai or early fall; getting 50 lbs. of seeds of Prunus Japonica in Peking in the fall; getting a few authentic grafted fat peach trees in early winter in Tientsing, Shanghai; getting at least 100 lbs. of seeds of Pyrus ussuriensis in Peking early summer; getting a few hundred pounds of seeds of Platycladus orientalis in Peking this fall; getting a few hundred lbs. of or good note this fall in Peking and eastern Manchuria of Chinese millet; Chinese Barley (which grows into a stately tree) and Chinese sorghum (a Chinese chinquapin); getting seeds of Zanthoxylum in western Szechuen; getting seeds of the wild Pirus Sinensis in western Szechuen; meeting Dr. Merrill in Manila and studying in the herbarium there; investigating Lycoris (which freezes even in S. Florida over so many years)

and other southern fruits and crops in Kwantung and in Fukien provinces; training a Chinese collector for south China; getting fresh nuts of Aesculus chinensis for Professor Sargent; getting 100 lbs. of opium poppy seeds in China, for which I will need a special passport from the president of the Chinese Republic himself and which he in all probability will not give, since China nominally does not tolerate any longer the cultivation of this drug plant.

Then Mr. Reimer wants me to meet him in Peking in early September this year; the University of Nanking wants me to visit them this spring; a Chinese millionaire land owner in Hunan wants me to advise him regarding crops and problems this fall. Professors L. H. Bailey and F. C. Reimer at Talent, Ore., want full instructions how to explore in China.

My, this is only a partial list of all that is in my mind just now. Is it strange that a man at times gets very tired? And the more so now since my adopted country has seen fit to join in with others in this monstrous world-war and we will get our lists of wounded and killed from now on regularly in our lopsided and misinformation-giving daily and other papers.

Well, all of these aforementioned matters will show you that I can never finish my work this year, and rather than overdo things again by going to Manila and southern China and then having to be back again by September 1st in Tingsen to get several thousand pounds of fruits of the Dallerzana pear and seeds of Pistacia chinensis, I will travel around in the Hupeh province and locate plants of which I will later collect seeds.

and other southern Jewish and women in Kweiyang and in Shanghai provinces; including Chinese religious (in north China; getting fresh rice at American missionaries the Protestant Mission); getting 300 lbs. of opium poppy seeds in China, for which I will need a special passport from the President of the Chinese Republic himself and which he in all probability will not give, since China nominally does not tolerate any longer the cultivation of this drug plant.

Then Mr. Dainow wants me to meet him in Peking in early September this year; the University of Shanghai wants me to visit them while engaged; a Chinese millionaire land owner in Tientsin wants me to advise him regarding crops and problems this fall. Professors L. H. Bailey and T. J. Talent, Ore., want full instructions how to explore in China.

Mr. this is only a partial list of all that is in my mind just now. Is it strange that a man at times gets very tired? And the more so now since my adopted country has seen fit to join in with others in 100% nonsense war-hysteria and he will get our lists of wounded and killed from now on regularly in our hospital and unfortunately-daily and other papers.

Well, all of these international matters will show you that I have never flinched in this year, and neither does events change my plans by going to Berlin and Washington and then having to be back again by September 1st in China to get several thousand pounds of fresh seeds of the Siberian rye and seeds of Siberian alfalfa. I will travel around in the Black Prairie and Loess plants of which I will later collect seeds.

I suppose you will agree with me in these matters; "it is better to get half an egg than an empty shell," as the saying is, and should I become seriously ill by overwork people would only say: How foolish! I have spoken with many doctors and other residents here in Hankow, Shasi, Changsha and Ichang, and all say that the Yangtze River climate is mentally depressing and often people have to move away to more bracing localities. Climate influences one more at times than one thinks!

Yes, we'll try to keep cool, and with the aid of much exercise, cold baths, sedative medicines and a decent proportion of constructive work we hope to be able to do so.

I am terribly sorry that so many of the things I shipped this fall and winter arrived in such bad condition in Washington, D. C. and even in Chico. Delays and uncongenial places where mail pouches and freight have been kept surely are at the base of it. With the immense reduction in sea-going vessels thru submarine activity, any freight boat is put into commission and any empty space on such steamers is filled up; whether near engine rooms or alongside steam pipes, kitchens and what not. On river steamers here on the Yangtze I recently saw even the W. C.'s packed full with bags of sugar and charcoal! Prosit!

Heaven knows where these boxes with chestnuts were stored; for seeds have never been received steaming hot before, as Mr. Beagles wrote me.

The rate of silver stands still remarkably high and to some of us who are paid in gold this means no small official as well as personal difference. The State Department has taken this in consideration and has raised allowances to its people here in China considerably.

I suppose you will agree with me in this matter. It is better to get half an egg than no egg at all," as the saying is, and should I become seriously ill by overwork people would only say: How foolish! I have spoken with many doctors and other residents here in Hankow, Shanghai, Changsha and Ichang, and all say that the Yangtze River climate is weakly depressing and often people have to move away to more bracing localities. Climate influences one more at times than one thinks!

Yes, we'll try to keep well, and with the aid of much exercise, cold baths, relative abstinence and a dainty proportion of constructive work we hope to be able to do so.

I am terribly sorry that so many of the things I shipped this fall and winter arrived in such bad condition in Washington, D. C. and even in China. Damaged and inconsequential pieces when well packed and carefully sent have kept merely as the base of it. This the insurance adjusters in Washington would then allow on activity, my friends took in put into commission and my empty space on such occasions is filled up; whether near engine rooms or alongside steam pipes, kitchens and what not. On river steamers here on the Yangtze I recently saw even the W. C.'s packed full with bags of sugar and cinnamon! Presents

Dance halls were there open with absolutely zero stoves; for weeks have never been relatively freezing hot before, so to speak, warm me.

The role of editor which still remarkably light and is some of us are glad to pick this matter so small official as well as personal difference. The State Department has taken this in consideration and has raised allowances to its people here in China considerably.

Well, later on I'll write about many things more in detail.

With kindest regards to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul-General, Hankow, China

POST CARD

Hankow, China. June 3, 1917.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith a picture postal of the lovely cherries in bloom somewhere in Japan. This is to show that in a country sorely pressed for space, ornamental plants are considered as essential as mere food-plants. I am much obliged to you for your kindness in sending me Washington papers off and on; tho the contents at times make me furious! I'll soon write you an official letter. With kindest regards, also to Mother, Howard and others

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consulate, Hankow, China

Well, later on I'll write about many things more in detail.

With kindest regards to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK R. MYERS

c/o American Consul-General, Kobe, China

Kobe, Japan. June 7, 1917.

Dear Mr. Darrell:

Herewith a picture postal of the lovely cherries in bloom somewhere in Japan. This is to show that in a country sorely pressed for space, ornamental plants are considered as essential as mere food-plants. I am much obliged to you for your kindness in sending me Washington papers off and on; tho the contents at times make me furious! I'll soon write you an official letter. With kindest regards, also to Mother, Howard and others

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK R. MYERS

c/o American Consulate, Kobe, China

Hankow, Hupeh, China, June 5, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

By separate packages I am sending you two lots of fotographic material; the one contains 12 prints, size 5x7 inches; numbered from 13369 to 13372, inclusive; 2 prints size 4x5 inches, numbered 12388 and 12389; and 2 prints, size 9x12 c.M. numbered 12390 and 12391; together 16 prints. The other lot contains 16 films belonging to the package of prints and all numbered with ciphers in lead pencil. I do hope no bad luck befalls them on their long and perilous journey.

There are 14 pictures relating to Pyrus calleryana and should there be an opportunity I wish they could be shown to Dr. B. T. Galloway and Mr. M. B. Waite. I do not know your policy as regards this whole affair, but I myself think that Prof. Reimer should be asked to write an article in the "Journal of Heredity" on his discoveries and he should be allowed to use, besides his own fotos, such of mine and yours as would be most interesting. What is your opinion about it? Of course, should Mr. Reimer be on the eve of his departure for the Far East, then the thing will have to be postponed.

Fotos 13272 and 13273 might be shown to Mr. Swingle and he could be asked at the same time how many pounds of seeds he wants of this Pistacia chinensis. He wrote Mr. Cunningham, our Consul-General in Hankow, to procure 200 lbs. for him. The rumor is that Mr. Swingle may be out here himself this summer; should this be so, he possibly will arrange matters himself.

I have quite a stack of other fotos still, but not relating to Pyrus or Pistacia, tho some very interesting ones on Soy bean products,

Hankow, Hupeh, China, June 6, 1917.

Dear Mr. Pritchett:

My separate package I am sending you two lots of Kotografie material; the one contains 12 prints, size 5x7 inches, numbered from 12800 to 12872, inclusive; 2 prints size 4x5 inches, numbered 12888 and 12889; and 2 prints, size 3x12 c.M. numbered 12890 and 12891; together 16 prints. The other lot contains 16 films belonging to the package of prints and all numbered with cipher in lead pencil. I do hope no bad luck befalls them on their long and perilous journey.

There are 14 pictures relating to Lucan-Alderney and would have to be approached I wish they could be shown to Mr. E. T. Holmes and Mr. H. H. Bate. I do not know your policy on regards this whole affair, but I myself think that Prof. Holmes should be asked to write an article in the "Journal of Psychology" on his discoveries and he should be allowed to see, handle and use fotos, much of mine and yours as would be most interesting. What is your opinion about it? Of course, should Mr. Holmes be on the eve of his departure for the far East, then the thing will have to be postponed.

Fotos 12872 and 12873 might be shown to Mr. Bridgie and he would be asked at the same time her very people of Hwale be worth of the Plastic Element. He wrote Mr. Bridgie, our Consul-General in Hankow, to procure 200 lbs. for him. The rumor is that Mr. Bridgie may be out here himself this summer; should this be so, he possibly will arrange matters himself.

I have quite a stack of other fotos still, but not relating to Ryan or Plastic, the most very interesting ones so far been produce,

of which we are discovering every few weeks some new preparations. These pictures I'll send in bunches these coming weeks, if conditions allow, for China is again in the embrace of internal troubles.

Now that I am writing about the pear problems, I can just as well answer a few points in your letter of April 11, 1917.

Yes, I realize that Messrs. Cordley and Reimer were very much disappointed at my not getting any large quantity of seeds of the wild Pyrus ussuriensis. So I am myself too!

Could I have left Washington, D. C. in early July, I probably could have gotten quite a quantity; as it was now, with late leaving, sickness and delays, I simply was more than two months too late. I now realize that it might have been better for Prof. Reimer to have gone himself in 1916 and to have tried his own hand at this game of collecting large quantities of seeds of wild trees here in China, without having made previous arrangements. I surely hope he will come over this early fall; we have made it easy for him, since I have written about him to Mr. J. C. Huston of the American Legation in Peking, who will collect from 50 to 100 catties of seeds of Pyrus ussuriensis for us. In how far Prof. Reimer will commend these seeds I cannot say; he needs them more than we do, so I am in favor of letting him get them. I'll try to stick to the calleryana pear here, which is a much better all-around stock and out of which some nurseryman may make a handsome amount of money one of these coming years.

Professor Reimer sent me a very pleasant letter, dated March 23, 1917, and which I answered in a 12 page message on May 24, 1917, giving him full directions. I am enclosing his letter herewith for your perusal, but I like to get it back again.

of which we are discovering every few weeks some new peculiarities.

These pictures I'll send in bundles these coming weeks, if conditions allow, for China is again in the embrace of internal troubles.

Now that I am writing about the pear problem, I can just as well answer a few points in your letter of April 11, 1917.

Yes, I realize that Hearst. Cordley and Heimer were very much disappointed at my not getting any large quantity of seeds of the wild Pyrus varieties. Do I am myself too!

Could I have left Washington, D. C. in early July, I probably could have gotten quite a quantity; as it was now, with late leaving, slowness and delays, I simply was more than two months too late. I now realize that it might have been better for Prof. Heimer to have gone himself in 1916 and to have tried his own hand at this game of collecting large quantities of seeds of wild trees here in China, without having made previous arrangements. I surely hope he will come over this early fall; we have made it easy for him, since I have written about him to Mr. C. Huston of the American Legation in Peking, who will collect from 50 to 100 catties of seeds of Pyrus varieties for us. In how far Prof. Heimer will command these seeds I cannot say; he needs them more than we do, so I am in favor of letting him get them. I'll try to stick to the allerlei peer here, which is a much better all-around stock and out of which some nurseryman may make a handsome amount of money one of these coming years.

Professor Heimer sent me a very pleasant letter, dated March 23, 1917, and which I answered in a 12 page message on May 24, 1917, giving him full directions. I am enclosing his letter herewith for your perusal, but I like to get it back again.

A few days ago I was shown a Dutch Gov't publication, issued weekly by the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, called "Handelsberichten." Price $2.00 per year, published at 36 Lange Monstraat, The Hague, Holland. Well, in this paper I saw under dates Mar. 15 and 22, 1917, that the Dutch are growing several dry land crops in Curacao, which are great successes in that dry island; those that did well were Egyptian corn sorghum, white kafir and Feterita. Sudan grass did so well that a whole lot of seed was harvested which is being put at the disposal of the farmers at a much cheaper price than what has to be paid for it in the United States.

Did the Experiment Station obtain these seeds from our Bureau? They say nothing about it. Then I saw that 15 barrels of limes pickled in sea water were sent to the United States, weighing 1800 K. G. What are we doing with pickled limes; I never came across them! I just thought these notes might be of interest to somebody.

In your letter of April 11, 1917 you asked me for a few suggestions how to produce more food from the land. Well, I cannot give you much news in this line, but here are a few hints:

Conserve all night-soil by modern and by primitive methods and bring it to the land.

Let the people buy large pots and jars in which they can preserve various vegetables when they are abundant. The Dutch country people preserve in such jars various varieties of string beans, endive, white cabbage, cucumbers and purslane. The Chinese pickle all sorts of strains of Brassica and Sinapis, Eggplant, young Lagenaria and Luffa fruits, garlic, chives, chili-peppers, peanuts, apricot kernels, turnips, succulent lettuce stems and what not.

A few days ago I saw there a Dutch Devil publication, issued yesterday the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, called "Handelsberichten." Price fl.50 per year, published at 30 large columns. The Dutch, Holland, Holl., in this paper I saw under date 12 and 13, 1917, that the Dutch are getting several by Lard-crops in Curacao, which are great successes in that dry island; there that did well were Durkina corn, sorghum, Kafir Kofly and Finkily. Seeds grown did so well that a whole lot of seed was harvested which is being put at the disposal of the farmers at a much cheaper price than what has to be paid for it in the United States.

Did the Department Station obtain these seeds from our Department? They say nothing about it. Then I saw that 15 barrels of lime plaster in use were sent to the United States, weighing 1211 k. Not are so doing with pickled limes I never even heard of. Just through these notes might be of interest to somebody.

In your letter of April 11, 1917 you asked me for a few suggestions how to produce more food from the land. Well, I cannot give you much more in this line, but here are a few hints:

Conquer all adversity by system and by patriotic motive and labor it to the land.

Let the people buy large pots and jars in which they can preserve various vegetables when they are abundant. The Dutch country people preserve in such jars various varieties of string beans, cauliflowers, cabbage, cucumbers and pickles. The Chinese stocks all sorts of spices of Japan and Canada, Canada, your Lacquers and Lotus fruits, Apple, olives, multi-berries, peanuts, walnut kernels, lumins, peanut lettuce plum and what not.

The Russians pickle various species of edible fungi; the Italians tomatoes and olives.

For vegetables in winter, raise bean-sprouts from mung beans and from small soy beans; these even can be produced in northern Alaska and thruout Canada.

Close up all breweries and distilleries, so as to conserve the grains for breadmaking!

Kill all unnecessary animals and can their meat.

Start fishponds all over the land.

Drain swamps wherever possible.

Raise guinea pigs in the home for food.

Allow pigs, goats, chickens, etc. to be kept in city yards.

Fine housekeepers in whose waste barrels food is found.

Drive weedy races, like many Indian tribes, into other territories.

Put incurable criminals, hopelessly insane people, etc. out of the way by a painless method.

Reduce size of newspapers; prohibit the publication of society news and gossip; cut out all advertisements which are not necessary to the welfare of the human race.

Prepare for long periods of misery, something like here in China, as long as the people believe in Yellow-Journal patriotism; in narrow Nationalism; in military, naval and other glories; in the efficiency of secret diplomacy and other clap-trap like such.

However, tell people that they ought not to uproot flowers and shrubs in their front yards and plant cabbages instead; life is

The Russians pickle various species of edible fungi; the Italians tomatoes and olives.

For vegetables in winter, raise hot-house from Hot Beds and from small dry boxes; these even can be produced in northern climes and through Canada.

Close up all breweries and distilleries, so as to conserve the grains for breadstuffs.

Fill all unnecessary schools and use their work.

Start fishponds all over the land.

Drain swamp districts; marshes.

Make guinea pigs in the home for food.

Allow pigs, goats, chickens, etc. to be kept in city yards.

Plus housekeepers in whose waste barrels food is found.

Drive weedy races, like many Indian tribes, into other territories.

Put incurable criminals, hopelessly insane people, etc. out of the way by a painless method.

Reduce size of newspapers; prohibit the publication of society news and gossip; cut out all advertisements which are not necessary to the welfare of the human race.

Prepare for long periods of scarcity, something like here in China, as long as the people believe in Fallow-Annual periodicity in nature Maintenance; in military, naval and other forces; in the efficiency of natural diplomacy and other clip-trap like work.

However, tell people that they might not to spread flowers and cards in their level yards and plant cabbages instead; this is

dreary enough anyway and when once the taste for things beautiful is on the wane, humanity will drop again into medieval conditions, such as 95% of the Chinese live in today.

Well, these are the things I have to say now. The weather here in the Yantze Valley is not bracing! Last week very hot and dry besides, and now again rain and mists for three days and nights.

The political outlook is decidedly serious. Grave rumours are in the air. A military anarchy may be at hand within a few days. The Chinese nation is not ready yet for a republican form of government; the people lack purpose, honesty, discipline and cooperation, four cardinal principles that make or break nations as well as individuals.

I remain as ever

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consulate, Hankow, China

Hankow, Hupeh, China. June 6, 1917.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Quite a good many letters from your hand have reached me of late and I'll answer them herewith chronologically.

Memorandum of Feb. 12, 1917, concerning condition of plant material I had sent in. Yes, rather a pathetic report! All sorts of deadly pests found and many things stone-dead beside.

Doctor Galloway wrote me a letter about this same material under date of Feb. 19, 1917.

Liberty -- noble dignity and then when the basis for things beautiful is at the cause, humanity will step again into medieval conditions, such as had of the Chinese life is today.

Well, there are the things I have to say now. The problem here in the Pacific Valley is not hopeless! Just such very but and for be- alone, and consequently rule and slide for three days and nights.

The political outlook is decidedly serious. Grave rumours are in the air. A military coup-de-tat may be at hand within a few days. The Chinese mentality is not ready yet for a republican form of government; the people lack purpose, honesty, discipline and cooperation, four cardi- nal principles that make or break nations as well as individuals.

I remain as ever

Yours sincerely

PAUL R. BEEM

c/o American Consulate, Kobe, China

Hankow, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1927.

Dear Mr. Burdett:

Quite a good many letters from your land have reached me of late and I'll answer them herewith alphabetically.

Hankow as of Feb. 11, 1927, remaining quiet at first but soon material I had sent for. The point - quickly spread. All ports at mighty parts found and many things experienced herein.

Hankow believe rule or a lesson about this also wielded value date of Feb. 16, 1927.

It certainly gets to be some job, shipping and growing things nowadays. Upon reading that some of these pests are very dangerous I cannot help but think what millions og harmful creatures must have been introduced during all these years, on live plants that have come from the Orient. At some of the World's Fairs we had big collections from China and Japan. I remember that a lot of Chinese plants the Missouri Botanical Garden received in 1904 as a present from the Chinese commissioners were so infested with bugs that the hose had to be turned on them several times and even then they were not clean. Heaven knows what sorts of insects exist today in the various conservatories of this country of ours.

Letter of Feb. 26, 1917. Re wanting a few pounds of seeds of Ulmus pumila for the Gurney Nursery Co. at Yankton, S. Dakota. We arranged thru friends of my interpreter in Peking, whodelivered to Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray 5 lbs. of seeds a few days ago. I have written Mr. MacMurray to please forward this seed to our office. The price is $5.00 Mex. I have entered this item in my account as otherwise it is too much bother to get this amount from that Nursery Co.

Letter of March 13, 1917, a whopper! Yes, I see all the reasons that make up the delays in answering my letters. Well, of course I do not expect answers on all of my messages. Only then when things are urgent, then I appreciate a speedy reply. I really feel sorry that you thought you had to answer all of my bulky correspondence in the absence of Mr. Fairchild for such a long time. The next time please just drop me a short line so as to let me know things have been received and

It certainly was to be some job, shipping and growing things abroad. When reading that some of these parts are very dangerous I could only but think what millions of harmful creatures must have been introduced during all these years, on live plants that have come from the orient. At some of the World's Fairs we had big collections from China and Japan. I remember that a lot of Chinese plants the Missouri Botanical Garden received in 1904 as a present from the Chinese ambassadors were so infested with bugs that the hose had to be turned on them several times and even then they were not clean. Perhaps there that book by Lounsbury exist today in the written correspondence of this country of ours.

Letter of Feb. 26, 1917. He sending a few pounds of seeds of Kiwi pumila for the Gurney Nursery Co. at Yankton, S. Dakota. We arranged this friends of my interpreter in Peking, who delivered to Mr. F. M. Lounsbury 5 lbs. of seeds a few days ago. I have written Mr. Lounsbury to please forward this seed to our office. The price is $5.00 Mex. I have ordered this item in my account as otherwise it is too much bother to get this amount from that Nursery Co.

Letter of March 12, 1917. O whoopee! Yes, I see all the reasons that make up the delays in answering my letters. Well, of course I do not expect answers on all of my messages. Only then when things are urgent, then I appreciate a speedy reply. I really feel sorry that you [illegible] you don't have all of my daily correspondence in the absence of Mr. Underhill for much a long time. The next time please just drop me a short line so as to let me know things have received and

you may add a few pieces of news such as are contained in this letter of March 13, 1917.

I received your Bulletin on "The Navel Orange of Bahia," etc. Many thanks! It is quite an interesting booklet and so full of pictures of strange fruits! I do hope, however, that you do not expect me to learn all of these outlandish names of these new fruits, edible and otherwise.

No, I didn't know Mr. Fairchild had been ill in Florida and Washington until I got your letter. When people are widely separated, items of passing interest are apt to be overlooked.

I realize too well what plant distributions mean nowadays and you have my sympathy, together with all those who are handling this branch of our work. Beward of doctors, like I have said before!

I am shocked to hear that Prof. Stubenrauch is dead; such a young man still. I also did not know that nervous prostration could be so dangerous as to cause a person's death in a week's time. It surely is a most miserable form of illness.

About these fotos of pear fruits of which you think that they will make bad reproductions on account of the labels. Well, in a next batch I'll try to use smaller ones. To get leaves into fotos of cultivated pears is well night impossible in China. The Chinese pick all of their pears when the fruits are still green and they ripen them in pits and jars in their own compounds. To be sure, therefore, that a certain tree produced certain fruits, one would have to be around a fruit district for many, many weeks.

I do not think there is a law in China against photographing coins. Are you really sure one is not allowed to take pictures of coins in the United States? I never heard of this before.

you may tell a few pieces of news such as are contained in this letter of March 21, 1917.

I received your bulletin on "The Navel Orange of Bahia," etc. Very Dandy! It is quite an interesting booklet and so full of pictures of strange fruits! I do hope, however, that you do not expect me to learn all of these outlandish names of these new fruits, edible and otherwise.

No, I didn't know Mr. Mitchell had been ill in Florida and Washington until I got your letter. Those people are widely acquainted, items of passing interest are apt to be overlooked.

I realize too well what plant distributions mean nowadays and you have my sympathy, together with all those who are handling this branch of our work. Reward of victors, like I have said before!

I am shocked to hear that Prof. Stubenrauch is dead; such a young man still. I also did not know that nervous prostration could be so dangerous as to cause a person's death in a week's time. It surely is a most miserable form of illness.

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I do not think there is a law in China against photographing cities. Are you really sure one is not allowed to take pictures of cities in the United States? I never heard of this before.

This Fei tcheng peach is a sore affair with me; it is a black sheep in plant exploring work.

And I understand from your letter that my 20-lb. pai tsai gave forth some odor when unpacked. Well, people using so much carbon disulphide as the Inspectors do might congratulate themselves that their olfactory nerves have not struck work yet.

As regards a place to keep a collection of various species of Prunus for breeding purposes, well, somewhere in the northern Rocky Mountains. I do realize that our own people are as yet too busy with introduction and disseminating work to find time for hybridization problems; however, it is good to keep an eye on this genus of Prunus, which will give us many new types yet in the coming centuries and they will be primarily home-fruits.

I am very sorry that these Chinese chestnuts got heated en route; a lot of work done in vain! I wrote Mr. Fairchild already about this a few weeks ago. I noticed Mr. Beagles letter of February 23, 1917, of which youlwere kind enough to enclose a copy. It is fierce; only-- the whole of the shipment might have gone astray and that would have been worse yet!

As regards these large quantities of Chinese walnuts and the reason why I sent so much. Well, I believe I made it clear that these nuts should be distributed to people throughout the Rocky Mountain ~~state~~ regions, since this Chinese walnut is hardier by far than the strains that have come to us from western Europe. When a few thousand trees have been fruited out there will be several among them that are of good quality and size and then the ordinary types can be budded over with them or grafted. I surely would not advise this Office to test out any large number of these walnuts at Chico.

This Yet Sheng peach is a sore affair with me; it's a black sheep in plant exploring work.

And I understand from your letter that my 30-lb. pod test gave forth some odor when unpacked. Well, people using so much carbon disulphide as the Inspectors do might congratulate themselves that their olfactory nerves have not shrunk much yet.

As regards a plan to keep a collection of various species of Prunus for breeding purposes, well, somewhere in the northern Rocky Mountains. I do realize that our own people are as yet too busy with introduction and distributing work to lend him for hybridization problems; however, it is good to have an eye on this genus of Prunus, which will give us many new types yet in the coming centuries and they will be primarily home-fruits.

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By the way, did Mr. Thomas Proctor, of Topsfield, Mass., get any of these walnuts? Vide your memorandum to me of June 28, 1916.

Letter of March 21, 1917, concerning material received and inspected. I am very glad to hear that Dr. Galloway and Mr. Bisset are looking out as much as possible that desired material is sent to those who really want it; in former days many things went to persons who could not handle them, like so many of these Manchurian pears.

Thank you for the copy of Mr. George Campbell's letter of Febr. 2, 1917, together with notes on a dwarf peach. I know this peach here in China; it really is a curio; a mutant; a nanella form of Amygdalus persica. What can we do with it?

Letter of March 23, 1917. I am obliged to you for sending me Dr. Murrill's remarks concerning two fungi I found in the Shing lung shan region.

Letter of March 26, 1917. Poor Mr. Dorsett, I did not wish you to answer all of my mail; you take that time away from more valuable labor. Pleasedo not write me any more what numbers have been given to my introductions; this is too much work. When I come back some day I will look them up myself and put them on the set of Inventory cards I retain.

I am pleased that the flowering cherry scions have reached you C. V. That is another black sheep in our family as regards successful establishment.

I hope to see Rankin's new soil-sterilizing apparatus; who turns the machine-- man-, animal- or mechanic-power? When I was an assistant to Prof. Hugo deVries in Amsterdam, we sterilized soil and seed pans by circulating steam in a metal case with perforated shelves

By the way, did Mr. Thomas Proctor, of Topsfield, Mass., get any of these walnuts? Vide your memorandum to me of June 28, 1916.

Letter of March 21, 1917, concerning material received and inspected. I am very glad to hear that Dr. Galloway and Mr. Bissel are looking out as much as possible that desired material is sent to those who really want it; in former days only things went to persons who could not handle them, like so many of these Manchurian years.

Thank you for the copy of Mr. George Campbell's letter of Feb. 2, 1917, together with notes on a dwarf peach. I know this peach here in China; it really is a cerise; a mutant; a usually free of leafing pests. What can we do with it?

Letter of March 26, 1917. I am obliged to you for sending me Dr. Murrill's remarks concerning two fungi I found in the Shing Lung shan region.

Letter of March 26, 1917. Poor Mr. Horsett, I did not wish you to answer all of my mail; you take that time away from more valuable labor. Please not write me, my sons who somehow have been given to my introductions; this is too much work. When I come back some day I will look them up myself and put them on the set of inventory cards I retain.

I am pleased that the flowering cherry seions have reached you O. K. That is another black sheep in our family as regards successful establishment.

I hope to see Hamkin's new soil-sterilizing apparatus; who turns the machine-- man-, animal- or mechanic-power? When I was an assistant in Prof. Tage Sorrea's laboratory, we sterilized soil and seed pans by circulating steam in a metal case with perforated shelves

and we had fine results. It took, however, 14 hours to do it; the only seed that ever germinated in soil that had been cooked that long was Acacia cornigera, and I never told that to the Professor, for fear that he might think bad of our job.

Your pacifying remarks re large and small fotos have been noted, and we will see.

Prof. L. H. Bailey is at the moment between Shanghai and Hankow and I trust I'll meet him and at last meet again somebody who is my superior in knowledge of plants. We travellers are compelled to associate with too many commercial and mediocre people.

No, the bean-cheese you tasted was not any more spoiled than Limburger or Camembert.

As regards your N. S. in handwriting concerning seeds of Pyrus ussuriensis. Well, who else could collect just now such seed other than Mr. Huston. There is no seedsman in North China who could do any of such work. China is way behind in all such matters; hats off to little Japan, where people are far more far-sighted than here.

Letter of March 27, 1917, concerning mustard-seed. Well, I bought yesterday 50 catties of fresh seed for $18.50 Yuan silver; it is said to come from the North, but this may not be so.

The seeds of Spodiopogon sibiricus, SPI 44288, have long been desired by Prof. C. V. Piper, and I hope he obtained them already.

Letter of March 28, 1917 (the last of the lot) I am much pleased with this list of lilies and localities where they have been found. I'll be on the watch while out in the wilds.

and we had fine results. It took, however, it seems to be it; the only seed that ever germinated in soil that had been cooked that long was Acacia cornigera, and I never told that to the Professor, for fear that he might think bad of our job.

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No, the beanchases you batted was not my very valued than Lamarger or Sanscort.

As regards your F. S. in Sunderville discussing seeds of Pinus massoniana. Well, who else could collect just now such seed other than Mr. Hanson. There is no woodsman in North China who could do any of such work. China is way behind in all such matters; look off to little Japan, where people are far more far-sighted than here.

Letter of March 27, 1917, concerning seed-seed. Well, I bought yesterday 20 catties of fresh seed for $16.00 Tsen silver; it is said to come from the North, but like may not be so.

The seeds of Brachycomon sikkimense, SKI 4408, have long been described by Prof. O. V. Piper, and I hope he obtained them already.

Letter of March 28, 1917 (the last of the lot) I am much pleased with this list of lilies and localities where they have been found. I'll be on the watch with out in the wilds.

I have to thank you heartily for the several Washington papers you have been sending me. The contents of the last few, concerning the war, have affected me profoundly. I had been in hopes that we, at least, could have kept out of it and could have acted as mediator. Now we will see misery from nearby for perhaps a few years!!

The reprint from your Yearbook article was received also and I congratulate you on having been able to put that colored plate into it. You know it really belonged to my scribble in the 1915 Yearbook. I read with some chuckle your statement about "the almost complete freedom from frost at the Miami Sta." Have you any Lie-tchee land to sell there, Mr. Dorsett?

By the way, should you have a few copies to spare of this reprint, I know some men who would be delighted to get one each:

Dr. G. E. Morrison, Peking, China
Mr. J.V.A.MacMurray, First Secretary
Mr. Julean H. Arnold, Commercial Attache
Mr. Jay C. Huston, Student-Interpreter
all three at the American Legation at Peking.

Then I received a number of "Plant Immigrants" viz., No. 125 (in duplicate), 126 and 127 I & II. Too bad that such a blunder was made in 127 I p. 1078. I am disappointed in not seeing any of Wilson Popenoe's pictures in these numbers; I am awaiting them with great interest. The illustrations in all of these numbers are nothing special, with the exception of the dried mulberries of Afghanistan. Have the cajaput trees withstood the frost this past winter? I suppose not, since the tree needs a pretty warm climate. Is the Passiflora sp. an edible one or not, in No. 126 and isn't there anybody on the earth who can name it? Isn't No. 43692, Hypericum patulum henryi, found in Hupeh, rather than in northern India, as is stated? I would suggest to Mr. Wilson

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By the way, should you have a few copies to spare of this reprint, I know some men who would be delighted to get one each:

Dr. J. N. Morrison, Peale, Ohio
Mr. J.F.A. McKinney, First Secretary
Mr. Julian H. Arnold, Commercial Attache
Mr. Jacob Hodson, Stamps-Interpreter
all three at the American Legation at Peking.

Then I received a number of "Plant Immigrants" viz., No. 125 (in duplicate), 126 and I V I & II. Too bad that such a blunder was made in 127 I p. 1079. I am disappointed in not seeing any of Wilson Popenoe's pictures in that monsoon; I am sending them with great interest. The illustrations in all of those numbers are nothing special, with the exception of the lateral mulberries of Alpendstone. Does the cultural trees ultimately the fruit this past winter? I suppose not, since the tree needs a pretty warm climate. In the Lamplighter Sq. on either one or not, in Sa. 126 did isn't there anybody on the earth who could name it? Don't he. 1080, Jerusalem cherry berry, Dual in Spain, rather than in northern India, as is stated. I would suggest to Mr. Wilson

that when he says "the last of the fruits of this year's crop are now being picked" (on page 1081, line 10 from top) to put the date down in brackets, or otherwise the editors of Plant Immigrants ought to do it. I see that the description of Schinopsis lorentzii on pages 1049 and 1085 is in parts quite alike; in a case like this would the indication "See No. So and So" not be a saving of space, paper, ink, etc. This is merely a suggestion of mine. The date should have been put at the end of the description of SPI 43636.

This morning I sent a letter to Mr. Fairchild and also a package of 16 films; tomorrow morning this letter will go, together with a packet of 16 prints. Yesterday's batch went by Chinese post; tomorrow's will go by Japanese post; please let me know whether there was any difference between periods of arrival.

I suppose at this time you are in Chico, busy in obtaining the long desired additional land. Good luck to you in this piece of constructive work, so different from buying man-killing ammunitions.

With kindest regards to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consulate, Hankow, China

had when he says "the last of the Jewels of this year's very are now being plated" (on page 1021, line 11 from top) is not the date then in Prudhoe, or otherwise the editors of Final Judgments ought to do it. I see that the description of Solomonic Jerusalem on pages 1040 and 1055 is in parts quite alike; in a case like this would the indication "See 1a, 1b and 2c" not be a saving of space, paper, ink, etc. This is merely a suggestion of mine. The date should have been put at the end of the description of All Saints.

This morning I sent a letter to Dr. Dimmitt and also a package of 10 films; tomorrow morning this letter will go, together with a packet of 12 prints. Yesterday's batch went by Chinese post; tomorrow's will go by Indonesian post; please let me know whether they are my different methods of sending.

I suppose at this time you are in Ohio, busy in attending the Land Dating Activities Land. Best luck to you in this phase of constructive work, in difficult from Dating-negotiating conditions.

With kindest regards to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

Mr. Dwight Connelly, Manager, Sales

Hankow, China, June 8, 1917.

Dear Mr. Young:

Many thanks to you for your letter of January 16, 1917 and for the many publications you have been sending me. I found several of much interest and they keep me somewhat posted upon what our scientists are doing. I have not heard yet from Mr. Greutze back in Chicago, whether he was able to ship the Dasheens to Holland; in fact, I haven't heard from him at all.

The reprint from your Yearbook article "The Dasheen," also reached me safely. I see they allowed you 14 pictures all told. The Tung-oil circular also came to hand. I wish you could have shown us the size of the beans themselves, by having a ripe fruit cut open. I think you were wise in not saying much about commercial possibilities of this tree in the United States. What I have seen of it out here in China, I am compelled to put it in the matting-rush class, that is, at the present stage of the world's development we in America cannot grow it at a profit!

I'll tell you a few things. I just heard that a Chinese, brought up in America, has planted out 20,000 Tung-oil trees, at a place called Sha ho, between Kiukiang and Kuling Mountain, and when the trees do well, he will put out one million trees. He has planted them too close together, only 10 feet apart, so he will have to thin them out later on. I have not been there myself, but when I should go down the Yangtze River, I'll make investigations.

When I was in Changsha, Hunan, I was informed also that the Chinese there had serious plans of setting out Tung oil trees on otherwise barren mountain slopes.

Hankow, China, June 6, 1917.

Dear Mr. Young:

Many thanks to you for your letter of January 16, 1917 and for the many publications you have been sending me. I found several of much interest and they keep me somewhat posted upon what our colleagues are doing. I have not heard yet from Mr. Graebe back in Chicago, whether he was able to ship the bamboos to Holland; in fact, I haven't heard from him at all.

The reprint from your Yearbook article "The Bamboo," also reached me safely. I see they allowed you 14 pictures all told. The Tung-oil circular also came to hand. I wish you could have shown us the also of the beans themselves, by having a ripe fruit cut open. I think you were wise in not saying much about commercial possibilities of this tree in the United States. What I have seen of it out here in China, I am compelled to put it in the matting-rush class, that is, at the present stage of the world's development we in America cannot grow it at a profit!

I'll tell you a few things. I just heard that a Chinese, through an in America, has planted out 30,000 Tung-oil trees, at a place called Nan ho, between Yinchang and Ichang Mountain, and when the trees do well, he will put out one million trees. He has planted them too close together, only 10 feet apart, so he will have to thin them out later on. I have not been there myself, but when I should go down the Yangtze River, I'll make investigations.

When I was in Changsha, Hunan, I was informed also that the Chinese there had another plan of setting out Tung oil trees on elevative barren mountain slopes.

Then what I have seen now of Hupeh and Hunan, I should say that there are hundreds of square miles of mountain lands available, should the price of tung oil make it remunerative to plant trees. Should the Chinese do this, then America will have little chance to compete with these human animals here in Central China.

Just now we have a tank steamer lying anchored here in the Yang tze River, a few hundred yards away from my hotel; this S. S. bears the name Maricopa, flying the Norwegian flag. She took in from the firm L. C. Gillespie & Co. 1600 tons of Tung oil in 3 separate tanks; from the firm of Arnhold, Karberg & Co. she took in 500 tons of Tung oil. The 1600 tons of Gillespie's oil are valued at $252,000 U. S. Gold, which makes $156.25 p. ton, or $0.0781 p. lb. But the freight is said to be between $40.00 and $60.00 p. ton. She will leave for Tacoma, Wash. tomorrow, I heard. In Tacoma, Gillespie's agents have tank cars and the oil can be transported ~~at~~ that way to any city East or West.

Maybe you remember that I asked you whether Tung oil wasn't exported in tank-steamers from China, but you said you never heard of it. Well, it is so just the same. Sometime ago Gillespie sent 600 tons the same way.

Vice-Consul R. C. Mackay, of the American Consulate-General here in Hankow, wrote a report on Tung oil in the Commerce Reports for Sat., Febr. 3, 1917. I suppose Mr. Stuntz brought it already to your attention.

From Mr. Hunter Mann, Manager of L. C. Gillespie's here in Hankow, I heard that Szechuan supplies 35% of all the Tung oil here in Central China and the quality is excellent.

Then what I have seen now of Hyuga and Ibaraki, I should say that there are hundreds of square miles of mountain lands available, should the price of tung oil make it remunerative to plant trees. Should the Chinese be right, then Japan will have little chance to compete with these human animals here in Central China.

Just now we have a tug alongside lying anchored here in the Yang-tze River, a few hundred yards away from my hotel; this S. S. bears the name Kuritsuna, flying the Norwegian flag. The book is from the firm L. G. Gilleapie & Co. 1800 tons of Tung oil in 2 separate tanks; from the firm of Arnhold, Karberg & Co. who took in 800 tons of Tung oil, the 1800 tons of Gilleapie's oil are valued at $[illegible] C. G. [illegible], which makes $156.25 p. ton, or $0.0781 p. lb. But the freight is said to be between $[illegible] and $[illegible] p. ton. One will have to know, tomorrow, I hear. In Tacoma, Gilleapie's agents have tank cars and the oil can be transported by that way to any city East or West.

Maybe you remember that I asked you whether Tung oil wasn't exported in tank-steamers from China, but you said you never heard of it. Well, it is so just the same. Sometime ago Gilleapie sent 800 tons the same way.

Vice-Consul R. G. Mosby, of the American Consulate-General here in Hankow, wrote a report on Tung oil to the Commerce Reports for Sat., Nov. 3, 1917. I suppose Mr. Steele brought it already to your attention.

From Mr. Hunter Wenn, Manager of L. G. Gilleapie's here in Hankow, I learn that Hankow supplies 35% of all the Tung oil here in Central China and the quality is excellent.

Kweichow supplies 25%; Hunan also 25% and this oil is of a very dark color and mostly used in linoleum manufacture, where they want a dark oil. Hupeh supplies but 15% and the oil is very light colored and often of poor quality. Nobody here in Hankow can tell me whether the Chinese ever propagate the trees in any other way than by seed.

A letter written by Mr. Evens, of the firm of Gillespie in Hankow, dated Oct. 31, 1914, was shown to me, and Mr. Mann said that a copy of same had been sent to Mr. Fairchild by the N.Y. office. Have you seen that letter?

I am enclosing a note referring to Mr. Wm. Martin, who is dead, I believe; you may keep this note among your files. Then Mr. A.L.Sarle, of Gillespie & Co. left 8 or 9 years ago, so his name may be erased from our lists.

Within a few days I hope to send Mr. Fairchild a package of fotos, among which there are 3 that relate to the Tung oil; please have a look at them. Should you have any special questions on this subject that you want an answer on, don't be afraid to write me. We are here on this world to be as useful as we can.

I suppose at rare intervals you hear that I am still out here in China. Well, with present world conditions none of us knows what really will happen; we are living in a horrible nightmare, a monstrous chaos!

Trusting that this letter will not make you lose heart, I remain, with best of wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consulate, Hankow, China.

Hankow, China, June 9, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by separate packages one parcel of 26 films and one of 26 prints, consisting of the following sizes and numbers:

16	films	&	16	prints,	size	5x7,	Nos.	12374-12389,	incl.
3	"	"	3	"	"	4x5	"	12395-12397	"
7	"	"	7	"	"	9x12cm	"	12392-12394	" and
								12398-12401	"

Would you kindly show the 17 prints relating to the Soy bean to Prof. C. V. Piper and Mr. W. J. Morse and the 3 prints concerning Tung oil to Mr. R. A. Young.

I am enclosing letters to Mr. Morse and Mr. Young; you might be interested in having a glance at them. I am in hopes that the pictures of soy bean products can induce somebody to have a try at bean-sauce and bean-curd making, the more so now, since food prices go higher and higher. Dr. Shoemaker might wish to see fotos 12395, 12396 and 12398.

Professor L. H. Bailey has arrived here and we had some solid talks; it does one good to meet again a man <u>interested</u> in our work and who <u>knows</u> something besides! The professor will make a short trip into Honan and Kiangsi and on account of the war will return to America early in August.

I have received quite some mail again of late from you and others and in due time I'll answer everything.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consulate, Hankow, China

Dear Mr. Pickering:

Recently I received from the Soybean Products Co. of Chicago, Illinois and one of the prices, according to the Trade-in-Liver and Soybean:

10 Pints & 10 pints, size 500, Soy-Liver, Red.
2 " " 3 " " 500 " Soy-Liver "
2 " " 7 " " Bakers " Soybean-Liver " red
Soyb-Liver "

Would you kindly show the 17 pints relating to the Soy bean to Prof. C. V. Piper and Mr. K. A. Horse and the 2 pints concerning Soy oil to Mr. K. A. Young.

I am enclosing letters to Mr. Horse and Mr. Young; you might be interested in having a glance at them. I am in hopes that the pictures of Soy bean products can induce somebody to have a try at bean-sauce and soybean boiled, the more so now, since feed prices go higher and higher.

Secretary Wright wish to see fotos 12290, 12300 and 12308.

Professor L. V. Bailey has arrived here and he had some solid talks; it does one good to meet again a man interested in our work and who knows something thereof. The professor will make a short trip into Ohio and Illinois and the end of the year will return to America early in August.

I have received quite some mail again of late from you and Mr. Wright in due time I'll answer everything.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consulate, Hankow, China

Hankow, China, June 14, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Off and on I have mentioned that I received letters from you and answered some in details. I still have however several at hand that I did not acknowledge yet.

Letter of Jan. 9, 1917 A, with enclosed statement re distribution of Prunus ussuriensis material. How few of one's introductions really come to a success! Rev. J. B. Kätzner, at Collegeville, Minn., deserves to be sent any hardy pear that we get hold of; he seems to be an observant man and who is successful at the same time.

Letter of Jan. 9, 1917 B, concerning "Mi tsao" a.o. I am glad these delicious morsels reached you all right and that people in general appreciate them. This jujube will be one of the coming fruit crops for very large sections in our western and southern states, and later on the dried persimmon will come, especially in the Rio Grande Valley and adjacent territory.

It certainly surprised me agreeably that you and your guests dared to eat that bean cheese after its long journey and --that it was found to be a good appetizer. I hope my fotos and letters relating to the making of same have reached you since and that Mr. Morse can do something with this new food product.

Letter of March 12, 1917 (by Act. Agr. Exp. in Charge, but not signed) concerning the fact that Forest pathologists want seeds or plants of Pinus armandi; well, I sent in seeds several years ago from Shensi; I wonder whether they germinated. Professor Sargent or some nurserymen, like Farquhar possibly, can perhaps supply these pathologists. Otherwise they will have to graft a few branches from this 5-

Fresno, Calif., Jan. 14, 1917.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

OKE and on I have mentioned that I received letters from you and answered some in detail. I still have however several at hand that I did not acknowledge yet.

Letter of Jan. 9, 1917 A, with enclosed statement to distribution of Fire quarterly related. The few of men's intuitions really came to a success! Rev. J. E. Kenner, of Gallegville, Tex., deserves to be sent my hardy year that we got hold of; he seems to be an observant man and who is successful at the same time.

Letter of Jan. 9, 1917 B, concerning "Hi tsao" s.o. I am glad these delicious morsels reminded you all right and that people in general appreciate them. This jujube will be one of the coming fruit crops for very large sections in our western and southern states, and later on the dried persimmon will come, especially in the Rio Grande Valley and adjacent territory.

It certainly surprised me agreeably that you and your guests liked to eat that bone dinner after its long journey and --that it was found to be a good appetizer. I hope or fear and failure relating to the making of some have reached you since and said so. Never was so exciting with this new food product.

Letter of March 12, 1917 (by Act. Agr. Hep. in Charge, but not signed) concerning the fact that forest pathologists want seeds or slants of Pinus ponderosa, etc., I sent in seeds several years ago from Tamal; I wonder whether they germinated. Perhaps helped by some arrangement like Douglas or Hobbs, who perhaps really keep pulsing plants. Otherwise they will have to wait a few years from this ?-

needle pine upon P. strobus or on P. pentaphylla. Old Jackson Dawson, if he were alive, could tell us whether it can be done or not. Should I come this summer in the Fang district of Hupeh, I'll try to collect fresh seeds of the Armand pine.

Letter of March 25, 1917 (from Brooksville) Yes, I certainly feel bad about the bamboo plantation being infested with another serious pest. Good heavens, what are we going to do nowadays? I find that on account of these constant findings of new diseases, my aspect toward looking at plants is undergoing a radical change. Instead of seeing beauty first, I do not dare to do it, but first look for possible pests and I am surprised at times not to find them. I saw in Science, May 4, 1917, that Mr. R. Kent Beattie stated in his talk before the Botanical Society that (only!!!) 157 different diseases had been found on plant material imported by the Dept. in 1916. I wonder how many I sent in out of that lot. And what a lot all of our Nurseries, Botanical Gardens, private experimenters, etc., etc. must have been introducing all of these years. Have these inspectors ever made a survey of the so-called Botanic Garden at Washington, D. C.? I dare say they might discover there a pest or two.

But to come back to this bamboo-mite: As soon as I got your letter here on May 21, I had a look at some bamboo clumps, but I did not see any signs of mites. However, this is not a bamboo district and I'll have to look over other plants to see if they exist here. Your idea in manuring the bamboo grove seems the right one, but the thinning out I cannot agree with, except when the canes are needed

small pine when [illegible] or on [illegible]. His Jackson Dragon, if he were alive, could tell us whether it can be done or not. Should I come this summer in the Tung district or Hupeh, I'll try to collect fresh seeds of the Armand pine.

Letter of March 26, 1917 (from Tunkhannock) Yes, I certainly feel had about the bamboo plantation being injured with another year. Good heavens, what are we going to do nowadays? I find that on account of these constant findings of new diseases, my respect towards looking at plants is undergoing a radical change. Instead of seeing beauty first, I do not dare to do it, but first look for possible pests and I am surprised at times not to find them. I saw in Science, May 4, 1917, that Mr. F. Kona Tsuchie stated in his talk before the Botanical Society that (only!!!) 157 different diseases had been found on plant material imported by the Dept. in 1915. I wonder how many I sent in out of that lot. And what a lot all of our Nurseries, Botanical Gardens, private experimenters, etc., etc. must have been introducing all of these years. Did that International year make a survey of the so-called Botanic Garden at Washington, D. C.? I dare say they might discover there a pest or two.

But to come back to this bamboo-mite: As soon as I got your letter here on May 21, I had a look at some bamboo clumps, but I did not see any signs of mites. However, this is not a bamboo district and I'll have to look over other clumps to see if they exist here. Your idea in mounting the bamboo grove seems the right one, but the thinning out I cannot agree with, except when the canes are small

as stakes, etc. Would you thin out a tuft of grass or a clump of reed to make them more vigorous? I would not!

Thrips, red spider, mites, etc., such insects appear nearly always on plants that are not thrifty. Now it may be the uncongenial location there in Brooksville that causes these bamboos to be so badly infested. Does this insect appear on other graminae also? Is it perhaps found in other sections of the United States? In Santa Barbara, Cal., on Mr. Gillespie's place, I remember that in a very dry season I noticed mites on bamboo leaves, which fell off by the hundreds (sometime in 1903).

Your remarks concerning Zanthoxylum fragrara are of profound interest; I wrote Mr. Swingle (in early 1916 I believe) a few suggestions on this subject. I shall await with interest any bit of information that comes to your knowledge.

This frost there in So. Florida must have been a nightmare to visitors and natives alike.

Your frosted herbarium must be a real curio; I wish I could see it. We surely have our disappointments in plant introduction. After adventurous collecting trips, after long journeys over lands and seas, after having stood personal and other treatments by "doctors," after months of tedious nursing and final successful establishment, then King Frost steps upon the scene and tells the immigrant that he or she had no business in getting where they were. --Life is a cruel affair!

It is downright bad that lychees are so sensitive to frost; we will have to establish them in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, etc. One blessing connected with this lychee killing is that it shuts the mouth of a certain individual in Tampa town. Ye gods, what imaginary fortunes this freeze shattered to the four winds!

on shelves, etc. Would you bite out a tuft of grass or a clump of moss to make them more vigorous? I would not!

Surely, not spider, mice, etc., such insects appear nearly always on plants that are not healthy. Nor it may be the unusual location there in Brookville that causes these bamboos to be so badly infested. Does this insect appear on other plantings also? Is it perhaps found in other sections of the United States? In Santa Barbara, Cal., on Dr. Dillon's place, I remember that in a very dry season I noticed mites on bamboo leaves, which fell off by the hundreds (see-saw in 1922).

The remarks concerning Indiana Irises are of no real interest; I agree ye. Belgian (in early 1918 I believe) a few suggestions on this subject. I shall work with interest any bit of information that comes to your knowledge.

This final thing is Dr. Wirth's most keen but a distinct to Wirthers and native China.

Your tropical bamboo must be a real study; I wish I could see it. We surely have our disappointments in plant introduction. Little observations noticeably typical after long journeys over lands and seas, after hardships, physical and other encountered by "doctors," after months of hope nursing and final successful establishment, then the final step: open the cases and tells the transport that he or she had no business in spoiling where they were. —Life is a cruel affair!

It is desirable that that Chinese bamboo be sensitive to frost; we will have to substitute then in Hardy, some Ohio, Ohio, etc. One thing, connected with this Japan matter, is that is where the month of a species individual in Japan here. Is yes, what interesting forms this trees displayed in the Far-East!

Letter of April 11, 1917, with enclosure of copy of Mr. G. Weidman Groff's letter of Jan. 8, 1916. I was informed that Mr. Groff left for America in early May and will stay away a year, I suppose. I wonder whether he, Mr. Merrill and I will ever meet somewhere in So. China.

Should I reach Canton this winter, I'll talk matters over with the authorities of the college; I suppose Mr. Groff left full instructions concerning the employment of a native collector. The letter of Mr. Groff is typical of the missionary type; that is, "Give."

Letter of April 12, 1917. Re Feicheng peach material all dead: --rotten!

Letter of April 17, 1917. Concerning cablegram about 50 lbs. Pai tsai seeds and 100 lbs. of opium seed. I wrote you already about this from Ichang. I have since made many inquiries, but the chances are that I cannot do much in this matter. Poppy cultivation is absolutely forbidden and every week some farmers are heavily fined or beheaded for having some poppy plants in their fields. My interpreter does not dare to make inquiries even, for fear he will be arrested. A foreign merchant here has promised me to bring me samples of poppy seeds, but he claims it takes time and cautious dealing.

As regards good Pai tsai seeds, we have to go to Shantung and So. Chihli for that. Shantung is in the handsof soldiers and robbers just now who are both pilfering travelers and looting houses, so we had better wait until order returns again in these provinces.

I wonder why American truck farmers never raise seeds of these Chinese cabbages. And why does not our own Office do it or at least the vegetable specialists in our Bureau? Such questions I really ought not to have to do.

Letter of April 11, 1917, with enclosure of copy of Mr. G. Coleman Grell's letter of Jan. 9, 1916. I was informed that Mr. Grell left for America in early May and will stay away a year, I suppose. I rather doubter he, Mr. Merrill and I will ever meet somewhere in China.

Would I much choose this station, I'll talk matters over with the authorities of the college; I suppose so. Grell left instructions concerning the employment of a native assistant. The latter of Mr. Grell is replaced by the missionary Dyer; name is, "Chiu."

Letter of April 12, 1917. Mr Yoakeney needs material all that --written!

Letter of April 17, 1917. Description concerning Mr. Yu. The last seven and 100 Tls. of opium seed. I wrote you already about this Tsing Tsiang. I have since made many inquiries, but the chances are that I cannot do much in this matter. Copy cultivation is absolutely prohibited and every year some farmers are heavily fined or punished for having some poppy plants in their fields. My interpreter does not dare to make inquiries even, for fear he will be arrested. A foreign merchant here has promised me to bring me samples of poppy seeds, but he claims it takes time and involves smuggling.

As regards poppy and land seeds, we have to go to Shantung and Chihli for that. Shantung is in the hands of robbers and soldiers just now and we are busy pitching travelers and landing horses, so we had better wait until order returns again in these provinces.

I mention my desiring that farmers never raise seeds of these Chinese oilseeds. Our way are not over our office to it or at least the responsible specialists in our Bureau. Such questions I really ought not to have to do.

I see that the Yokohama Nursery Co. in their catalogue for 1917-18 offer on p. 80 ten lbs. of Chefoo Pe tsai cabbage at only $4.00 U. S. Gold. Why don't you order some from them? Here in China we have to pay for real good Pai tsai seeds $4.00 Mex. p. catty. In talking over this remarkable difference in price with my interpreter he says that the Japanese buy up Chinese seeds, plant them in Japan only for seed-bearing purposes and they are therefore able to produce large quantities at cheap prices, while the Chinese farmers grow only limited quantities of seeds, everybody doing so for his own use. I see by the picture in the above mentioned catalogue on p. 83 that this pai tsai is a short-headed variety, something like the kind grown by Aggeler and Musser near Los Angeles.

You are asking me whether these Chinese cabbages are preserved in any way. Yes, some of the loose-headed varieties are dried in the sun and wind, some are pickled with salt and spices; some are salted and dried, and the German R. C. missionaries in Yen chow foo, Shantung, make a fine "sauerkraut" (am I allowed to use this word nowadays?) out of them. The dry-salted variety, cut into small strips, is very appetizing; the wet-salted ones, however, are rather "rich" in odor, and look at times peculiar, to say the least. In King's "Farmers of Forty Centuries" on p. 129, you'll find a picture of wet "salted cabbage" such as is made from loose-headed pai tsai and from some species of Sinapis.

Of all things however good pai tsai is not a vegetable to be grown by an amateur in some old back yard. Neither is broccoli and similar high-class vegetables; they can only be grown by those who "mix brains with the soil."

I see that the Goodman Nursery Co. in their catalogue for 1917-18 offer an p. 30 the Ipo. of Shelve Ir leaf cabbage at only $4.00 U. S. Gold. Why don't you order some from them? Here in China we have to pay for real good Pet leaf seeds $4.00 Mex. p. ently. In talking over this remarkable difference in price with my interpreter he says that the Japanese buy up Chinese seeds, plant them in Japan only for seed-bearing purposes and they are therefore able to produce large quantities at cheap prices, while the Chinese farmers grow only limited quantities of seeds, everybody doing so for his own use. I see by the picture in the above mentioned catalogue on p. 83 that this leaf leaf is a short-headed variety, something like the kind grown by Angeler and Musser near Los Angeles.

You are asking me whether these Chinese cabbages are preserved in any way. Yes, some of the loose-headed varieties are dried in the sun and wind, some are pickled with salt and spices; some are salted and dried, and the German E. C. missionaries in Yen chow Fee, Shantung, make a fine "sauerkraut" (am I allowed to use this word nowadays?) out of them. The dry-salted variety, cut into small strips, is very appetizing; the wet-salted ones, however, are rather "rich" in odor, and look at times peculiar, to say the least. In Hopf's "Farmers of Forty Centuries" on p. 129, you'll find a picture of wet "salted cabbage" such as is made from loose-headed pai tsai and from some species of "Ipois.

Of all things however good pai tsai is not a vegetable to be grown by an amateur in some old back yard. Neither is broccoli and similar high-class vegetables; they can only be grown by those who "mix brains with the soil."

As regards Ginger rhizomes, yes, we will send some this fall, when the right shipping season has arrived. I am surprised that a few plants of Shantung ginger pulled thru the whole winter at Brooksville. I suppose they were covered up like sugar cane stumps in Louisiana. Northern ginger needs less heat and less moisture than the ordinary Louisiana sugar cane! If only I could nurse some of my own plant introductions! Perhaps late in life it may yet come about!

Letter of May 2, 1917 (the last that had come in) together with enclosures. I notice the general preparedness spirit and the groping about what-to-do-idea. I do wonder what may come up in which you may need my advice or assistance. The thing America is involved in now is so gigantic that a few words of an individual somewhere in China have less effect than the braying of an ass in some desert.

As regards conservation of manures, I wrote you already. The bucket system, on the farm and in suburbs, and tank system, in cities and towns, have to be introduced with the utmost speed. Instead of washing away everything with water, dry sifted soil and dry ashes have to be used. Tank R. R. cars and tank wagons should bring the malodoriferous material from the towns to the country. Intense cultivation, long hours of work, little recreation, these are the things that make for great harvests of luscious vegetables. As regards using liquid manures- yes, in China their use is universal, but they are quite dangerous on vegetables that are eaten raw. Compost is the best form in which various substances can be brought back to the land. It is no mean work to make a good compost heap. It requires strong muscle and back and the carting and carrying away of the material from the yard to the field is a time-consuming work. As you realize, not all people can

As regards ginger ginger, yes, we will send some this fall, when the right shipping season has arrived. I am surprised that a few plants of Chestnut ginger pulled thru the whole winter at Brookfield. I suppose they were covered up like sugar cane stumps in Louisiana. Northern ginger needs less heat and less moisture than the ordinary Louisiana sugar cane! If only I could nurse some of my own plant into-- existence! Perhaps late in life it may yet come about!

Letter of May 2, 1917 (the last that had come in) together with enclosures. I notice the general prosperousness style and the growing down dust-to-do-like. I do wonder what my name up in Maine you may need my advice or assistance. The thing America is involved now is so gigantic that a few words of an individual somewhere in Maine have less effect than the jumping of an ant in some desert.

As regards conservation of manures, I wrote you already. The budget system, on the farm and in suburbs, and tank system, in cities and towns, have to be introduced with the utmost speed. Instead of washing away everything with water, dry sifted soil and dry manure have to be used. Tank K. K. cars and tank wagons should bring the noxious material from the towns to the country. Intense cultivation, long hours of work, little recreation, these are the things that make for great harvests of luscious vegetables. As regards using lime and manure- yes, in China their use is universal, but they are quite ignorant on vegetables that are eaten raw. Compost is the best form in which various substances can be brought back to the land. It is no mean work to make a good compost heap. It requires strong muscle and back and the carting and carrying away of the material from the yard to the field is a time-consuming work. As you realize, not all people can

do this work. Those doing office and factory work will find that they cannot combine the two.

As regards growing vegetables in midsummer: well, I suggest for the southern states some of the following: Dolichos sesquipedalis for its long pods; Lagenaria vulgaris var. clavata, for uts tender young gourds; Benincasia cerifera, for its gourds; Ipomoea aquatica on low lands, for its greens, like spinach. Amaranthus blitum and A. tricolor for their greens, like spinach. New Zealand spinach (Tetragonia expansa), the ice-plant (Mesembryanthemum crystalinum) for seashore gardens as spinach; Portulacca oleracea on alkaline lands, as spinach. Jack beans (Canavallia ensiformis) for its tender young string beans. Pods of both the cowpea and the yard-long bean can be dried and kept for winter use. Sweet potatoes can be sliced, frozen hard, then dried in the sun and kept for a long time (the Chinese in Shantung do so when their sweet potatoes have produced an abundant crop). Please call these few items to the attention of Mr. Henderson, who, as you state, is working on these problems.

I am perfectly amazed at your statement that the Department was forbidden to investigate the opium-poppy industry. Who gave that order? I do hope some wholesale drug firm profited by such an asinine order!

Drying of vegetables, fruits, meats, etc. for home uses is no small thing. In cities it really cannot be done; in suburbs and the country it will go up to a degree, but in the western United States far better than in the humid East. In moist climates salting and canning for vegetables and salting and smoking for meats are the methods that will give better results than drying or evaporation. In Amsterdam my mother found out that evaporated vegetables for soups, etc. were too dear to be used as

in this work. Those doing office and factory work will find that they cannot combine the two.

As regards growing vegetables in a dwelling, well, I suggest for the southern states some of the following: Dolichos sesquipedalis for the long pods; Lagenaria vulgaris var. clavata, for the bottle gourd; Dolichos cultiflorus, for the pods; Lagenaria siceraria as low bush, for its gourds, like squash. Momordica balsamina and M. cochinchinensis for their green, like squash. The Indian spinach (Spinacia amaranus), the Japanese (Beaucarnea gracilipes) for cooking greens or spinach; Ipomoea aquatica as climber bush, as spinach. Jack beans (Canavalia ensiformis) for the better green shelling beans. Pods of both the cowpea and the yardlong bean can be dried and kept for winter use. Sweet potatoes can be sliced, frozen hard, then dried in the sun and kept for a long time (the climate is limiting in as then their usual position here particularly in southern crop). Please call these few items to the attention of Mr. Meadowcroft, who, as you state, is working on these problems.

I am perfectly amazed at your statement that the Department was forbidden to investigate the grime-pump industry. Who gave that order? I do hope some wholesale drug firm probed by such an asinine order!

Drying of vegetables, fruits, meats, etc. for home use is no small thing. In cities it really cannot be done; in suburbs and the country it will go up to a degree, but in the western United States far better than in the humid East. In most climates drying and smoking for preservation and salting and smoking for meats are the methods that will give better results than canning or evaporation. In instances of salting (meat with [illegible] preserved vegetables for soups, etc. some ice fact is be used to

an everyday affair; celery, sorrel, carrots, cabbage, parsley, all those fresh winter vegetables gave more flavor and were far cheaper.

It grieves me to hear of the sudden death of Miss Reynolds; so much to live for yet!

I wish I could have a talk with you on many a subject; I often think that this life I am leading here, with its many worries; its loneliness; its lack of contact with people of similar aims and thoughts as mine, etc., etc., is perhaps not the thing I ought to continue much longer. The difficulty is, who shall give me solid advice and counsel!

We are just in the midst of the loquat season and there is a great lot of variation in size and flavor of these fruits. I have not found a seedless one yet, neither any one with a red color, like Mr. Taylor told me to look out for, twelve years ago.

Quite a lot of "Wong tsai" (Ipomea aquatica) is on the market; also lots of "Han tsai" (Amaranthus blitum and A. tricolor). The last tastes and looks, when boiled, very much like spinach.

We are also having peaches of the honey type but so hard and sour that they have to be boiled; the Chinese eat them raw and enjoy the crushing of the flesh between their teeth. The weather is sultry and rainy these last weeks and far from bracing. My interpreter feels it even more so and is by far not as bright as up north. He also cannot get along so well with the people here, who have no use for northern people and they refuse often to give him information.

Hankow is one of the great coolie towns in China, and culture throughout Hupeh is at a very low ebb. Thanks to wars,

on everyday affair; celery, sorrel, carrots, cabbage, parsley, all these fresh winter vegetables gave more flavor and were far cheaper.

It gives me in her of the modern death of also Bergolis; so much to live for yet!

I wish I could have a talk with you on many a subject; I often think that this life I am leading here, with its many worries; its loneliness; the lack of contact with people of similar aims and thoughts as mine, etc., is perhaps not the thing I ought to undertake much longer. The difficulty is, who could give me solid advice and counsel!

We are just in the midst of the longest season and there is a great lot of variation in size and flavor of these fruits. I have not found a seedless one yet, neither any one with a red color, like Mr. Taylor told me to look out for, twelve years ago.

Quite a lot of "dog tail" (Cynosurus cristatus) is on the market; also lots of "Sun tail" (Lagurus ovatus var. L. ibericus). The last tastes and looks, when boiled, very much like a leek.

We are also having peaches of the honey type but so hard and sour that they have to be boiled; the Chinese eat them raw and enjoy the crunching of the flesh between their teeth. The weather is sultry and only these last spells and the dews bracing. My temperature feels it even more so and is by far not, as bright as my work. We also can not get along so well with the people here, who have no use for northerners people and they rather refer to city for information.

Dates in one of the great oasis towns in Sahara, and mutton throughout Egypt is at a very low ebb. Thanks be were.

revolutions and long periods of isolation, intellect has not been at a premium and coolie breeding keeps everything down to a dead level. The heads of great firms here are mostly Cantonese and Ningpo-men, who are among the most enterprising of all Chinese.

One question I like to do - what will Wilson Popenoe do when he is thru with ~~South-America?~~- Guatemala? Have you discussed with him the South China problem and Indo-China, Siam and Burma?

Another problem- has anyone ever attempted to cross Prunus serrulata and P. laurocerasus ~~and~~- with Prunus avium and others of the cerasus type? If not, it ought to be done, so as to get new hardy types of flowering cherries.

I have quite a few fotos still on hand which I'll describe, number and index and send them at intervals to you. Then I also have 150-200 lbs. of beans, rices and vegetable~~s~~ seeds which have to be described and shipped. I never get through with work as long as I remain here in this strange land, which fascinates and repels at the same time.

With kindest regards to you all, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul-General, Hankow, China

revelations and long periods of isolation, intellect has not been at a premium and cells breaking down everything down to a lower level. The basis of great films has been mostly Dadaism and Surrealism, who are among the most astonishing of all Chinese.

The question I like to ask - that will affect Pyrenees is when he is left with Sunshine-Weather- Commercial. Have you discussed with him the Sun Cells problem and Iron-Chlorine Cells and Thermal?

Another problem has become very alarmed in Cross Cutting controlling and E. Innovations was- with Pyrenees crime and scenes of the cinema type? If not, it ought to be done, so as to get an early type of Dancing Curtain.

I have quite a few fellow still on hand which I'll do- with, another and later and last time, it interrupts to you. Some I also have 220-220 lbs. of Sweet, cross and regulating crack which have to be described and enjoyed. I cannot get through with this in longer I would have to make strange land, which Coordinates and revels at the same time.

This instant reminds me yes sir, I remain

, Your sincerely yours,

PAUL E. WEIGH

c/o Lorious Zonal-Council, Turin, Italy

Hankow, China, June 18, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I sent you, by Registered Chinese Post, one package containing 30 films, size 5x7, numbered 13290 to 13309 incl. Tomorrow morning I hope to send you by Registered Japanese Post a package holding 20 prints of 5x7 size and of above mentioned numbers. These are the last of the large fotos I have taken during these recent times. I have still quite a few small ones at hand, which you dislike so much nowadays, altho they make such dandy lantern slides at times.

As regards these 20 large fotos, I would suggest that the paper experts of our Bureau be shown those relating to bamboo paper making.

Prof. Sargent ought to have a copy of 13298, trunks of Pteroceltis tataranorri.

Wildew on Pterocarya stenoptera, No. 13303, and wooly aphis on Firmiana simplex No. 13304 might be shown to specialists. I also have collected material of both, which I'll send up together with many other things.

The photos of citrus fruits Nos. 13305-13308, incl. ought to interest Mr. Swingle. Please call them to his attention should he still be in Washington and I would like to hear criticisms from him as regards how to label specimens properly.

We have quite hot weather here and I envy the missionaries who are all flocking to cool mountain and sea resorts.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Enclosed please find a sheet of bamboo paper, as shown in photo 13296.

Hankow, China, June 16, 1917

Dear Mr. Podgoritz:

This morning I sent you, by Oolatsang Chinese post, one package containing 30 films, size 5x7, numbered 13290 to 13309 incl. Therefore morning I hope to send you by Englishman Dyneman 1ot a package holding 30 prints of 5x7 size and of above mentioned numbers. These are the last of the large films I have taken during these recent times. I have still quite a few small ones at hand, which you dislike so much however, with her note book daily leaving other at time.

In regards classified large films, I would request that the people experts of our Bureau be shown that nothing be lacking your making.

Prof. Sargent sought to have a copy of 13298, "Image of Chrysanthemum Intermedia".

Milder on Hieracium chrysanthemum, No. 13300, and nearly white on Pinkish chrysanthemum, 13304 might be shown to specialists. I also have collected material of both, which I'll send up together with many other things.

The photos of citrus Trifolia Nos. 13303-13305, incl. sought to interest Dr. Swingle. Please call them to his attention should he still be in Washington and I would like to have criticism from him in regards how to local questions properly.

We have quite hot weather here and I say the chrysanthemums are all flagging in most sunshine and gone shortly.

Very cheerfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tabered please find a sheet of Dunlop types, as shown in plate 13304.

Hankow, China, June 20, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I am sending you, by Regd. Chinese Post, one small package containing 7 films and 7 prints, size 4x5 and numbered 12423 to 12429, incl.

Tomorrow and the day after I hope to send one package of 21 films and one of 21 prints, size 9x12 c.M. and bearing the numbers 12402-12422 incl.

What do you think of this Chinese rock garden? Western nations certainly could learn a point or two from these people here how to put mystery into a pleasure ground. One of my filmpacks leaked and I suppose most of these rockery scenes are not fit for reproduction.

Could you perhaps look up whether Wilson has among his many fotos one of Mucuna sempervirens; if not, Prof. Sargent would be interested in receiving copies of Nos. 12426 and 12427.

The Editor of the Journal of Heredity, who rages so much of late against the unmarried, might have a look at foto 12429, which shows a condition brought about by everybody being compelled to get married and trying to have lots of male offspring.

In my descriptions about the making of bean cheese I have used the word "foo" instead of "fu" since the last can be pronounced fyu, as in future, etc. I also mentioned that ground-up capsules of Illicium anisatum are used; now I am not sure whether I. anisatumand I.verum are synonyms; I saw, however, that the last name has been given to the true star-aniseed, which is the one the Chinese are using and which is said to come both from Kwantung and from Szechuan.

Dear Mr. Rakowitz:

Today I am sending you, by Rogd, Chinese Post, one small package containing 7 films and 7 prints, size 6x8 and numbered 12625 to 12629, incl.

Tomorrow and the day after I hope to send one package of 21 films and one of 21 prints, size 5x12 c.M. and bearing the numbers 12630-12692 incl.

What do you think of this Chinese cook problem? Western nations certainly could learn a point or two from these people here how to put mystery into a pleasure ground. One of my filmscripts looked and I suppose most of these mystery scenes are not fit for reproduction.

Could you perhaps look up whether Wilson has among his many fotos one of Young conservations; if not, Prof. Sargent would be interested in receiving copies of Nos. 12620 and 12627.

The Editor of the Journal of Morality, who says so much of late against the unmarried, might have a look at this 12627, which shows a condition brought about by everybody being compelled to get married and trying to have lots of male offspring.

In my descriptions about the making of bean cheese I have used the word "foo" instead of "fu" since the last can be pronounced fu, as in future, etc. I also mentioned that ground-up capsules of Nitrite sodium are used; now I am not sure whether I mistakenly I.yung or sporting I saw, however, that the last name has been given to the true sing-yiang, which is the one the Chinese are using and which is said to come both from Kwangsi and from Szechuan.

Prof. L. H. Bailey is botanizing in So. Honan, about 5 hrs. by train from here; he writes me that it is very wet there and he has charcoal fires going all day long to dry his specimens. The Prof. will not stay long in China this time, and has engaged accomodation on an S. S. leaving Shanghai for the U. S. A. in early August. I do not think he is entirely in love with this land and its inhabitants. I would like to hear him give a lecture on Chinese agriculture; it would be of profound interest to an old hand like I.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul, Hankow, China

Hankow, China, June 22, 1917, 2 p. m.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Two hours ago I dispatched a cablegram reading as follows: Agriculture Washington Balance Hundred Fifty Meyer. This message is the result of my having made up preliminarily my accounts for the quarter ening June 37, 1917 and I find that I have about one hundred and fifty dollars to spare. I hope the cablegram reaches our Office in time to make use of this surplus. If silver keeps going up the way it does now I will have to have an increase in allotment should this work be continued for the whole next fiscal year.

I am enclosing a letter to the Auditor; please forward it to him; I cannot agree to concede all the time. I pay out of my own pocket the premium on my Bond; I pay charges on letters of credit; I lose considerably on the exchange; then we have to pay fees to table- and buth-

Prof. L. H. Bailey is botanizing in So. Korea, about 5 hrs. by train from here; he writes me that it is very wet there and he has charcoal fires going all day long to dry his specimens. The fuel will not stay long in China this time, but has engaged accommodation on an S. S. leaving Shanghai for the U. S. A. in early August. I do not think he is entirely in love with this land and its inhabitants. I would like to hear him give a lecture on Chinese agriculture; it would be of profound interest to an old hand like I.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o Jardine Journal, Hankow, China

Hankow, China, June 22, 1917, 1 p. m.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Two hours ago I dispatched a cablegram reading as follows:

Agriculture Washington Balance Hundred Fifty Meyer. This message is the result of my having made up preliminarily my accounts for the quarter ending June 30, 1917 and I find that I have about one hundred and fifty dollars to spare. I hope the cablegram reaches our Office in time to make use of this surplus. If silver keeps going up the way it does now I will have to have an increase in allotment should this work be continued for the whole next fiscal year.

I am enclosing a letter to the Auditor; please forward it to him; I cannot agree to concede all the time. I pay out of my own pocket the premium on my bond; I pay charges on letters of credit; I lose considerably on the exchange; then am here to pay fees to light- and bath-

stewards out of our own pockets and also baggage masters and- when a fellow becomes ill and stays in an expensive hotel he has to pay that also. Please take these matters up with Messrs. Fairchild. Dorsett and others.

A few things I like to get information on especially, viz.: suppose I became ill here in China or I should meet with an accident, would my per diem stop entirely?

Would my salary also stop entirely after being unable to do any official work?

Formerly I never wrote about such items and in the rush and grind of Washington life I did not come to talk about it either; now, however, in these serious times, grave thoughts come up from time to time.

I am enclosing also the "Notice of Settlement" and the "Statement of Differences" both dated Feb. 16 and enclosed in your letter of March 16, 1917.

Your letter of March 9, 1917, reached me also, concerning numbers of fotos, etc. I am afraid an error crept in and that the new numbers that have been assigned to me are for 4x5 negatives: 22001-22500; and for 5x7 negatives 22501-23000 and <u>not</u> as you state, beginning with 0 and ending with 9.

As soon as midnight June 30th has passed I'll send you my accounts and the Itinerary report, both things that are like a bane to more constructive work.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

c/o American Consulate, Hankow, China

elements out of our own problems and also language matters and- when a fellow becomes ill and stays in an commonlye hotel he has to pay that also. Figure like these mailroom up with Secure, Matrohlid, Torsett and other.

A few things I like to get information on especially, viz.: suppose I become ill here in China or I should meet with an accident, would my per diem stop entirely?

Would my salary also stop entirely after being unable to do any official work?

Formerly I never wrote about such items and in the rush and going of Washington life I did not come to talk about it either; now, however, in these serious times, grave thoughts come up from time to time.

I am enclosing also the "Notice of Settlement" and the "Statement of Difference" both dated Jan. 24 and endorsed in your letter of March 21, 1917.

Your letter of March 9, 1917, remains as also, concerning [illegible] of [illegible], etc. I am afraid an error crept in and that the [illegible] had been changed by me as for 4h5 respective: 22001-[illegible]; and for 4rf respective [illegible] not as yet state, beginning with 0 and ending with 9.

As soon as matters have been passed I'll send you my [illegible] and the Itinerary report, both things that are like a bone to more [illegible].

Very sincerely,

FRANK . MYER

Agricultural Delegate

c/o American Consulate, Tientsin, China

Hankow, China, June 23, 1917

Dear David Bisset:

Herewith please find attached two letters; cannot we send these people something this winter? Is there a persimmon that would fruit in Snohomish County, Wash.? If so, Mr. L. C. Hjorth would like to have one.

I do not remember any more what this Mr. W. H. Hewell desired; please look it up.

Has Mr. F. T. Ramsey, at Austin, Tex., obtained the 25 lbs. of Davidiana seeds for which he was listed?

With best of wishes, Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Hankow, China, June 23, 1917.

Dear Doctor Galloway:

Your letter of Feb. 19, 1917 reached me some time ago while I was still in Ichang, and I am greatly obliged to you for the descriptions you are giving me how the material I shipped was received. It really is too bad that after so much time and efforts had been spent upon the acquisition of all these things, many of them arrived dead or so weakened as to have little life left in them. I will not go into details as regards all these entomological "finds," since I do not know enough of that branch of science. I do think, however, that entomologists may go at times "daft" over their work, and when they insist that no plant should have a few aphis, red spiders or any other common and universally-spread plant-parasites, they are overstepping their boundaries and are creating public antagonism, a thing scientists should always try not to create!

Dawson, Ohio, June 25, 1917

Dear David Hanna:

Herewith please find returned two letters; cannot we send these people something this winter? Is there a persimmon that would fruit in Smoketown County, Wash.? If so, Mr. L. C. Kjorth would like to have one.

I do not remember any more what this Mr. F. H. Howell stored; please look it up.

Has Mr. T. Massey, of Austin, Tex., obtained the 25 lbs. of Devilliers seeds for which he was listed?

Kind of wishes, Yours sincerely,

Frank N. Meyer

Dawson, Ohio, June 25, 1917.

Dear Doctor Galloway:

Your letter of Feb. 19, 1917 reached me some time ago while I was still in Tokyo, and I am greatly obliged to you for the descriptions you are giving me now the material I mislaid was received. It really is too bad that after so much time and efforts had been spent upon the acquisition of all these things, many of them arrived dead or so weakened as to have little life left in them. I will not go into details to regret all these malpractical "finds," since I do not know enough of that branch of science. I do think, however, that scientists may go a long "off" over their work, and when they insist that no plant should have a few spots, red spiders or any other common and unfavorable-proved plant-enemies, they are overstepping their jurisdiction and are creating prolific complaints, a thing botanists should always try not to create!

When I am looking over the lists of terrible insects that have been found of late on recently imported material, shudders are passing over me when meditating upon the thought how many fearful things have been introduced by nurserymen and amateurs in years gone by. The wonder is that the whole vegetation in America has not been wiped out. Or, may be from time to time contra-parasites were introduced too and so things were kept in check. There are all sorts of so-called lady beetles in China and they seem to clean up scale-insects fairly well. How otherwise would there be any fruit here in this land where sprays are unknown and where bark-scraping and an occasional white-washing of the main trunk of a fruit tree are all the precautions that are in force against plant parasites.

One thing I am glad of, and that is that this plant quarantine has become so very strict only of late years. It has enabled us to get into the United States at least a few good plants that otherwise certainly would have been kept out, for instance, this dwarf lemon of mine; several bamboos, plants of pinus bungeana, plants of roses, etc., etc.

I suppose you'll be so busy nowadays with all of the new tasks imposed upon you that you cannot follow my wanderings any longer. Well, Mr. Dorsett may be able to give you a resume of my doings from time to time.

With best of wishes for continued strength, I remain, Doctor,

Yours very respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consulate, Hankow, China

Dear Mr. Stokes, Jan. 26, 1[illegible]

Thank you for holding over the item of Lord&Lim insects that have been found of late on recently imported material, something very pertinent, even as this letter is being sent via the Bureau Dr. Henry Fairchild Dickey have been introduced by mistake and unknown to parent goes up. The reason is that the whole negotiation in Boston has not been wiped out. Or, may be from time to time anti-quarantine were introduced too and no things were kept in check. There are all kinds of so-called lady beetles in China and they seem to clean up scale-insects nicely well. The arbutus weevil there be any fruit here in this land where every one knows and wants Bird-everything and in consequence while wanting of the main trunk of a fruit tree are all the precautions that are in force against plant pestilence.

One thing I am glad of, and that is that this plant quarantine has become so very right only of late years. It has enabled us to get into the United States at least a few good plants that otherwise certainly would have been lost out. For instance, this Dwarf Lemon of mine; several bushes, plants of Citrus Japonica, plants of roses, etc., etc.

I suppose you'll be so busy nowadays with all of the new begins imposed upon you that you cannot fail to appreciate my lesson. Well, so, perhaps may be able to give you a recipe of a things from him in time.

All best X claims for continued success, I remain, Dwight,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. SQUIRE

c/o Anderson Portfolio, Boston, Mass.

Hankow, China, June 23, 1917

Dear Mr. Stuntz:

Your letter of March 29, 1917, reached me a few weeks ago and I'll answer the various items it contains.

I am glad the bean-cheese was so well received. I hope my letter to Mr. Morse and the fotos I took will stimulate some expert in investigating all of these soy-bean products.

I studied the leaflet on the Genus Amygdalus by Mr. Ricker and I am not satisfied with it. A. dehiscens is a synonym for A. tangutica; the last name is not even given, tho' I sent in many seeds of it. Why is A. davidiana left out, while a variety of it has been listed? A. persica potanini does not exist; A. potanini is quite distinct from a peach. My material will prove it if it still exists. A. petzoldii does not exist; it simply is Prunus triloba.

What is the real difference between an Amygdalus and a Prunus? I had talks about this question with Messrs. Rehder and Wilson at the Arnold Arboretum, but we all agreed that Amygdalus, Prunus and Cerasus flow into each other thru intermediate forms. Should Mr. Ricker have any publication on this subject I'll be pleased to receive it.

I met Consul Nelson T. Johnson at Changsha, andwe had many a talk on resources of China; this copy of his report in Commerce Reports, which you sent me, brought back our conversations.

As regards sending in Chinese characters with the material I have collected, I'll try to do. Who is there in our office who can compare them with those in Giles' Dictionary?

As regards anglicizing of Chinese characters, you know that it can only be done partly, and then Giles gives only Mandarin dialect, while

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Your letter of March 30, 1917, reached me a few weeks ago and I'll answer the various items it contains.

I am glad the Dean-chosen man so well received. I hope my lecture, Jones and the Tobo I book will stimulate some export in importing all of these up-town products.

I should the lecture on the Dover Revolution by Mr. Glover and I am not satisfied with it. A Japanese is a person for a Japanese idea; the idea must be not even alien, the I said in many books of it. Mr is a Japanese lair and, while a reading of it has been interesting, a special material was not which a student is quite distinct from a page. My material will prove if it is still white. A student does not exist; it simply is Yamma Tribbe.

That is the real difference between an American and a Japanese. I had talks about this question with Dewey. Dewey and Wilson in the Japan arbores. Not we all agreed that Americans, Italian and Japanese for this work other than immediate fame. Devil Mr. Glover have any publication on this subject I'll be pleased to receive it.

I met General Nelson T. Johnson at Shanghai, made bad some a talk on problems of China; this was of his report in Commerce Reports which you sent me, brought back our conversations.

As regards meeting in Chinese characters with the material I have collected, I'll say to do. Who is there in our office who can compare them with those in Giles' Dictionary?

As regards applicating of Chinese characters, you know that it can only be done partly, and then Giles gives only Mandarin dialect, while

for instance, here in Hupeh, the pronunciation is quite different in many cases. For instance, the character for green is pronounced in Peking as lü; her in Hupeh it is loh; "beechi" of Peking becomes "Poochi" here (Eleocharis tuberosa). Now, are we going to give Peking names to Hupeh and Hunan products? We ought to have had a conference about this, like we ought to have had about so many a thing.

That $14,000 worth of changes of proof had to be made by offices of the Department does not reflect very highly upon the Brains of those who are guilty of such a waste of money.

No. Mr. Rehder cannot identify these Chinese pears from my fotos alone; it will assist him, but- very much work remains to be done on these pears here in China.

I am glad to hear that Plantae Wilsonianae is finished; I hope to get the last volumes in due time.

I have not heard as yet from Mr. C. F. Mitchell; I know him quite well, as he possibly told you.

Has anything definite been settled upon in connection with the bamboo-grove near Savannah?

Please give my condolations to Mr. Chambliss for his failure to obtain the Zizania latifolia plants. I sympathise with him. I am most interested in hearing that so many nematodes were found in the soil surrounding the roots, for Zizania grows in standing water and Mr. Henderson told me that nematodes die within some days when kept in water. So perhaps there are mud-nematodes, too, a thing which I always suspected. With all of this quarantine, travellers will get scared in returning to the

for instance, here in Hugh, the pronunciation is quite different in many cases. For instance, the diminutive for Jane is pronounced in Peking as Ith; but in Hugh it is Joh; "beard" of Peking becomes "Pooch" here (Pochkuri Pohcuse). Now, are we going to give Peking names to Hugh and Hunan products? We ought to have had a conference about this, like we ought to have had about so many a thing.

This (i.e.,etc. notes or changes or proof) ought to be made by officers of the Department who are related very highly upon the brains of those who are guilty of such a waste of money.

Dr. Dr. Taylor cannot identify those Chinese poems from my notes alone; it will assist him, but very much more remains to be done on those poems here in China.

I am glad to hear that Pimentes Hilmontanes is finished; I hope to get the last volumes in due time.

I have not heard as yet from Mr. W. M. Mitchell; I know him quite well, as he possibly tell you.

Has anything definite been settled upon in connection with the Lao-yowe-sao Sanatorium?

Please give my sympathies to Mr. Dowling for his failure to obtain the Kunmin Institute plants. I sympathize with him. I am most interested in hearing that so many nematodes were found in the soil surrounding the roots, for Kunmin grows in alternating rotations and Mr. Dowling tells me that nematodes die within some days when kept in water. So perhaps there are nematodes, too, a thing which I always suspected. With all of this questions, researchers will get nearer in returning to the

United States; they may have new species of parasites in their intestines or on their shoes! What a lot of worry is spared to those who are thoroughly ignorant!

Mr. Farrar's new book will be very disappointing, we believe; his expedition was a failure from alpinists points of view.

As regards my future exploration trips here in this gigantic land, who will be able to predict them? The world is in such a terrible state of chaos that anything may happen, even that what was least expected.

So, China of course can never give us as much as the North and Central parts have done. Her climate is too mild for that; witness the destruction done by the last freeze in the South, which seems to show that Lychis probably never can be grown on the mainland of the United States, that is, never commercially.

I am much interested in what you say about Mr. Russell experimenting with jujube seeds. I hope to see his report when it comes out. Did he throw the plants away after he was thru with them? I trust not! We can use them as stocks when they were just common seeds, but if they were from large-fruited varieties we could fruit them out.

You are asking me for any suggestions as regards putting Mr. Russell on the jujube project. Well, if he is a man who can combine field work with office work, he is the right sort for a job like this. In Mr. Dorsett's hands I placed some notes re the Jujube project, which are available to anybody who wants to take up this thing seriously.

A few problems that have to be settle are these: To how great an extent does a good variety of jujube come true to seed?

Can the jujube be propagated from cuttings?

United States; they may have new species of parasites in their intestines or on their skins! What a lot of work is spared to those who are thoroughly ignorant!

Mr. Murray's new book will be very disappointing, we believe; his expedition was a failure from climatic points of view.

As regards my future exploration trips now in this gigantic land, who will be able to predict them? The world is in such a terrible state of chaos that anything may happen, even that which was least expected.

So, this of course can never give us as much as the Arctic and Central parts have done. Her climate is too mild for that; witness the destruction done by the last freeze in the South, which seems to show that India probably never can be grown on the uplands of its calmy tropics, that is, never commercially.

I am much interested in what you say about Dr. Donald engaging with Dr. Dybowski again. I hope to see his report when it comes out. Why do Europe the climate many other in war days with them? I have said in the time when as stocks when they were just coming back, and if they were from Europe-trained workmen we could fight them.

Yes and adieu, as for any suggestions or minutes writing Dr. Donald on the Polish project. Well, if he is a very fine man who has dealt with Polish work, he is the right man for a job like this. In Mr. Donald's judgment I placed some value on the Polish zoologist, which was partially in anything else would to hold on this Polish zoologist.

A few questions that have in my mind are thrown to him great as ought then a good worker at Dybowski when lives to come!

Do the Poles be surprised that nothing?

In what way; that is, with bottom heat; out in the open; in cold frames; down South or anywhere. (Pears can be propagated from cuttings way down in Alabama but not so up North).

Is root grafting better than budding on seedlings?

Does ringing make a tree bear heavier?

Does it affect all varieties so? (In China pparently only 2 or 3 varieties are thus treated, and those are rather small-fruited varieties.

Does a small-fruited jujube tree produce in weight of fruits more or less than a large-fruited one?

Collect herbarium specimens of all species of Zizyphus.

Write an illustrated monograph on the genus Zizyphus.

These are a few suggestions in which I personally am much interested. What is your opinion about them?

I am enclosing with this letter 3 explorer's cards concerning Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, who died; the ex-Rev. S. G. Adams, who has become a commercial traveler, and the Boone College which is not what was stated. Please have the corrections made in our Office files.

Then I would like to know what locality Sorbaria kirilowii is found in. In the Botanic Garden at Peking they have labelled as such the plant that I have sent in a few times under Sorbaria sorbifolia var.

Another question: What are Wilson Popenoe's plans when he comes back from Guatemala?

In Plant Immigrants I see every time that Miss Eliza Scidmore is still in Yokohama as a collaborator, while in Far Eastern papers it

To what very; that is, with motion least; and in the every in mid frame; does death or anyhone. (Sound can be propagated from nothing; we here in Alaska but not so in space).

Is that anything better than Sunday as weight?

Are static; only a true Zero Number?

Does it affect all variables or (In this generality only 2 or 3 variables are then involved, and there are problem multi-fruited variables.

Does a multi-fruited jungle tree produce in weight of fruits more or less than a large-fruited one?

Solved Inductive conclusions of all counts of Algebra.

Give an illustrated concept on the game Sargon.

There are a few suggestions in which I personally am much interested. What is your opinion about them?

I am enclosing with this letter I replacement work concerning Mr. D. E. V. Jordan, who died the on-line. I, I, know, the has become a commercial traveler, and the Term College which is not what was stated. Please have the corrections made in our Office files.

Then I would like to know what formality Infinite Intuitionist is from is. In the Intuitionistic Theorem at Notre Dame they have introduced us with the point that I have read in a few times under Intuitionistic Logic View.

Serious questions that are Alice Fermanek's plans when is every such from Continental

In fact Inductively I see every line that Alice Lodhavre is still in Theorem or a collaborator, while in the Indian Square it

was published in Nov., 1916 that she had left Japan for good and was going to live in Washington, D. C. Who is right?

Mr. G. Weidman Groff states behind his name in the Bulletin of the Canton Christian College for 1917-18 that he is a collaborator for 1916; in Plant Immigrants, however, I cannot find his name. (The last number I got is 127, with correction inserted.)

Another problem: I would like to get a list of subjects on which fotographs are desired, so as to guide me here in China in taking fotos of such things only as are desired. (This list to be made up in cooperation with Messrs. Fairchild, Dorsett, Bisset, Young, Henderson and others who work on field problems).

I am enclosing a letter from Mr. R. A. Oakley, concerning the Bulletin: Melicoco falcata; Please have it filed after you have seen it.

I hear but little any longer from Mr. Fairchild; his long periods of absence from the Office and the great amount of accumulated work he has to wade thru when he returns explain of course his inability to write. I wish I was in closer contact with various specialists who could ask me specific questions; it would give me a lot of guidance.

Some very well-to-do friend of mine in Holland wants me to go to Sumatra in a highland district where it is cool enough to raise potatoes and I would become some sort of a lord there; that is, an Agricultural Advisor, and I would be given liberty to collect specimens, perhaps wherever I wanted to go.

eye published in Nov. 1956? Does one find both degree for good and some point we live in Montclair, N. J. - the in right?

Dr. M. Salman-Hart widow behind his name in the Bulletin of the Cosmos scholarship college for 1957-58 that he is matriculator for 1957; in Final Bulletin, however, I cannot find his name. (The last number I got is XIV, with commencing 1956.)

Another problem I would like to get a list of objects on which Photographs are desired, so as to guide us here in China in taking those of such things only as are desired. (This list to be made up in conjunction with Messrs. Pickwell, Secretary, Hirsch, Treas., Bestman and others who work in field photos).

I am enclosing a letter from Dr. R. S. Dolley, commending the Bulletin Bulletin Photos. Please have it filed after you have read it.

I have had little any longer from Mr. Mitchell his long portals of absence from the Office and the great amount of volunteered work he has to work into when he returns which of course his inability to write. I wish I was in shape enough with written qualifies who can d and do specific questions; I would give me a lot of problems.

Now very well-to-do friend of mine in Midland wants me to go to Shanghai in a diplomat district where it is cool enough to wear sweaters and I would honor mine of a Jack Tarzy; this is, as Legislative Advisor, but I would be given liberty to collect specimens, perhaps whatever I wanted to go.

Mr. Wm. Purdom is in Peking, where he has a three-years contract with the Chinese Government as a forestry expert, at the salary of $800.00 Mex. per month, which at the present rate of exchange is close to $5000 U. S. Gold p. annum.

My intentions are to leave for the mountains of N. W. Hupeh above Hsing shan within a week or so, when I am thru with my extensive administrative labors and when the seeds and specimens have all been shipped off. It will be hot, I know that! We are having here the mercury up between 85 and 95 every day and when one has to march over slippery cobblestones at that temperature all day long and has to sleep at night in inns infested with vermin and having syphilitic people all around, observing one's habits, one does not always feel happy. Well, that's exploration work, and should one meet with an accident one is kicked out of the service without a pension, like naval and military people at least receive.

Should anything of importance happen, please keep me advised.

With best of wishes, also to your family, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Hankow, China, June 23, 1917.

Mr. Peter Bisset,
Bureau of Plant Industry.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Your letter of March 26, 1917 reached me here a few weeks ago and I am glad to get your hopeful viewpoints concerning plant inspection and plant quarantine. When a fellow out here gets out of contact with

Mr. Mr. Jiménez is in Yeclano, where he has a businessman associated with the Gilmore Corporation as a factory expert, at the salary of $200.00 (two) per month, which is the general rate of remuneration in place in Yeclano, G. Cala, Jesus.

My intentions are to leave for the mountains of X. X. Sugar above Xalag about within a week or so, when I am done with my exhaustive administrative labors and when the rains and mosquitoes have all gone, I plan to get off. It will be hot, I know that! We are working here the factory to between 8A and 8P every day and then we are lucky to catch every affirmed evaluations of that temperature all day long and have to sleep at night in rooms infested with mosquito and boring equilibrium people. All normal, observing one's habits, one here are always feel hungry. Well, highly exploratory work, and should one meet with an accident one is bitten not of the nearest without a physician, like avoid and military people is [illegible] reality.

Still anything of importance happens, please keep me informed.

With best of wishes, also to your family, I am.

Yours sincerely,

[illegible] G. Arroyo

Mr. Jaime Arroyo,
Bureau of Plant Industry.

Dear Mr. Jaime:

Your letter of March 7th, 1917 reached me here a few weeks ago and I am glad to get your hopeful atmosphere concerning plant inoculation and plant innoculation. That a failure and have gone out of contact with

home-doings and when he receives letters from his own Chief that the large quantities of seeds he has sent may all have to be burned, he at times thinks it is better to accept another position where one gets more satisfaction out of one's work.

It is very pleasing to hear that Ficus carica increases in popularity and that Pistacia chinensis turns out to be such a desirable tree, notwithstanding a few cases of skin-irritation caused by it in Georgia. Maybe I can get hold of one thousand lbs. of seed this fall.

That Eucommia ulmoides is hardy even in central Kansas comes as a genuine surprise to me. I'll see whether I can get more seeds this fall. Could you perhaps tell me who this travelling friend of Mr. J. W. Riggs' is, who has seen this hardy caoutchouc tree in its native habitat? Could it be Mr. E. H. Wilson? If no, could not this gentleman send you a few lbs. of seeds? Please ask Mr. Riggs about this traveller, who must be a man who has been much about in China, for Eucommia is far from common here.

Getting better stocks for plums and cherries; yes, that is some problem! For what sections of the United States do you want them? There are many forms of Prunus and Pyrus in Western China, also in Manchuria and Japan; to get seeds, however, in quantity, that is the great question. It is not always to find a thing like the davidiana peach, which happens to be fairly common in and around Peking. Have you tried Prunus mume or Prunus triloba as stocks for plums and P. tomentosa for cherries? These three might be gotten in quantities from Japan, when special requests are made for them. We surely ought to try to have collections of various species of Prunus, Amygdalus and

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Cerasus at our stations, so that we could experiment in a small way on these stock problems.

If anything comes up in the matter of needing material from China, please make the habit of dropping such notes into a special envelope on your desk and you may send them up to me once or twice a year.

With kindest regards to you all,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul, Hankow, China

Hankow, China, June 24, 1917.

Dear Mr. Howell:

Your letter of Jan. 10, 1917, reached me a few months ago and I received the 25 copies of my Yearbook article, as I announced to Mr. Dorsett. Many thanks!

Now I have another request, viz., this: I would like to obtain another 25 copies of this same Yearbook article, or less if they are not available. Also 10 copies of my bulletin, "Chinese Plant names." Also 6 inventory note books, such as I am using in the field. Also 6 small red notebooks (No. 2162½).

Then I would like to have a Diplomatic and Consular Service list; ~~o~~ the one I have now is dated Feb. 7, 1911, and as you may see, slightly out of date.

Should you stumble across a small calendar for 1918 or 1918-19, I would be very pleased indeed to get it. Such things are hard to get here in China.

Germany at our stations, so that we could experiment in a small way on these stock problems.

If anything comes up in the matter of needing material from China, please make the habit of dropping such notes into a special envelope on your desk and you may then go to me once or twice a year.

With kindest regards to you all,

Yours sincerely,

WILLIS R. WHITE

c/o American Consul, Nanking, China

Nanking, China, June 24, 1917.

Prof. Mr. Morrell:

Your letter of Jan. 10, 1917, reached me a few months ago and I received the 30 copies of my Yearbook article, as I announced to Dr. Barrett. Many thanks!

Now I have another request, viz., that I would like to obtain another 30 copies of this same Yearbook article, or less if they are not available. Also 30 copies of my Suffolk, "Climate Plant Zones." Also 6 laboratory note books, such as I use today in the field. Give 6 small red notebooks (No. 2128).

Then I would like to have a Diplomatic and Consular Service list; the one I have now is dated Mr. 7, 1911, and as you may see, slightly out of date.

Should you "spend" money a small calendar for 1918 or 1919-20, I would be very pleased indeed to get it. Such things are hard to get here in China.

I am enclosing in this envelope letters to Dr. B. T. Galloway, Mr. Peter Bisset, Mr. C. S. Stunts and Mr. David A. Bisset; would you kindly distribute these messages?

With kindest regards, also to everybody in the office, I am

Yours sincerely,

[illegible] F. [illegible]

Agricultural Explorer

c/o American Consul, Hankow, China

Hankow, China. June 28, 1917

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

After some difficulties with the postoffices here, due to war regulations, I was at last able to send off this afternoon one parcel marked Seeds and containing the numbers 2385a to 2392a.

Please find enclosed the Inventory Notes giving descriptions, also 8 small slips with the Chinese characters on them; kindly hand the last over to Mr. Stunts, who will have his hands full in trying to find the right anglicizing for these characters.

I would like to see these seeds divided between Mr. Henderson, Dr. Shoemaker and a few progressive southern vegetable growers.

Dr. Safford might be given a very small quantity of Amaranthus Nos. 2385a and 2386a, should he desire to have any.

Of the Indigofera [illegible] and the various strains of Brassica pekinensis I strongly suggest to retain a small quantity for next year. (Brassica seeds retain their vitality for many years.)

I am enclosing in this envelope letters to Dr. W. T. Gallowa, Dr. Peter Ziegel, Dr. C. T. Stanis and Dr. David A. Tiesel; would you kindly distribute them accordingly.

With kindest regards, also to everybody in the office, I am

Yours sincerely,

Jesse L. Wolfe

Agricultural Scientist

c/o Aurelia Sound, Tudor, Ohio

Tudor, Ohio, Jan 30, 1937

Dear Dr. Donnell:

After some difficulties with the postmistress here, due to our regulations, I was at last able to send off this afternoon one parcel marked Tudor containing the samples both in tubes.

There that completed the inventory data giving identifications, also a small slip with the Ohione observers on that identify that the last over is Dr. Stanis, who will have his hands full in trying to find the right multiplicity for those characters.

I would like to see Stanis early in the morning Dr. Tomlinson, Dr. Tomlinson and I are interested in exactly somewhat quantity.

Dr. Barnes might be given a very small quantity of Aeschynomene Ten. Zoche and Stanis, could be useful to have any.

Of the Lonicera sempervirens and the Aralia chinica or Tetrapanax Papyriferus I strongly suggest to retain a small quantity for next year. (Tomlinson needs Aralia Tudor variety for seed plant.)

It is frightfully hot here, 97°-in the shade and at times perfect still, and worse still, the nights are almost as hot as the days. The Yangtze valley has a bad climate for northern people!

Mr. Geo. F. Mitchell, the tea expert, is here and we had a few short talks; we still have to have some lengthy discussions.

Well, I conclude with kindest regards, also to everybody in the Office.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Hankow, China, July 2, 1917.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter, together with a bundle of bills and receipts belonging to same.

I have but few explanations to make; when I write "Hire of 3 coolies," etc., it means the same as is stated under date of Apr. 1, but should I write out this whole item every time, I would have used one third more of these yellow sheets.

On May 31 I paid off my guide, since his services were no longer required; in case a note to this effect is required, please put it down in the regular accounts which you are going to make up.

Did you receive my cablegram concerning $130. balance? Was it desirable for me to cable about such a small amount of money?

The rate of silver is still rising and for a gold dollar I received last Saturday, June 30, 1917, only $1.42 Yuan silver; the

It is fortunately not here, or in the dark and at times perhaps still, and yours will. The nights are almost as hot as the days. The Tongue valley has a bad climate for nervous people.

Mr. Dr. T. Bidwell, the bus agent, is here and we had a few short talks; we still hope to have some inquiry discussed.

Well, I wouldn't write this short report, also is everybody in the district.

Yours sincerely yours,

Isaac X. Irvin

Dawson, Idaho, July 6, 1917.

Dear Mr. Shelley:

Herewith please find receipts for the land money, together with a duplicate of title and mortgage in full.

I have got the mortgage on my place and I value it at $1,000, but should I write all this about time-saver that, I will have made the first move of these private affairs.

The day is I will get my pulling, since the inspector says an inner revision; in order a lady to take offend in neighbors, please put it down in the trustee's minutes which you the going to make up.

Let you evolve my mortgage mortgaging $700, without the possibility for me to call. Some much's would have of money.

The rule of office is still vicious and for a girl Dallas I received last Saturday, June 30, 1917, only $1.00 than either; the

Government rate for the past quarter holds it to be c.a. $1.60 Yuan silver, so I am losing out of own pocket no inconsiderable amounts. If the war keeps on lasting for several more years, as seems highly probable, gold and silver coins may ultimately become of equal value. This will affect my work considerably, of course, and it also plays havoc with my p. diem allowance and salary, for prices here in China are steadily rising and shop- and hotel-keepers make hay as long as the sun shines.

I have not received any information at all whether a check has been sent to me squaring up expenses for this past quarter. The Government is already in debt to me for c. a. $1000.

Please make inquiries into this matter; when I am once in the interior, mail will lie again for a few months in some Consulate and I am living all the time on my own funds.

It is scandalously hot here every day of late, 95° and 100° in the shade, and night temperatures between 85° and 90°. You may imagine how we feel. And we are going to have this prelude of hell for another two months.

Well, let me know as early as convenient how my financial affairs are getting on.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

c/o American Consul, Hankow, China

Government made for the past quarter brings it up to a. $2,00 from
either, so I am losing and of course cannot be responsible account.
If the war lasts on I shall for another more quarter, as some liability
outside, paid out allows owing our ultimately bonus of usual value.
This will affect my work considerably, of course, and it also plays
havoc with my p. diem allowance and salary. For which here is Chaka
are actually dealing out shop- and Paid-bonuses with for as long as the
war dictates.

I have not received any information at all whether a check
has been sent to me covering up expenses for this past quarter. The
Government is already in debt to me for a. $1000.

Please pass Swahili this this without when I am once in
the Babylon, and will like equals for a few months in some Congolese
and I am living all the time on my own funds.

It is wonderfully hot here every day of late, 98° and 100°
in the shade, and night temperatures between 80° and 90°. Yes my health
has so far. Let us only hope it does this problem of bail for another
two months.

Well, let me hear as early as convenient how my financial
affairs are getting on.

Sincerely yours,

Walter E. Savage

c/o American Consul, Kabwe, Chaka

Hankow, China, July 3, 1917.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find enclosed 13 yellow sheets on which is stated in my own handwriting what I did in the 91 days comprising the past quarter. I hope you can decipher the somewhat peculiar names of Chinese towns and villages where we stopped.

What is a fellow supposed to do on a Sunday? I can't find any rules or regulations as to that. Please let me know about this.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul, Hankow, China.

Hankow, China

July 27, 1917

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

After the usual difficulties with Consular, Customs and shipping papers, I was at last able to send off last night one box with seeds and specimens, weighing 260 lbs. This case went thru the shipping agency of Butterfield & Swire of this City to Wells Fargo & Co., at Shanghai and these again will send it to Mr. Chas. Schmitz, our Agent in San Francisco. It bears the following marks: D. A. I. Seeds. U. S. Property, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, San Francisco - via Wells Fargo & Co., Schanghai.

The contents are packed so that with some repacking, everything can be send from 'Frisco by mail to our office in Washington. Of course, it would be more convenient to send the case as it is to Washington, since there are entomological and other specimens among the lots, for which it would be better that they were not handled too much.

The reason I am addressing this letter to you and not to Mr. Fairchild, is that you possibly might have a little more time to attend to the distribution of the material this case contains.

Since the weather has been here excessively moist and warm these last weeks, it may be that some of the material has become somewhat mouldy, tho I have dried things many times and have refrained from packing the seeds in tin, which is bad for them, unless they are thoroughly dry.

I am sending by separate mail, a package of Inventory Notes Nos. 2305a - No. 2445a(Incl.) covering all of the seeds in this case, while I am enclosing an envelope with slips of paper on which the Chinese characters have been written. Please give this lot to Mr. Schmitz, who wants

Berkeley, Calif.

July 27, 1917

Dear Mr. Correll:

After the usual difficulties with Customs, taking 20 [illegible] papers, I was at last able to send off two [illegible] by express and registered, weighing 800 lbs. This came most then the auto-log agency of Butterfield & Swift of this City to Wells Fargo & Co., at Shanghai and these again will send it to [illegible], Shensi, our Agent in San Francisco. It bears the following marks: U. A. I. Seeds. U. S. Property, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, San Francisco - via Wells Fargo & Co., Shanghai.

The contents are packed so that with some repacking, everything can be sent from Peking by mail to our office in Washington. Of course, it would be more convenient to send the data as it is in Washington, since there are automological and other notes among the lots, for which it would be better that they were not handled too much.

The reason I am attaching this letter to you and not to Mr. Middleton, is that you possibly might have a little more time to attend to the distribution of the material than some employes.

Since the weather has been warm recently only and were there last week, it may be that some of the material has become somewhat moldy, but I have dried things many times and have included from packing the most in this, which is bad for them, unless they are thoroughly dry.

I am sending by express mail, a package of Inventory Notes Nos. 1026 - 1a. 1026(Cont.) covering all of the seeds in this case, while I am sending by express with this of paper on which the Chinese characters have been written. Please give this job to Mr. Beatty, who knows

them for the inventories and when he is thru with them Mr. Swingle possibly can utilize them.

Since the inventories are so much behind and since under present conditions they probably will lag behind still further, I suggest to enclose copies of my Inventory notes in each distribution. (Several people have complained to me that they received so little information when a lot of seeds from our office was sent to them) And now some remarks. - Please tell me what does the Department want to do with so much mustard seed? (No. 2595a)

The rices, Nos. 2396a - No. 2399a are for Mr. Chambliss, who has requested me to collect especially early maturing rices for California. I hope to hear from him some day whether there is anything special among them.

I have also asked Prof. John H. Reisner of the University of Nanking to enter into correspondence with him. There at Nanking they are having many varieties of rice under investigation.

The soybeans Nos. 2421 - No. 2427a are for Mr. Morse, who told me they want especially late maturing varieties for the extreme South. These sorts should not be tested therefore at Arlington.

What do you think about my suggestions under No. 2432a? I hope they may be of some use in the future.

Now there are also many specimens in this case and the distribution of these will cause much work to those in our Office to whom it befalls, but it is for science's sake and I hope things will not be thrown in a corner, as has happened a few times with material I sent in.

There is a package with Entomolorical material. The remarkable Cordyceps among it, I would like to see being divided between Dr. Howard,

tion for the inventories and when he is then with them Mr. Smedley probably can explain them.

Since the inventories are so much behind and since under present conditions they probably will lag behind still further, I suggest to Smedley trying of to large story notes in each distribution. (General Smedley here explained to us that they previously in little information was a lot of work from our office can work to them) But our case results. - Please tell us what has the Department work to do with so much material work (Mr. Smith)

The Sidney Mr. Smedley - Mr. Smith are for Mr. Smedley, who has promised to collect material early starting about the 5th. I hope to hear from him some day whether there is anything a total among them.

I have also asked Prof. John A. Robert of the University of Illinois to enter into correspondence with him. Here at Berkeley they are having any work this or also under investigation.

The new total Mr. Smith - Mr. Smith are for Mr. Stone, who told us they must be actually late starting work for the archives fund. These parts should not be treated therefore at Berkeley.

What do you think about of suggestions under us, Mr. Smith? They may be of some use in the future.

How there are also many questions in this case and the distribution of these will cause much work to those in our Office to know it behind, but it is for history's sake and I hope things will not be thrown in a corner, as has happened a few times with material I sent in.

There is a change with Prehistorical material. The remarkable Peruvian, I would like to see being divided between Mr. Kroeber,

Dr. Murrill at New York, and some specialists. This is a rare thing and might be new to science.

Wooly aphis? on Firmiana simplex. See photo No. 18304, to go to specialists. I would like to hear whether it is a new insect.

Scales on Nerium oleander for a specialists,

Borers in sugar cane " "

Scales on Mangifera? " "

Waxy scales on Crataegus cuneata, "

Scales on Lagerstroemia indica, "

Scales on Mangifera genkwa " "

Small snails eating into foliage

of Citrus aurantia, " "

Bag worms on leaves of Cercis

chinensis, " "

Scales on Philosporum tobira " "

Woolly aphid on Firmiana

simplex in alcohol, " "

One lizard in " " " "

Scorpiones " " " Dr. Fox

Various insects in alcohol for specialists.

Various specimens of coir-palmfiber and bamboo, such as a tea-pot cover; a scrubbing brush of coir fiber and bamboo; a toothbrush of fine bristles and bamboo; a table brush of coir palm fiber only; a hat brush of goats' hair and bamboo the hair has been taken from bamboo, and fine hair from coir palm fiber.

For so far we do not need the articles ourselves, I suggest to ask Dr. Britton, of the N. Y. Bot. Garden whether he wants them for his museum of vegetable products.

Dr. Murrill at New York, and some specialists. This is a rare thing and might be new to science.

Book mildew on Tricholoma columbetta. See photo No. 18704, to go to specialists. I would like to know whether it is a new insect.

Series — Photo Director for a specialist.

Bunny in metal cage.

Series — Microscopy.

Fungi growing on Sphaerocarpus.

Series on Lycoperdon longii.

Series on Lycoperdon cruciatum.

Series on Lycoperdon gemmatum.

Series on Lycoperdon pyriforme.

Series on Lycoperdon cyathiforme.

Series on Lycoperdon Lloydii.

Series on Lycoperdon Fischeri.

Series on Lycoperdon Cookeii.

Series on Lycoperdon Delicatum.

Series on Lycoperdon Gemmatum.

Series on Lycoperdon Pyriforme.

Series on Lycoperdon

27 July 1917

Shells: one little basket filled with them. Please give these to Dr. Paul Bartsog, of the National Museum, who has asked me to collect by all means, a few shells here and there in China.

One package of leaves of [illegible], with mildew, see photo No. 13303. Open under quarantine conditions.

CANDIES.

Seeds of Dioscorea dulcis, used in bean cheese manufacture.

Capsules of Illicium verum, similarly used.

These two for Mr. Morse and a specialist in the Bureau of Chemistry.

Seeds of Prunus pseudocerasus, some for Prof. Sargent.

Sporocarps found underneath clumps of bamboo, for Bureau of Chemistry to analyse.

Sugared soybeans for Mr. Morse.

Fermented rice, used in coloring bean cheese red - Fr. Mr. Morse and a specialist in the Bureau of Chemistry. Compare with sample of similar material in Mr. Fairchild's possession. Mr. Chambliss also ought to have a small bottle full of it.

Roasted brown soybeans for Mr. Morse.

Bean-cured skin, flat pieces,
" " " rolled "
" " " semi dry "
" " " fried squares,
" " " two dried squares,
Gypsum powder,
" in two pieces,
Bean cheese, white, in a little jar,
" " red " " "

(All these to be divided between Mr. Morse and a specialist in the Bureau of Chemistry

One cake of yeast for use in rice wine, manufacture. For Mr. Chambliss.

One packing of Zizyphus jujuba, a small variety, part of it to be preserved to show that small jujubes also can supply a good quality of "Mi tsao".

Tonight our little Bridge Filled with fans. Piano drew them to Dr. Paul Dowling, of the Jackson Quintet, who has agreed to relieve Dr. all evening, after Lucille Dupre and Diane in Chicago.

The meeting of Library of Preservation Department, with Miss Miller, was held Nov. 1, 1929. Plans were discussed and questions.

Exhibits.

Books of Theodore Alice, lent by Miss Grace Hamilton.

Copies of Illustrations, medically used.

Three new Dr. Drew and a specialist in the Bureau of Chemistry.

Books of Frank Hamilton, some for Prof. Surgeon.

Photographs from University change of business, for Bureau of Chemistry to analyze.

Bacteria pictures for Kindergarten.

Principal cities, used in comparing lack chlorine and - Fr. Dr. Hatre and a specialist in the Bureau of Chemistry. Compare with people of similar schools in Dr. Mitchell's permission. Dr. Chemistry also might to have a small novice full of it.

Selected lower portion for Dr. Harper.

Some-cured skin, still above,
" " " relief "
" " " sent off "
" " " fried square,
" " " two dried bananas,
Fruits powder,
" in one plate,
Hair cream, white, in a little jar,
" rod " "

(I. Dean
(to be divided be-
(tween Dr. Harper and
(a specialist in the
(Bureau of Chemistry)

One pair of best Frames in nice wrap, manufacture. Dr. Dr. Chemistry.

One medium of Fire-Gun Cylinder, a small variety, and if it is to be prepared to show that small Diameter also can be by a proportionality of "Ml Gun".

Animals, a sample for collection.

Bark of Quercus dentata? (Both used as tanning material, For
" " Rosa multiflora? (a specialist.

Citrus sp. skin & seeds; photo 13307 & 06.

" " 8 fruits " " 13306

" " seeds; " 13305

" grandis, (2 packages seeds)

All these to be given ye Mr. Swingle.

Cream-mill-like growth on stems of Ilexerie ciliaris.

To be submitted to Dr. Erwin T. Smith.

Sample of red clay in which lily bulbs thrive; for Dr. Griffith.

Two edible fungi, for Dr. Murrill of the N. Y. Bot. Garden.

Four cones of Keteleeria fortunei? 1/2 to be given to Prof. Sargent and the correct name to be returned to me.

Three cones of Cunninghamia lanceolata, for seed collection.

Cones of Platycarya strobilacea, for seed collection and for Bureau of Chemistry.

Material of Hedera himalaica for herbarium.

" " Malus sieboldii " "

and for Bureau of Chemistry.

Pods of Wisteria sinensis, for Prof. Sargent

" " " sp. " " "

One piece of bark of cinnamomum camphora, for herbarium or for Bureau of Chemistry.

Lichens and moss, from near Ithaca, for Mrs. V. L. Britton for the N. Y. Bot. Garden.

Stems of various varieties of Prunus persica; probably too old to germinate, for specialists.

[illegible] a small for well-[illegible].

Bags of [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Fried fruits of Crataegus sp. for Ichang, for Prof. Sargent.

Stones of preserved fruits of Prunus mume, for seed collection.

Nuts of [illegible], obtained on market in Ichang, for Prof. Sargent.

Dried corms of Eleocharis tuberosa, with flower buds, for herbarium collection.

Dried roots of [illegible]; for herbarium collection.

Nuts of Trapa natans; for seed and herbarium collections.

A sample of fresh soil, for nematodes analysation; for Dr. Cobb.

A package of bamboo-[illegible], for the collection of bamboo articles, taken care of by Mr. Stuntz.

One sack, pieces of burlap and a napkin, all made of ramie fiber, also some raw material of this Boehmeria nivea. These samples to be given to Mr. L. H. Dewey.

All of these mentioned samples have labels attached and I hope care is taken not to separate one from the other, as occurred in 1915 in fumigating a lot that I had sent in.

I know this letter means lots of work, but I have done the main part already, that is, the collecting, labeling and shipping.

Would you please write Mr. Schmitz how to dispose of this case, but by all means not by the Galveston route! It may be some month's possibly before it arrives in San Francisco, for there is almost no space available for cargo on Trans-Pacific steamers.

I am in possession of several letters from you, which I'll answer in due time.

The weather here is at times so sultry and hot that one can hardly keep body and mind together; most foreigners have left Hankon and are up

Pitch forks of Japanese [illegible]. For Ie-[illegible], for Prof. Bulgroth.

Spoons of preserved fruits of Japan [illegible], for Mrs. [illegible] collection.

Pair of Bamboo chopsticks, [illegible] in Japan, for Prof. Burgroth.

Field glass of Elizabeth Schwab, with flower beds, for [illegible] collection.

Bird cages of Elizabeth Schwab, for [illegible] collection.

Pair of Japan matches, for [illegible] collection.

A pagoda of Japan soap, for [illegible] Mr. Cobb.

A package of [illegible] for the collection of Bamboo articles, taken down at Dr. Sturm.

The [illegible] piece of bamboo, [illegible], all made of waste fiber, also raw material of this Japanese [illegible]. These articles to be given to Mr. H. Bailey.

All of these articles [illegible] Lowell Atkinson and I hope more is taken out to augment one from the other, so convinced is Lily in [illegible] getting a lot that I can get in.

I know this letter seems lack of work, but I have done the main [illegible] already, that is, the collecting, labeling and [illegible].

Would you please write Mr. Schwab now to dispose of this case, but by all means wait for the Galveston route! It may be some month's possibly before it arrives in San Francisco, for there is almost no space available for cargo on Trans-Pacific steamers.

I am in receipt of several letters from you, also I'll answer in due time.

The weather here is at times so cold and yet [illegible] one [illegible] [illegible] and also together) most foreigners have left Kobe and are [illegible]

in the mountains here and there. I also might have left ere this, but my interpreter first felt unwell for some days and was worrying about his family in Peking during the fighting there a few weeks ago and now he has simply left me and probably will not return anymore. He did not like the people, the climate and the food down here and never thinking about his employer's difficulties, simply "threw up the sponge."

Life here certainly makes one at times disheartened.

I got another man, but he will need lots of training again before he knows about my work what the other one did.

As a curio I enclose a letter of the kind we receive at times. Where they got my address from, I have no idea.

Well, I'll close with kindest regards to you ALL, in and out of the Office,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Hankon, China,

Aug. 1, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A number of letters from you have come in of late and I'll answer them before I disappear for sometime in the wilds.

Letter of Mar. 12, 1917, together with enclosures, all relating to the white pine blister rust, yes, I'll be on the lookout for this fungus on either Abies or Pinus armandi. It is only in the higher mountains that one finds these plants here in Central China. It is remarkable that this fungus is so extremely widely spread over the globe.

in the mountains here and there. I thought they have left one bride, but my interpreter friend felt sure[illegible] for some days and was worrying about his family in Peking during the fighting there a few weeks ago and now he has simply left us and probably will not return anymore. He did not like the people, the climate and the food [illegible] about his employer's difficulties, simply "blown up the country."

[illegible]

I probably [illegible], but we will need lots of knitting again before we know about my work much the other one did.

As a matter I enclose a letter of the kind we receive at times. Where they get my address from, I have no idea.

Well, I'll close with kindest regards to you Mr., in and out of the office.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] May 1, 1917

Dear Mr. Patrovitch:

A number of letters from you have come in of late and I'll answer them before I disappear for something in the wilds.

[illegible], together with enclosures, all relating to the white [illegible] mart, yes, I'll be on the lookout for this Dragon in attendance of [illegible]. It is only in the higher mountains that the [illegible] plants here in Central China. It is remarkable that this Dragon is so extremely [illegible] and [illegible].

Letter of [illegible] 11, 1917 About Prof. Reimer going to Japan and China. Yes, it is the best thing he could do; nobody could tell him exactly how pears behave in their native countries and since he is a man who has done independent investigation work, he surely deserves support. I am somewhat afraid, however, that he over estimates the ease and facilities of travel, especially in China, but we will see.

As regards seeing Mr. Merrill, well, I'll postpone that until possibly this winter. Matters are so unstable all over the world that we are only able to make plans a few weeks or a few months ahead.

Letter of June 7, 1917 About these 200 lbs. of seeds of Pistacia chinensis for Mr. Swingle. Well, I saw a letter in Mr. Gilchrists' possession, at Ichang, in which the number 200 occurred and I believe Mr. Cunningham, our Consul General here, wrote it. Now it is just possible that the stenographer made 200 out of 20. No, I did not make exactly a contract for 200 lbs., as such I will only send 1 to 20 lbs., altho the tree really is well worth while disseminating on a large scale. Your remark, that 200 lbs., would be more than you care to handle under war conditions, seems to show that our gardens and office may be short of funds and of help.

I hope the large quantities of Amorphophallus, Pinus Bungeana, walnuts and jujubes I send in this winter can be handled, otherwise enterprising nurserymen might take them over.

As regards a climatic phenomena, known as the February thaw in America, no, I do not think we have anything like it here in China. There are too many mountain ranges running from the East to the West and bodies of air cannot move freely North and South, as in America.

Letter of Jan. 24, 1917 about Park. Bulmer going to Japan and China.

Yes, it is the best plan to avoid any nobody could call him cowardly for going home in their entire condition and place he is a man who has done independent investigation work, in purely dangerous country. I am somewhat afraid, however, lest he over estimate his sense as familiar of travel, especially in China, but it will work.

As regards sending for Arnold, etc., I'll consider this matter carefully this winter. Matters are so unsettled all over the world that we are only able to make plans a few weeks or a few months ahead.

Letter of June 7, 1917 About three 500 lbs. of seeds of Flahault's plan for Mr. Swingle. Well, I saw a letter in Mr. Colmadge's possession, at Tokyo, in which the number 500 occurred and I believe Mr. Coulighan, our Consul General there, wrote it. How it is just possible that the "thousand" might be not a 5. So, I believe a receipt for 500 lbs., as much I will only send 10 to 20 lbs, altho the tree really is well worth shipping on a large scale. Your remark, that 500 lbs., would be more than you care to handle under war conditions, seems to show that our gardens and orchards may be short of funds and of help.

I love the large possibilities of Australian Dendrology. Some Government should lay down I need in this direction, although, although, enterprising-carrying might take long over.

As regards a climatic chamber, known in the February Plan in Berlin, No. I do not think we have anything like it here in Tokyo. There are the very wonderful inquiry running from the East to the West and below of air current very, very, and Dr. Hann, Vienna.

One therefore, finds a slow cooling off in the fall and a slowwarming up in the spring of almost the whole climate of Asia and especially in China.

The vegetation does not awake prematurely and it seems that only at rare occasions blossoms of early flowering trees get frozen. Dry winds, however, at times do much damage to the setting of fruit and as regards the tung oil trees, the Chinese say that there will be a short crop this year on account of an unusual dry and windy spring in Szechuan and Western Hupeh, which made the flowers dry up without making them set. As a result tung oil is rising steadily in price and just now 15 15 hundred Tls p. picol (about U. S. Gold $14.75 p. 125 lbs.) Three years ago it was Tls. 6.00/00 p. picol, as Mr. Maunof Gillespie told me a few hours ago.

Tung oil tree cultivation in American borders on gambling! It may, it may not become a success. From an official standpoint it is somewhat risky to advise private parties to go in for it. Mountain slopes in Porto Rico might be fine places for this tung oil tree; they also have cheap and abundant human labor there.

I am certainly very much interested to hear that Mrs. Kin has obtained a commission from the Bureau of Chemistry to investigate the bean cheese industry. I hope to see her observations one of these days. Perhaps I ought not to spend so much time and labor upon this subject as I have done, but then—— a subject like this is too fascinating to leave it alone.

I do not think Mrs. Kin will find that bacteria play much of a role in this bean cheese affair; it rather a mould does the work.

Strange to say, my new interpreter tells me that in the Kiangsi province a vegetable cheese is made from pounded taro, which is stronger than bean cheese. What do you think of that? If it is correct then we

can make cheese from potatoes also, and from peanuts, from grains and from what not. What a new series of food products we are going to obtain then. Please give these suggestions to the specialist in the Bureau of Chemistry.

It pleases me very much that you and almost everybody to whom you served the bean cheese, like it. Here in the East foreigners consider one a little bit peculiar if one happens to like a Chinese preparation and everything Chinese is kept away from their tables. Strange!

Did Mrs. Kin put you in touch with a N. Y. firm of Chinese products where this bean cheese can be obtained?

As regards finding recipes for drying and pickling of fruits and vegetables, I suggest to have one of the many Women's Clubs in America to go thru old country cook books, gardening and farming papers and similar publications. They may find lots of things which the present generation has never heard of.

The discovery of Dr. Lippmann, that the var. of organism in the nodules on the roots of the soybeans has a whole lot to do with the amount of protein in the bean, is of extreme interest, but, why is it then that one can, by selection, increase the amount of protein also? I'll try to collect some samples of soil, however, and some bean roots for the making of bean curd; apparently <u>only</u> yellow and greenish yellow varieties of soybeans are used. I never heard as yet that other kinds were employed.

<u>Letter of June 27, 1917</u> (The last of the lot) Yes, I received the cablegram all right: <u>Letter sent July 11, Chinese Ref. Cesarean Field.</u>

The American Consul General at Shanghai, Mr. Thomas Sammons, forwarded it by letter to me thru the Consul here. I have written Prof.

Reimer a letter of welcome to the Far East and I think we will meet here somewhere.

Thank you for these copies of correspondence with him they are giving me a pretty good idea of the trend of this whole affair. Prof. Reimer is apparently afraid that we will not supply him with enough seed. Well, to give all of the nurserymen in the United States seeds enough to supply blight-resistant stocks is [illegible] problem. I would not be a bit surprised if some enterprising fellows are going to come out to China to collect large quantities of these wild pear seeds. Of course, then it gets out of our sphere of work, altho with Amygdalus davidiana and with Jujubes our office has done a whole lot of plain nursery work.

Prof. Reimer has not called on yet, but he surely will write me some details of his plans, and we can see then how we can cooperate. I am not going to leave Central China until I have at least 100 lbs. of clean seeds of this Pyrus [illegible] and he can collect a lot of seed of P. [illegible] at Shing Lung shan in cooperation with Mr. J. C. Huston altho the last seems to have been given notice to leave for a post as Vice-consul at Nanking. I have written him, concerning this rumor, but have not received any reply. You see, Mr. Fairchild, we have many many matters to keep in consideration all the time and all of my work is only a one man's job and without having the benefit of the stimulating influences of enthusiastic fellow-workers in the same field.

My old interpreter, who knew so much about this work, has left me since a fortnight already. He didn't like the climate, the people and the food and the easiest way to get rid of such things is to quit, of course, and he did so. What would become of our social structure if we all did the same? Of course, no one can stand hardships forever and

[illegible] of welcome to the Jim Hall and I think we will work [illegible] [illegible].

Thank you for [illegible] copies of correspondence which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and I long to have a garden of my own in a cool, bracing region, but - I'll first try to finish a few pieces of work that have been entrusted to me.

The overcrowded conditions here in Hupeh are due to indiscriminate breeding of human beings, not having much brains. China has had wars enough and bloody revolutions by the hundreds, with the results that the better families have been exterminated all the time by the rabble and coolies only have been left to perpetuate a non-intellectual race. How Science in the future, will treat such overcrowded countries alive with human weeds, I have no idea. Prof. L. H. Bailey and myself had some solid talks about this subject, but we had to admit that at the present we have no means of effecting a cure.

I wonder whether you received my cablegram stating that I had $150,000balance. I sent it off from here on June 22; your letter is dated June 27th and was stamped June 29, 6.30 p.m. but you didn't mention a word about the receipt of it.

I am intending to leave Hankow Sat. Aug. 4, by train for a station in the mountains in S. Honan, Chikungshan, by name. It is 5 hours by rail from here and there are many missionaries assembled there for the hot season and some know a whole lot about wild vegetation in the mountains. Then I'll cross into Hupeh to the S.E. and pass thru a mountainous district until I strike the Han River and from there to Kingmen, where my contract for wild pear seeds compels me to be in early September. After that we'll see again what will happen.

and I long to have a garden of my own in a cool, breezy region, but - I'll first try to finish a few pieces of work that have been entrusted to me.

The overcrowded conditions here in Japan are due to indiscriminate breeding of human beings, not leaving much brains. China has had very enough and bloody revolutions by the landlords, with the result that the better families have been exterminated all the time by the rabble and coolies only have been left to perpetuate a non-intellectual race. How Science in the future, will treat such overcrowded conditions alive with human weeds, I have no idea. Prof. L. H. Bailey and myself had some solid talks about this subject, but we had to admit that at the present we have no means of effecting a cure.

I wonder whether you received my envelope stating that I had $120,000balance. I sent it off from here on June 23; your letter is dated June 27th and was stamped June 29, 6.30 p.m. but you didn't mention a word about the receipt of it.

I am intending to leave Mexico Sat. Aug. 4, by train for a vacation in the mountains in S. Texas, Chihuahua, or some. It is I may by rail from here and there are many miscellaneous complaint there for the hot season and have know a whole lot about mild vegetation in the mountains. Then I'll cross the Rio Grande to the U.S. and see the mountainous district until I strike the San River and from there to Saginaw, where my contract for wild rice seeds compels me to be in early September. After that we'll see again what will happen.

The weather is hot and at times extremely sultry and depressing; I do not hope to be compelled to spend another summer in this region.

Political conditions are very unsettled in this whole land. Robbery is rife in many provinces and if Europe wasn't in her death struggle some attention would have been paid to this country here long ago.

I am sending a letter concerning Lembang and Lunilla oils; I answered it to Mr. Cunningham, but both oils are rarely or never met with in China.

Perhaps the oil specialist of our Department can inform these people where to get exact information.

I also enclose a set of duplicate inventory notes, belonging to a shipment, I wrote Mr. Dorsett about a few days ago. I have not heard from the shipping agency in Shanghai as yet, whether it has been received or not. Mail routes are upset in China just now. Communication by rail with Peking is impossible, since big stretches of roadbed have been washed out and S. S. Service on the Yang tse has become quite irregular since several boats have been withdrawn and drafted into war service.

Your personal letter of May 18, 1917 re financial affairs, I answered yesterday.

Trusting that's about all for the present and that you are all well and that the summer is not too trying, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Nankow, China

Aug. 1, 1917

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Your letter of June 5, 1917, reached me two weeks ago and the warrant you mention for $1158.11 reached me several days later. I cashed it on the 27th of July and I got only $1.36 Yuan silver for the good American dollar. If that keeps on, I very soon will be no more than a common clerk in an office here, who has $150.00 to $200.00 max. p. month.

The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank told me that it is very likely that gold and silver will become of equal value. I hope not, however, since it will upset all trade and salary matters throughout the whole Far East and in countries having much trade with the East.

I also got Memo. No. 204, concerning lost transportation requests. Some fellows must have been careless! They ought to notify these people individually and find out how they lost them, rather than cast a slur on everybody who ever used such a request. Please send my suggestion to those whose business it was getting up this memo.

How is everything at the Office? Busy and Hot, I surmise,

Wish best of regards,

Yours sincerely,

(s)Frank N. Meyer

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Your letter of June 8, 1917, reached me two weeks ago and the warrant you mention for $1136.11 reached me several days later. I cashed it on the 27th of July and I got only $1,36 from silver for the good American dollar. If that keeps on, I very soon will be no more than a common clerk in an office here, who has $120.00 to $200.00 max. p. month.

The Manager of the Kowloong and Shanghai Bank told me that it is very likely that gold and silver will become of equal value. I hope not, however, since it will upset all trade and salary matters throughout the whole Far East and in countries having much trade with the East.

I also got Nos. 30, 32A, concerning last transportation remarks. Some fellows must have been careless! They ought to notify those people individually and find out how they lost them, rather than cast a slur on everybody who ever used such a request. Please send my suggestion to those whose business it was getting up this memo.

How is everything at the Office? Busy and hot, I surmise.

With best of regards,

Yours sincerely,

(s)Frank L. Dyer

Kingmen, Hupeh, China

Sept. 3, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night a bulky envelope came to me from Hankow and among the contents I also found some welcome letters from you.

I feel very grateful for your kind words in your message of June 29, 1917. Yes, such things as being unwell come to a man from time to time, just like periods of bad weather; one has to face them and take care of one's self. Some day the world will be in happier conditions and it will reflect upon all of us.

Of course, this exploration work with its continuous absence from people who can inspire one, gets pretty hard on one's nerves. One must be some sort of a reservoir that carries along all kinds of stores. Soldiers in the field have more dangers to face, but they get at least companionship and often recreation supplied to them. For about one month now I haven't seen a white person, for all of the missionaries are at the mountain and seaside-resorts and travellers one rarely meets here in these parts of Hupeh.

My new interpreter is of the sponge variety, that is, absorbing all and giving back little or nothing and this special work of mine is very hard to understand for Chinese anyway. They seem to consider it somewhat in the order of a silly thing to spend so much money for a few seeds or plants.

Well, I have become so calloused to opinions of Chinese, that it matters but mighty little what they think, the whole race has become too weedy for lack of healthy contact with outside people during all of these

Kiangsu, Kuyeh, China

Oct. 8, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairweather:

Last night a badly wounded man in an Iron Mother and among the coolies I also found some volunteer infantry from you.

I feel very grateful for your kind words in your message of June 8, 1917. Yes, such things as being unwell come to a man from time to time, just like periods of bad weather; one has to face them and take care of one's self. Some day the world will be in his prior conditions and it will reflect upon all of us.

Of course, this cooperation work with the coolies absorbs from people who can inspire one, gets pretty hard on one's nerves. One must be some sort of a peacevert that wrestle along and with of them.

Soldiers in the field have more dangers to face, but they get at least sympathetically and often information supplied to them. For about one month now I haven't seen a white person, for all of the missionaries are at the mountain and seaside-resorts and travellers are rarely seen here in these parts of China.

My sex interpretation is of the strange variety, but is, everything all and giving back little or nothing and this special work of mine is very hard to understand for Chinese anyway. They seem to consider it somewhat in the order of a silly thing to spend so much money for a few weeks or jiggle.

Well, I have become so accustomed to climbing of Chinese, but it matters but a very little with they think, the whole view has become too nearly for lack of healthy contact with outside people during all of these

past centuries, with the exception of a few they are quite satisfied with the ways their forefathers did things; unless capable foreigners are allowed to supervise things, all sorts of innovations run again to nothing in a few years' time; even the main Railroad from Peking to Hankow is getting to be in a truly deplorable state of condition and it would not surprise us out here if the services would be stopped altogether not very long from now.

I am quite pleased to hear in your letter of July 5, 1917 that my soy bean-cheese samples have really created so much interest. Mr. Henderson wrote me a long letter on this problem; I cannot give him, however, much more information than what I wrote in my report to Mr. Morse and on the photos. Beancurd and beanmilk always taste beany. The cheese, however, has lost this unpleasant characteristic. If soft beancurd is beaten up with sugar, it also improves much in flavor.

I have not heard from Mrs. Kin as yet; she surely will get along without my assistance, for she "knows the ropes" here in her own land.

I am not quite satisfied with Mr. Reimer's ways. He has written me only one letter from Talent, in duplicate and I enclose herewith one of them to you, to be filed. Then on September 5, in the evening I received the following telegram: "Kayo-Seoul. F. N. Meyer, American Consulate Hankow retransmitted Kingmen arrive Hankow October 1. Letter follows. Reimer."

He certainly ought to have written me from Japan about his work, for it is no small amount of time and funds we are expending in getting these peerseeds.

As you see by his letter from Talent and his telegram from Chosen he must have changed his mind considerably while in Japan.

but certainly, with the exception of a few things are quite satisfied with the way their forefathers did things; radical capable reformers are allowed to supervise things, all sorts of innovations run again by nothing in a few years' time; even the main Railroad from Tokiog to Hankow is getting to be in a truly deplorable state of condition and it would not surprise us not that if the authorities would be stopped altogether not very long from now.

I am quite pleased to hear in your letter of July 6, 1917 that my two-reeler articles have really created so much interest. Mr. Bunkerton wrote me a long letter on this subject I found quite interesting, most more information than what I wrote in my report to Mr. Moore and on the photos. Bamboo and basswood always tests heavy. The change, however, has lost this amplement characteristic. It is interesting to learn by with sugar, it also improves much in flavor.

I have not heard from Mrs. Kim as yet; she surely will get along without my assistance, for she "knows the ropes" here in her own land.

I am not quite satisfied with Mr. Nelson's ways. He has written me only one letter from Talent, in duplicate and I enclose herewith one of them to you, to be filed. Then on September 5, in the evening I received the following telegram "Type-Bond. F. E. Nelson, Assistant Commercial Agent representing Kingman Arms Bank Building. Letter follows. Nelson."

He certainly might at least write me from Kobe that his note, for it is no small amount of time and funds we are expending in getting there, reached.

As you see by his letter from Portland he thinks the Kobe people must have changed his mind considerably while in Japan.

Now in the meantime Mr. J. C. Huston has been transferred from Peking to Nanking and I hope young Mr. Tenney from our Legation at Peking can accompany Mr. Reimer to the Shing lung shan region. I have written so to Mr. Reimer.

I am not sure in how far he can rough it in this land and get what he wants. When he attends, however, to the collecting of seeds of Pyrus ussuriensis for the North, I am doing my share in getting seeds of the Calleryana pear for the mild wintered sections of the United States.

I got already over 25 lbs. of clean seeds of a cultivated form of P. Calleryana, called the "Chia t'ang li" or "Family" or "Tame crab-apple pear". And an American missionary at Chikungshan (extreme S. Honan, a mountain resort near Sin tien, on the Peking-Hankow R. R.) is also collecting seeds for me; I suppose of this same domesticated t'ang li, altho I told him distinctly I wanted the real wild one. I hope to hear from him almost any day, but mail takes 6 to 7 days from Hankow to here as the R. R. is in disorder.

I am somewhat in a dilemma here with these pearseeds; my former interpreter made the contract with some parties here and the understanding was that the wild pears ripened in early Sept. Now, hoever, we find that the cultivated type of Calleryana pear ripens in this time and that the wild ones come 3 to 4 weeks later. Now here we are again. "Never do a thing for the first time" was the favorite saying to me of Prof. Hugo de Vries, while I ran his experimental garden in Amsterdam and I find it as true asaying as the American advice: "Select your ancestors". However, this pioneer work of ours has this advantage that we can tell others what to avoid.

Now in the meantime Dr. A. E. Martin has been transferred from Valley to Redding and I have proxy Mr. Yancey from our Legation at Macao-an accompany Dr. Balmer on the Ping Lung also region. I have written as to Dr. Balmer.

I am not sure in mee for he can rough it in this land and get what he wants. When he returns, however, to the collecting of seeds of Pinus quercionis for the Nord, I am doing my share in getting seeds of the Calleyrea-tree for the air-cured products of the United States.

I got already over 25 lbs. of clean seeds of a cultivated form of P. Calleyrea, called the "Chia ting lit" or "Height of Tree-grad-simple peer". And an American missionary at Chungking (Szechuen S. Honan, a mountain resort near Sin Tien, on the Peking-Hankow R. R.) is also collecting seeds for me. I spoke to him about "Chia ting lit", altho I told him distinctly I wanted the real wild one. I hope to hear from him almost any day, but mail takes 6 to 7 days from Hankow to here as the R. R. is in disorder.

I am somewhat in a dilemma here with these processes; my former interpreter made the contract with some martins here and the understanding was that the wild pears ripened in early Sept. Now, however, we find that the cultivated type of Calleyrea pear ripens in this time and that the wild ones come 3 to 4 weeks later. Now here we are again. "Never do a thing for the first time" was the favorite saying to me of Prof. Sargent Trees, while I was his experimental gardener in Amsterdam and I find it is a very apt in the American version "Never your dumbbell". However, this pioneer work of course has this advantage that we can never make it to avail.

I could get more of this domesticated T'ang li, but - suppose the tree should not be immune, what then? In 25 lbs. there are many thousands of trees and I think it is enough. After a few weeks I'll get 100 lbs. at least of the real wild type. How many lbs. of fruits it will take, I have no idea; for the domesticated type, which is perpetuated by grafting, we bought over 2000 lbs. of pears at the rate of one to two cents p. lb., according to quality and supply; we could not clean them ourselves of course and some 20 to 30 people have been at work on them and were much pleased to make some money and be allowed to keep the cut-open little pears besides.

Now the collecting of all of this pear seed brings up one big problem, viz. this; as soon as it becomes known among American nurserymen that the Calleryana pear is an immune-to-blight stock, there will be many requests for seeds. Not only one year but also in many years to follow. How shall we handle this problem?

Of course, some groves must be set out in suitable locations in California and Texas, so as to make us independent of the Chinese supply and such groves must be away from other pears and the trees at least 50 feet apart in all directions, for this pear grows to large size and loves exposure to sun and winds. Since it flowers toward the end of March and early April it must be planted in sections where no late frosts occur. It stands adobe soils and thrives at the edges of terraced ricefields as well as on dry and sterile hillslopes, so there has not much care to be exercised as regards finding suitable locations for some groves. For needs of the coming 8 to 10 years we could inform the Yokohama Nursery Co., about this pear and they surely could attend to this business, since they have got a branch office in Hankow. I'll have

I could go more at this discussion but I'm ill, but - big as we have should see by these, what that is like. Here is my discussion of terms and I think it is enough. After a few weeks I'll get 100 lbs. as least of the real wild type. How many lbs. of fruits it will take, I have no idea; for the domesticated type, which is particularly by quality, we bought over 2000 lbs. of peace at the rate of one to ten cents a lb. Only according to quality and supply, we could not close down ourselves of course and some 20 to 30 people have been at work on them and were much pleased to make some money and be allowed to keep the out-door little jobs to chic.

The collecting of all of this pest seed brings up one big problem, viz. what is good to it because it seems very serious matter that everyone is an immune-to-blight stock. There will be many requests for seeds. Not only one year but also in many years to follow. How shall we handle this problem?

Of course, some proves must be set out in suitable locations in California and Texas, so as to make us independent of the Chinese supply and such proves must be away from other peace and the trees at least 50 feet apart in all directions, for this pest grows to large size and lower anywhere to an acre plate. Also it flowers toward the end of March and early April it must be planted in isolated where it is fresh water. It absorbs adobe soils and survives at the edges of barnyard waterholes as well as on dry and sterile uplands, so there has not much care to be exercised as regards finding suitable conditions for growth. The whole of the coast 7 to 12 years as well under the Chinese survey the, since this pest and the study should extend to the Mexicans, since they have yet a branch office in Mexico. I'll have

a solid talk about this problem with Mr. Reimer, when he comes here and I wish you would have a conference with Mr. Waite, Mr. Dorsett and others interested in this important problem.

I am in receipt of a personal letter from Mr. F. T. Ramsey at Austin, Texas, in which he tells me about the unusual value of the jujube and the Davidiana peach for Texas. The jujube grows even on poor adobe land and bears well and February grafts on suckers were literally loaded with fruits late in the fall of the same year. (1916)

The Davidiana peach as a stock makes very early bearers.

I trust Mr. Ramsey will be given a quantity of Calleryana pear-seed, since he is a man who has his heart and soul in all of these new things from China.

I am very glad that Mr. Popenoe has had so much success in Guatemala. In Plant-Immigrants 128, I see his discovery of a new sp. of Persea in details; quite interesting! I wonder how this Coyo has escaped the attention of travellers for all these centuries. Verily, this old earth can be combed over a few times before all of the good things have been gathered in.

In this same No. 128 I find that my hickory is called a tall tree, 40 to 65 ft. Well, I never called it tall. I also did not know that Castanea vilmorinianna occurred in Shantung, as is stated; I hardly think so. Mr. Wilson told me he found it in Western Hupeh and Eastern Szechuan. What do they say about this in Plantae Wilsonianea?

In No. 120, that just has reached me; this letter from Mr. H. J. Cameron is fascinating; it opens one's eyes as to the highlands of Central Africa. Lions beneath 25 ft. heather and natives that worship their "tummy"; it beats old China all hollow.

a rolli lak about this problem with Mr. Holmer, when he comes here and I also you might have a conference with Mr. Mills, Mr. Dorsett and others interested in this important problem.

I am in receipt of a personal letter from Mr. F. T. Barney, Berlin, Ohio, in which he tells me about the general value of his lumber and the Davidian peach for Texas. The lumber grows on my farm in Lee and York Co. and Infinitary grells in Hickory were literally loaded with fruits late in the fall of the same year. (1910)

The Davidian peach is a clean white very early bearer.

I think Mr. Barney will be glad to give a quantity of Gallaryana pear-seed, since he is a man who has his heart and soul in all of these new things from China.

I am very glad that Mr. Popenoe has had so much success in Guatemala. In Plant Industry-Miscellaneous Leg. I see his discovery of a new sp. of Persea is detailed with interest. I monkey for this Ohio has wanted the selection of Jewelberry for all these centuries. Verily, this old earth can be cooked over a few times before all of the good things have been gathered in.

In this year No. 1?? I find that my hickory is called a tall tree, 40 to 60 ft. Well, I have called it tall. I also did not know that Gaterne ellipticana occurred in Kentucky, as is stated; I hardly think so. Mr. Wilson told me he found it in Western Texas and Northern Mexico. What do they say about this in Marine Miscellaneous?

In No. 1??, that jump has reached my little sister from Mr. W. W. Cooper in Fancy Gap is across one's eyes as to the eligibility of Cornwal Africa. Since Joseph H. Fr. Spotter and motives that worship their "Kang" is never old Spain all hollow.

Where on earth did Mr. Beagles find this Prunus glandulosa, which is pictured. Probably in some Cantonese store in San Francisco. Up to this day I do not know the difference between Prunus glandulosa, P. japonica glandulosa; P. humeni and P. humilis. This whole lot seems to run together.

In this No. 120 I think that behind the names of towns in China the provinces ought to have been placed, for instance I do not know where Shanghang is (42567). And in No. 42429 instead of India, Africa ought to have been written. Is Chung-ching the new way for writing Chungking in Szechuan (42533)?

Thank you for the Farmers Bulletin: Drying Fruits and Vegetables in the Home; it is very instructive and novel-reading; running about; visiting movies, etc. etc. ought to diminish when its suggestions are carried out.

Your multigraphed paper "The Call of the Great War", reached me also. It sounds like a trumpet call from another world or from this earth a few thousand years hence, when possibly humanity will be as crowded together like eels in a tub.

Behind all of this terror-inspiring literature, on which the so-called civilized world feeds today looms up this vast spectre. Failure! It assumes many forms but remains the same throughout.

Do you know what the Chinese do when they have to deal with a bold pirate or a daring brigand they cannot conquer? They offer him a high post in their council and - peace returns.

Diplomacy of the international type could have prevented all of this suicide of the white nations, but it, like religions, 'isms, etc. they all failed and now the passions, pride, gains, etc. all call for

Does it satisfy did Mr. Douglas find this Green Mandolin, which is virtuous. Probably in some Dunkerque store in San Francisco. If to this day I do not know the difference between Green Mandolin, Il Secondo Mandolino, P. Samuel and P. Mueller. This seems to run together.

In this No. 120 I think that besides the names of towns in China the provinces ought to have been placed, for instance I do not know where Changsung is (42507). And in No. 42489 instead of India, Africa ought to have been written. Is Chang-ching the new way for writing Changching in German (42523)?

Thank you for the Farmers Bulletin by Jay Frank on Tuberculosis in the home; it is very instructive and novel-reading; running about; visiting movies, etc. etc. ought to diminish when its suggestions are carried out.

Your self-pressed plant "The Gull of the Green Sea", received on also. It sounds like a book all from another world by some pale earth a few thousand years hence, when possibly humanity will be as crowded together like ants in a hub.

Behind all of this barter-inviting literature, as when the so-called civilized world feels sorry looked on, this war question. Without it there may come but remains the same Brotherhood.

Do you know what the Chinese do when they have broken with a bad place in a during original very cultural country? They offer the sign post in their council and - burn volume.

Diplomacy of the international kind should have developed all of this wisdom of the white nations, but it, like religion, "time, who, they all failed and now the pacifists-pray, pray, etc. all will for

more slaughter of the opposite parties; no voices of conciliation, fraternization, consideration, nothing but the red hot blast of: down with what we think is wrong.

As regards your question whether the Chinese cut the leaves from their spring and early fall varieties of cabbage; yes, they do or rather they sow the seeds thickly and pull up the young plants and tie them up in bunches for sale. The consumers then cut off the roots, chop the greens up in short pieces, boil it and one eats it like endive or spinach. These spring and early fall or late summer types do not head and do not blanch, but are of dark or of light green color and of loose, open growth. They thrive best in a rich, well-aired soil and wither when great heat is experienced. The Dutch have a form of rape, called Raapstelen-Turnipsprouts, which they use in the same way; this, however, is only an autumn vegetable.

Here in this town we have been unlucky to find good vegetables; there is only a small supply to be had of lotus-rhizomes; fall pai tsai; summer and winter squashes, young snake gourds (Luffa acutangula) balsam gourds (Momordica charantia) mung-and soy-bean sprouts and a few poor wax-gourds (Benincasia cerifera.) The last is not bad eating when cut in squares and served in meat-stews. It needs lots of heat to mature fully and would thrive best in our southern most States. Mr. Henderson might experiment with them on trellisses next summer in Brooksville.

I found an interesting new dish on my last trip from Kwangsui to Suichow. One takes the dried seeds of Ficus repens, together with a few bars of Agar-agar, puts them in a muslin bag and pours boiling water over them, then let them steep in the water until it becomes cold; by this time one has a gelatinous mass, which is served as cold as

more slaughter of the opponents, thereby no value of specialization, transportation, overproduction, relying not low-end but first-rate, with what we think is wrong.

As regards your question regarding the Europeans and the Japanese from their arrival and early full variability of employing you, they in or before they are the needs quickly and full on the leading plants and life them as in Puerto Rico for sale. The Europeans have not all the roots, only the grown up in short places, boil it and one make it like native or spinach. These arrive and early fall or late summer figure do not [illegible] and do not bloom, but are of dark or of light green color and of loose open growth. They thrive best in a rich, well-aired soil and whether when great heat is experienced. The Dutch have a form of rape, called [illegible], which they are in the same way [illegible], however, is only as [illegible] variable.

Here in this town we have been unlucky to find good vegetables; there is only a small supply to be had of lotus-flowers; full and [illegible] summer and winter cucumbers, young [illegible] gourds (Lufta acutangula) balsam gourds (Momordica charantia) [illegible] and a few [illegible] sea-gourds (Benincasa cerifera). The last is not [illegible] is square and served in [illegible]. In [illegible] lots of [illegible] to [illegible] fully and would [illegible] but is not [illegible] work [illegible]. Mr. Mondorson [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] in Kralendijk.

I found an interesting way [illegible] in a [illegible] Dyes [illegible] in Holland. One takes the dried seeds of Tilia [illegible], together with a few [illegible] of Alyssum [illegible], with [illegible] is a [illegible] and [illegible] make [illegible] then let them [illegible] in hot water until it becomes [illegible]. [illegible] this time one has a [illegible] which is served as cold as

one can keep it with sugar and some peppermint flavoring sprinkled over it. It is a light and wholesome dish, esp. when one is tired and thirsty. The seeds can be used only once and are thrown away after use.

Then I was informed by the Rev. J. U. Stotts, an American Missionary at Chikungshan, Honan, that the Chinese use the tea of sliced dried root-bark of the Pride of India tree (Melia azedarach) as a remedy against intestinal worms and they say it is much better than Santonin.

Please inform pharmacists about this. I also was shown in a village how the leaves of Eucommia ulmoides are used on open sores as a cure for same. Whether it is very effective I cannot believe.

In An Iu we found in several shops a root-bark for sale, which is used sprinkled, when pulverized, as an insecticide on leaf-vegetables, like cabbage, beans, etc. The plant it is derived from is apparently Celastrus orbiculatus, but in one place I was shown Alangium chinense as the source of supply.

As regards Actinidia chinensis I have to say that this is decidedly a mountain plant; it thrives to perfection in the Chungshan range at elevations between 1500 and 2000 ft; it likes cool nights and rocky slopes with pockets of rich soil. In dry spring weather it sets fruit very much more than in rainy times. The fruits when ripe, are skinned, placed in a bowl and sugar springled over them an hour or so before they are served. They form then a delightful, sub-acid dish, tasting in between gooseberries, Rhubarb and pine-apple.

The plant ought to do well in the foothills of California and in hilly sections down South; exposure to winds tends to dwarf it and induces heavier fruiting.

and dat they it with sugar and some (perpetual) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It is a light and wholesome dish, dey, when one is tired and thirsty. The seeds can be used only once and are thrown away after use.

Then I was informed by the Rev. J. U. Stotts, an American Missionary at Chikungwan, Honan, that the Chinese use the tea of sliced dried root-bark of the Pride of India tree (Melia azedarach) as a remedy against intestinal worms and they say it is more helpful than [illegible].

Tsaoko leaves (Amomum [illegible]). I also was shown in a village the leaves of Lonicera [illegible] growing on open ground as a [illegible] for worms. Whether it is very effective I cannot believe.

In Ma-lin we found in several areas a root-bark for sale, which is used variously, some believed, as an antidote to leaf-vegetables, like cabbage, beans, etc. The place it is derived from is apparently [illegible]. But in one place I was given [illegible] as the source of [illegible].

As regards [illegible] I have to say that this is decidedly a [illegible] plant; it survives to perfection in the Chikungwan range at altitudes between 1500 and 2000 ft; it likes cool slopes and very [illegible] with pockets of rich soil. In dry spring weather it ends fruit very much more than in rainy times. The fruits when ripe, are plucked, placed in a bowl and sugar sprinkled over them an hour or so before they are served. They form then a dell [illegible], sub-acid [illegible], [illegible] in between [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible].

The plant ought to do well in the Foothills of California and in [illegible] down South; experience to winds tends to dwarf it and induce [illegible].

I found the chestnut blight, Endothia parasitica, on Castanea mollissima, but not on C. seguini, at Chikungshan near Sin tien, Honan, and in the Ta hung shan range, halfway between Suichow and An lu, Hupeh.

Please convey this information to Dr. C. L. Shear, showing the very wide distribution of this parasite here in China.

Dr G. E. Morrison at Peking, has sold his famous library on Chinese matters to a Japanese Baron for £35,000. The whole collection will be transferred to Tokyo. A great pity this is! Of course, China as she is today, could not guarantee the safe intact of such a valuable collection; horecoolie soldiers might burn it at any time.

Too sad, this death of M. Philippede Vilmorin. And so young yet for a man of his type, 45. I had some interesting hours with him at Verrieres le Buisson.

I am sitting now in a Chinese house, for the inn I lived in at first was too noisy and dark and there was no room to dry seeds or specimens. Some mice are running about, mosquitoes buzz, a cricket sings in an old wall and the policeman, who is stationed to spy upon me, snores on a bench, for it is well into the night.

Tomorrow we may go to see a lot of wild wild trees, 15 miles away from here.

With kindest regards, also to all around you, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

I found the general lodge, Shanghai Detachment, on Chinese Millionaire, but not on C. Peacock, as Chairperson next 8th Mon., Noon, and in the 3d floor above Hong, halfway between Szechow and Ku Ju, Hupeh.

Please convey this information to Mr. L. Shaw, showing the way this distribution of this morale been in China.

Mr C. K. Hurlbee at Nanking, has sold his Chinese library on Chinese military to a Japanese Baron for $35,000. The whole collection will be transferred to Tokyo. A great pity this is! Of course, China as she is today, could not guarantee the safe intact of such a valuable collection; horrocolle soldiers might burn it at any time.

Too sad, this death of M. Philippede V. North. And so young yet for a man of his type, 45. I had some interesting hours with him at Tientsien in Saturday.

I am sitting now in a Chinese house, for the inn I lived in at first was too noisy and dark and there was no room to dry seeds or specimens. Some mice are running about, mosquitoes buzz, a cricket sings in an old wall and the policeman, who is stationed to spy upon me, moves on a bench, for it is well into the night.

Tomorrow we may go to see a lot of wild goat twenty, 15 miles away from here.

With kindest regards, also to all around you, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Boyer

Kiukiang, [illegible], China

Sept. 18, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The last few days I have been sending off, by Chinese Post, nine parcels with seeds to the American Consul-General at Shanghai and I have written Mr. Sammons (the Consul) to be so kind and forward these parcels to the Department, via Consular Pouch and I have sent him official tags to be attached. These packages are marked: Seeds; D.A.I., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes comprising the numbers 2446a to 2448a, which are the contents of these nine parcels.

I have the following suggestions to offer: of No. 2446a, a cultivated form of Prunus salicina, I would like to see Mr. Palmer receive at least 1/3 of the seed, together with a copy of the inventory note. The rest may be divided between Chico and Yarrow; it should be stratified in moist sand as soon as it has been examined and fumigated so as to insure a speedy and uniform germination.

No. 2447a, Pterocarya stenoptera, ought not to be sown out in the open at Yarrow, as the winters are too cold for it around Washington, D. C. Some might be tried at Chico, although, I am somewhat afraid that the air is too dry there for it, but the bigger part might be distributed to Southern nurserymen, such as Hume, Berckmans, Ramsay, etc.

No. 2448a, Acer trifidum, can in all probability be grown at Chico but not at Yarrow. Some also might be sent to South nurserymen, so as to save our gardens space and labor.

I remain, Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Bluepoint, Long Island

Sept. 18, 1917

Dear Mr. Pulsifer:

The last few days I have been sending off, by Express Post, nine packets with seals to the Executive Council-General at Shanghai and I have written Mr. Sowoon (the C.-G.) to be so kind and forward these packets to the Department, via Consular Court and I have sent him official tags to be attached. These packages are marked: Scott; D.A.I., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Please find enclosed a set of invoices which complete the packets 2446a to 2446i, which are the contents of these nine packets.

I have the following many apologies to offer: of No. 2446a, a cuttings from of Irene Pulsifer. I would like to see Mr. Sowoon receive it least 1/5 of the seed, together with a copy of the covering letter. The rest may be divided between Cline and Thomas; it should be scrutinized in order and as soon as it has been examined and finalized so as to insure a speedy and uniform germination.

No. 2447, Chrysanthemum Chrysanthemum, ought not to be sown out in the open at Yarrow, as the winters are too cold for it around Washington, D. C. Some might be tried at Cline, although I am somewhat afraid that the air is too dry there for it, but the bigger part might be distributed to Southern nurseries, such as Thomas, Pulsifer, Thomas, etc.

No. 2448, Acer Pentaphyllum, can in all probability be grown at Cline but not at Yarrow. Some also might be sent to South nurseries, so as to have the popular plants and later.

I remain, Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Kingmen, Hupeh, China

Sept. 24, 1917

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Many are the articles that I have received from you the last few weeks and I'll herewith acknowledge the whole lot.

Letter of June 20, 1917, with various enclosures. The warrant you mention for the odd number of $1,158.11 I received O. K. and cashed it on July 27, 1917.

The letter from the Auditor of June 14, 1917, together with "Statement of Differences" I am returning to you, together with my letter of explanation to said gentleman. Please send it up to him. Is a fellow not allowed to purchase letterheaded paper while abroad and far away from one's Office? We shall wait and see.

The Letter of Authorization, No. 94P, also reached me and so did the Warrant for $2000, which went, as usual, unregistered, first to Shanghai, then to Peking, then to Hankow and then to Kingmen and this morning I have sent it to Hankow to be cashed. I have no idea how little I'll get for it, rumors say that the gold dollar has fallen to $1.25 Yuan silver.

Letter of June 30, 1917, announcing receipt of my cablegram re balance of $150. I am glad it could be used to advantage.

Letter of July 11, 1917, concerning a mixup in the Disbursing Office and as a result I being the recipient of many notices from the Treasury. It was a good thing that I received your letter first and the Treasury notifications later on. It saved me a real shock and I have to thank you for warning me. I am only too glad to send you the

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] 14, 1917

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Many thanks for your letter that I have received from you the last few days and I'll have it acknowledge and study it.

Letter of June 27, 1917, with Boston enclosure. You warrant you mention for the odd number of $1,150.12 I received C. K. and cashed it on July 27, 1917.

The letter from the Bureau of June 14, 1917, bearing with "Statement of Differences" I am returning to you, together with my letter of explanation to this problem. Please send it up to him. It's a fellow not allowed to publish letterheaded paper while abroad and far away from his office. He usually wait and see.

The Letter of Authorization, No. 347, also needed to cut in the payment for $8000, which was, as usual, overlooked, first to Washington, then to Paris, then to London and then to Algiers and this morning I have sent it to London to be cabled. I have no idea how little I'll get for it, rumors say that the gold dollar has fallen to $1.25 than silver.

Letter of July 3, 1917, enclosing receipt of my contribution to Liberty of $100. I am glad it could be used to advantage.

Letter of July 11, 1917, enclosing a story in the Philadelphia Office and as a result I being in receipt of many letters from the Treasury. It was a good thing that I received your letter first for the Treasury notification came later on. It saved me a real scare and I have to thank you for warning me. I am anxious glad to send you the

whole lot back as enclosures in this letter.

Letter of July 25, 1941. I am sorry to hear that Mr. Howell found it necessary to leave our force. All the material that you sent me arrived in the best of condition. Many thanks. The small calendars are just what I want, light and small enough to be carried about.

Letter of July 31, 1941 Thank you for the advice of getting receipts whenever I exchange gold into silver. I have written already to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in Hankow to send me a receipt for this warrant of $2000 which I may include with my next accounts. These past months I have been living on my own money, of course, and they may allow me the rate I will get a few days from now.

I am pleased to hear that charges on L. of Credit are allowed nowadays; they are getting to be more reasonable. As regarding not paying tips to table, bath and baggage stewards, it will be necessary for those who have made this regulations, to be carried across the various seas for a few times, to realise how ridiculous these exceptions appear to real travellers.

The rules on sick-leave and annual leave, while abroad, are in my case medieval; if it were not that I like this work for what it is, these rules would simply force one to accept employment with parties who are more liberal and more humane. Please put this protest where those in charge can think it over.

I see your statement re these new numbers for negatives. I wonder what made Mr. Traver start with an 0, instead of with a 1. The Chinese do the same with birthdays, but with this exception that the moment the child is born it is counted to be one year old.

while lot back as conditions in this letter.

Letter of July 14, 1917. I am sorry to hear that Mr. Powell found it unnecessary to leave our house. All the material that you send is derived in the best of condition. Many thanks. The small enclosure are just what I want, big & and small enough to be copied about.

Letter of July 21, 1917 Thank you for the bonus of getting rejuvenated-I-exchange-gold into silver. I have written already to the Department & Budget Bank in Mexico to send me a receipt for this amount of $500 which I may include with my next accounts. These past months I have been living on my own money, of course, but they say this the rate I will get a few days from now.

I am pleased to hear that Mr. Rodgers or C. or Bradley the Illinois chairman may are getting to be more reasonable. As regarding not changing this to Bank, Bank and Rodgers towards, it will be necessary for those who have made this regulation, to be carried across the various lines for a few times, to realize how ridiculous their rules stand in our to real travellers.

The rules in also-laws and annual leave, while abroad, are in my view sublimely; if it were not that I like this work for what it is, these rules would simply force one to accept employment with parties who are more liberal and more human. Please let this reach where those in charge can hear it read.

I am quite interested to hear my business for negotiations. I hope will make me. Never start with me C, instead of with A. The Chinese is the more rich mechanics, but rich enough that the moment the child is born it is counted to be one year old.

I am also in receipt of the Value of Foreign Coins, which is always of great interest to us out here.

Then I saw your handwriting on many envelopes containing various publication, even on the Sunday School Magazine, where they told some sweet stories about me. Watch me grow wings and other accoutrements.

Trusting you are all doing well, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Kingmen, Hupeh, China

Sept. 27, 1917

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

We are experiencing here a very rainy spell of weather and I am taking that opportunity of finishing up all of my unanswered mail.

Now I find that I have 2 letters from you, dated respectively May 26 and June 2, 1917. In the first letter you are announcing the fact that Plant Immigrants, No. 120, is sent to me. I received it all right, many thinks. I am much interested to know where Mr. Beagles got hold of the real Prunus glandulosa Thunb. S.P.I. 38337. I suppose in a Cantonese store in San Francisco. I have not a single inventory with me, so I cannot look it up. I have also written Mr. Fairchild about it, but with his time so much occupied I hardly expect an answer. I am much interested in these various species of Prunus and I would like to know whether this No. 38337 is not the same as Prunus sinensis fl.pl. found in some old gardens in Holland; the picture gives to me that impression.

I am also in receipt of the Value of Foreign Coins, which is always of great interest to us out here.

Then I saw your handwriting on many envelopes containing various publications, even on the Sunday School lesson, where they told some sweet stories about me. Which we grow up and other concernments.

Thanking you are all doing well, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank T. Moore

Missionary, Holding Forces

Pyin, ST, Burma

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

We are experiencing here a very rainy spell of weather and I am taking that opportunity of finishing up all of my unanswered mail.

Now I find that I have 2 letters from you, dates respectively May 29 and June 2, 1917. In the first letter you are announcing the fact that Plant Inoculation, No. 1,[illegible], is sent to me. I received it all right, many thanks. I am much interested to know where Mr. Dowling got hold of the real Burma Grandiflora Thunb. S.P.I. 30067. I suppose in a Conservatory there in San Francisco. I have not a single inventory with me, so I cannot look it up. I have also written Mr. Mitchell about it, but with his time so much occupied I hardly expect an answer. I am much interested in these various species of Jasmine and I would like to know whether this Mr. 30067 is not the same as Jasmine Sambac L. pl. found in some old gardens in Holland; the fragrance gives to me that impression.

In your letter of June 2, I see to my regret that all of the material of the Feichang peach died en route. Too bad! This is a hard problem to get the real thing here in China and have it arrive alive in America and after that see to it that the doctors do not do away with it. How are the original 8 plants getting along that I sent in 1914? Have all of them borne small fruits?

I am enclosing a letter from Mr. Beagles re this peach business; I trust the Davidiana seed has been received since, otherwise somebody surely would have notified me.

Many thanks for the pap ers you directed to be sent to me; the latest Official Bulletin was dated Aug. 20, and the latest Weekly News Letter, which comes only at times, bore Aug. 6, 1917 as date.

Then Mr. Cyrus Gates, from Bellingham, sent me a large bundle of papers, I suppose at your suggestion, if so: Mucho gracia, signor!

I suppose you have had a long trip and not an easy one at times, when settling certain hard facts. Did you get the additional land for Chico and the bulb house for Bellingham and all these things for Miami? Some of the more difficult things in life always seem to fall to a few who are willing and competent and many others derive the benefits thereof, without thinking much how things came to be the way they are.

Your personal letter of June 12, also reached me O. K. and when having some real news I'll answer it in full.

I am now at the collecting of these wild pears, but here we also have troubles. My former interpreter, who deserted me in July, had made a contract for 4000 catties of wild pears, to be gotten in early September, now however, upon coming here, I find that he and the fruit merchang have been misunderstanding each other and it was the domestic

In your letter of June 5, I see to my regret that all of the motorcal of the Bulgaria peach died on plates. Too bad! This is a hard problem to put the real thing here in China and have it arrive alive in America and after that see to it that the doctors do not do away with it. Are are the original 8 plants growing along that I sent in 1917? Have all of them borne small fruits?

I am enclosing a letter from Mr. Douglas re this peach business; I trust the Davidiana seed has been received since, otherwise somebody surely would have notified me.

Many thanks for the pay you directed to be sent to me; the latest Official Bulletin was dated Aug. 20, and the latest Weekly News Letter, which comes only at times, bore Aug. 8, 1917 as date.

Then Mr. Cyrus Dodge, from Bellingham, sent me a large bundle of papers, I assume at your suggestion, if not Mr. Dodge's, signed.

I suppose you have had a long trip and not at any one at times, when settling certain land facts. Did you get the additional land for Ohio and the bulb house for Bellingham and all these things for Miami? Some of the more difficult things in life always seem to fall to a few who are willing and competent and many others derive the benefits thereof, without thinking much how things come to be the way they are.

Your personal letter of June 12, also received me O. K. and when during same week same I'll answer it in full.

I am at the cultivating of lawn still yet, but have to stop lawn tomorrow. Mr. Turner Lightcapper, who lectured me in July, had made a contract for 4000 million of will power, to be gotten in early September, but however, upon coming here, I find that he and the fruit growing have been misunderstanding each other and it was the domestic

form of the wild pear which ripened in early September. The real wild one has not started yet to become soft and when hard, one cannot get the seeds out. They are much like wild persimmons in this respect, only they need no frost to blacken and become soft.

I'll sure get 100 lbs. of clean seed of this Pyrus Calleryana but this pear business really cost more time than I like, it keeps me away from collecting so many other interesting things. Mr. Delmer seems to be in Peking just now and he wrote me from Japan that he'll visit me here in Kingmen in early October. Well, I wonder what new discoveries he had made this summer; he surely has not written me too much.

Well, I am closing with best of regards, also to all who are mutually known to us, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Kingmen, Hupeh, China

Sept. 27, 1917

Dear Mr. Young:

Your letter of July 26, 1917, reached me a couple of weeks ago and I am quite pleased that I have made a few observations which were of interest to you. You realize that in the line of taros or dasheens few will be able to tell you anything new, but in this Tung Oil business, at times, we may find out some.

To get exact temperatures of places here in central China where the Tung oil tree occurs, is a very hard matter. Around here in Kiugmen, there are several trees and last winter the ice was 7 to 8 inches, thick Mr. Joel S. Johnson, a Swedish-American missionary here, estimates that it probably was 10 above zero for several nights this past winter. In the mountains, however, it must have been zero and yet, even there one finds Tung oil trees. Of course, like I wrote Mr. Fairchild, we here in China do not have cold waves like America experiences them. Temperatures rise and fall very gradually. It is the sudden falls of the mercury that do the damage.

I'll try to get more information regarding quality of oil from various localitites. Strange, that Californian oil indicated adulteration. Could a semiarid, subtropical climate produce that effect? How will this act upon the human mind? Could this explain that in California truth is handled quite carelessly as regards certain natural phenomena and as regards quantity and quality of products. Here is what I have found out; climate makes or destroys a race; after climate, soil influences most; after surrounding influences come and last of all the original stock tells.

Your statement that out of Tung oil a valuable rubber-substitute is made, brings up an interesting point which I have not told you yet. This is the thing.

After I had given a lecture in the church of the missionary community at Mokanshan, Chekiang Prov. in July 1915, a number of people came around me and told me various experiences. One missionary from S. Chekiang informed me that once having been out in the country he had his long rubber boots with him for many weeks. Upon coming back these boots

To get some background on Jones here in Santiago Ohio where the Tung oil tree occurs, in a very local market. Around here in Kingston, there are several trees and last winter the ice was 8 to 9 inches, which Dr. Joel T. Jones, a Biologist--[illegible] survey here, maintains that it probably was it when the [illegible] last winter. It was the coldest, however, it must have been zero and [illegible], even there are trees Tung oil grows. Of course, like I was in, Kentucky, we have in Ohio do not have cold as was like Southern Appalachian Mountains. Temperature was not [illegible] very gradually. It is the southern fruits of the country that do the damage.

[illegible] by an [illegible] chemical composition quality of oil from the local [illegible], Kingsley, Mass California, oil industrial adulteration, fluid a material, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

this act upon the human mind? Could this explain that in California truth is learned quite erroneously as regards certain natural phenomena and as regards quantity and quality of products. Here is what I have found out; climate makes or destroys a tree; other climates, most influences most; after surrounding influences come and last of all the original stock tells.

Now statement that out of Tung oil a valuable rubber-substitute is made, bringing an interesting point which I have not told you yet. This is the thing.

After I had given a lecture in the church of the missionary community at Kingsley, Chatham Ferry in July 1911, a number of people came around me and asked various questions. One missionary from S. Chatham informed me that some living man had in his district in Ind this rubber tree with the for many years. They [illegible] [illegible]

had been packed up roughly and deposited somewhere and forgotten. After many months lapse this missionary found them and he discovered to his dismay that they had bad cracks in them just above the ankles. Just as he was intending to cut them off, so as to save the nether parts for goloshes, his servant said to him, don't do this, I can have them repaired for you. Well, the missionary said, even we white folks do not know how to repair rubber boots so that they are reliable, so how could Chinese do it who haven't even got rubber. But he allowed his man to have them repaired and when they came back, after some weeks' time, they had strips of glue-like material upon them and were absolutely waterproof; later on other parts of the boots became again cracked, but these repaired places remained as elastic as ever. When asking what wonderful material this was, his servant told him it was "Tung yu". This missionary added that if he were a commercial man, this discovery might have made him a wealthy fellow in a short time. So here you have something to make a fortune with.

If only I could find clever and resourceful assistants in this work here in China, how much more could we find out; the Chinese at large, however, do not care and many things are only strictly locally known and a traveller passing thru hears little or nothing of local industries and usages.

How is your health of late? I hope better than last year. Is Mr. Knight improving there in Colorado? I hear too little of such personal matters.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

had been packed up roughly and imported somewhere and forgotten. After many months later this alchemist friend then and is discovered in his factory that they had been crushed in some jars above the machine. Then as he was intending to cut them off, so as to save the rubber parts for patches, his servant said to him, don't do this, I can have them repaired for you. Well, the alchemist said, even so white folks do not know how to repair rubber boots so that they are reliable, so how could Chinese do it who haven't even got rubber. But he allowed his man to have them repaired and when they came back, after some weeks' time, they had strips of pin-like material upon them and were absolutely waterproof; later on other parts of the boots become again crushed, but these repaired places remained as elastic as ever. When asking what wonderful material this was, his servant told him it was "Ling yu". This alchemist added that if he were a commercial man, this discovery alone have made him a wealthy fellow in a short time. So here you have something to make a fortune with.

If only I could find clever and resourceful mechanics in this work here in China, how much more could we find out; the Chinese at large, however, do not have had any Chinese and difficulty usually been and a travelling teaching lure here like to training of local industries and engineers.

How is your health of late? I more better than last year. Is Mr. Hedda improving there in Colorado? I wear too little of such personal matters.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely yours,

(d) Frank L. Hong

Kingmen, Hupeh, China

Sept. 27, 1917

Dear Mr. Stuntz:

There are two letters from you in my possession which I'll answer herewith.

In the one dated May 14, 1917, you mention the Tsing lu or Tonkin canesa which are received from Canton. I'll be on the lookout for these when I am in South China. Have you asked Mr. Weidman Groff re this? In one of the Mitteilungen von das Seminar fur Orientalischen Sprachen, with which you made me acquainted during the last weeks I was in Washington, last year and which publications are very valuable, notwithstanding the present feeling against anything German, I found that at Ta pa, northwest of Canton between Wuchow and Pinglo in the Kwangsi Province, there are large bamboo groves from which the "Tsing lu" canes are cut; they sell at $0.80 p. 1000 pieces in Ta pa and in Canton they fetch $3.00 to $5.00 for the same number. I have some idea that Porto Rico will be a good place for some of these bamboos. They need cheap human labor to enable them to compete with Oriental supplies. After I have been in S. China I shall better be able to say just what conditions they need to thrive and even then lots of experimentation will have to be done before everything is established on a paying basis.

Mr. Fairchild is not well pleased with the Brooksville location for bamboos, nether am I entirely. We need more places to put out plantations and local labor-supplies and means of transportation will have to be considered fully as much as mere location. My idea in having selected Brooksville was to have a number of species well established there

and then start distributing them; this I thought would take at least ten years, that is, to establish some prosperous groves from which propagation material could be taken in sufficient quantities.

Had we been fortunate enough to have had competent men in charge of our Brooksville Station, we would have been much further than where we are now.

Your clipping from the American Florist of Dec. 25, 1918, on Pai ts'ai is quite interesting and I shall send it back to Mr. Fairchild. To grow Pai ts'ai in a greenhouse certainly is a novel idea and why not?

Thank you for the identifications of material I sent in previously. I wonder how practical nurserymen will be able to distinguish Mohder's new pears.

Letter of July 31, 1917 I notice your remarks concerning Sicker's ideas about divisions between Amygdalus and Prunus, etc. Well, the Biological Society of Washington ought not to have it published if it merely is for Departmental purposes. What will real botanists think about such a leaflet?

I am not a member of that Society, otherwise I would take it up with them; in botanical circles, at home as well as abroad, a mere list of new names, with that of the author behind them every time, does not make a very pleasant impression.

As regards Mr. Swingle's idea that a local name is frequently a mere variation of the Mandarin one; well, that's a startling viewpoint. I personally know that the Mandarin simply is an attempt to render the name of a southern product acceptable to the tongue of a large number of people who could not pronounce the real name. For real southern products,

and then about distributing them; this I thought would take at least ten years, that is, to establish some preserves grown from which propagation material could be taken in sufficient quantities.

Had we been fortunate enough to have had competent men in charge of our Brookaville Station, we would have been much farther along where we are now.

Your clipping from the American Florist of Nov. 26, 1910, on Fall bulb in pots introduced and I shall read it over in Brookaville. To grow fall bulb in a greenhouse particularly in a cool like our climate is a [illegible]. Thank you for the identifications of material I sent in previously. I wonder how certain nurseries will produce so many [illegible] year.

Letter of Nov. 21, 1911: I notice your remarks concerning Dutch bulbs about distributing Poinsettias and Primroses, etc. Well, the Bulbgrowers Society of Haarlemmerliede ought not to have it published if it merely is for Experimental purposes. That will cost Holmbrook Farm about such a [illegible].

I do not a member of that society, although I shall take it if it does in Holmbrook already, at one or all at Hyde, a man [illegible] of our needs, with that of the modern bulbed flow every time, does not make a very pleasant impression.

As regards Mr. Quigley's idea that a local name is frequently a more valuable of the Dutchman only well, there's a startling viewpoint. I personally have that the Dutch's advice is not always to avoid the name of Dutchman product acceptable to the tongue of a large number of people too much pretension the real name. The part nurseries, [illegible]

such as varieties of lychees and lungans, I certainly would not give a mandarin name, for they are not known by such names in the localities they grow. What you ought to give in the inventories, are the Chinese characters for the products, that ties them up to the country of origin, irrespective of pronunciation, etc., etc.

Yes, I am pleased to hear that Mr. Russell has passed his examination, even tho' I do not know him. I sincerely hope he will get up a solid bulletin on the jujube, with some colored plates. Europe knows nothing whatsoever of jujubes, although they would simply grow like weeds all in S. France, Spain, Italy, S. Austria, Greece, etc. This really is a good introduction of mine and just at the right psychological moment, which is mere luck, of course.

I wonder now what Wilson Popenoe will do? Thanks for the information that Croff is a collaborator of Swingle's Office. I was ignorant enough to think that we only had such luxuries to provide.

I surely will be pleased to receive a list of subjects of which photos are desired; it will help me much in my field work, now that I do not get any more notes.

Why did Mr. Howell Resign? I thought he was considered indispensable. Coming and going, going and coming, such is the whole of life. I am also in the unfortunate position of not having the right fellows with me, the interpreter has no interest whatsoever in this work and possesses no resourcefulness and my all-around guide is becoming too lazy and impudent and I'll send him back to Hankow. It is very hard to find the right sort of people for this highly interesting, but very unusual work of mine. The Chinese as a race are better fit for routine work.

such as rudiments of Japanese and language, I certainly would not give a ministry name, for they are not known by such names in the localities they grow. What you might be give in the inventories, are the Chinese characters for the products, that ties them up to the country of origin, irrespective of pronunciation, etc., etc.

Yes, I am pleased to hear that Mr. Russell has passed his examination, even tho' I do not know him. I sincerely hope he will get up a solid foundation on the jujube, with some solved data. Hence some setting centuries of jujube, although they would slowly grow like weeds all in S. France, Spain, Italy, S. Africa, Greece, etc. This really is a good introduction of mine and just at the right psychological moment, which is pure luck, of course.

I wonder now what William Popenoe will do? Thanks for the information that Orcutt is a collaborator of Swingle's Office. I was ignorant enough to think that we only had such luxuries to provide.

I supply will be pleased to receive a list of subjects of which you are desirous; it will help me much in my field work, now that I do not get my work mails.

Do did Mr. Howard Analyt? I thought he was considered indispensable. Dealing and going, going and coming, and is the whole of life. I am also in the unfortunate position of not having the right fellows with me, the laboratory lab or internal routineers in this work and depending on irresponsibleness and my all-round guide is becoming too lazy and ingrained and I'll send his back to Indiana. It is very hard to find the right sort of people for this highly interesting, but very arduous work of mine. The Chinese as a race are hopeless fit for routine work.

Well, my best regards to you all and let me know if anything important turns up.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Kingmen, Hupeh, China

Sept. 27, 1917

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Several letters have come in from you of late and now that we have a spell of very rainy weather here I'll just go over all of my unanswered correspondence.

Letter of July 18, 1917 concerning the wishes of Mr. T. W. Bailey to obtain material of Tetracentron sinense. Although I am not acquainted with this tree, I'll be on the lookout for it and collect at least some seeds, if possible.

Letter of Aug. 2, 1917 I am glad the 5 catties of elm seeds arrived O. K. and that part of it has been retained. I suppose they must be several inches high by this time.

Then I see that you would like to get another 200 lbs. of seeds of Pistacia chinensis. Well, this brings up a question. Mr. Fairchild is not in favor of getting large quantities of seeds any longer; he has written me so in respect to walnuts and under date of June 7, 1917 also about this Chinese pistache.

Well, my dear friend so you all are in the [illegible] normal week.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Orson S. Ingersoll

Kingman, Mohave, Ariz.

June 27, 1917

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Several letters have come to hand from you of late and now that we have a small of my dear weather here I'll just go over all of my shortcomings correspondence.

Letter of July 11, 1917 acknowledges the receipt of Mr. T. H. Barnett's article entitled "Prohibition clause". Although I do not personally see this view, I'll be on the lookout for it and collect at least some data, if possible.

Letter of June 1, 1917 I am glad the A article of the book arrived O. K. and that part of it has been satisfied. I expect they may be several Indians high by this time.

Then I see that you would like to get another 500 lbs. of Hopia of Tulsa extract. Well, it is being on a consulting. Mr. Barnett is not in favor of getting large quantities of seeds any longer. He has written me to be to report to Washington and under date of June 7, 1917 also about the Indian citizen.

Nor what am I going to do about it? For me personally it is much pleasanter of course not to have to collect such large quantities and in case this war is interfering with propagation and distribution work it might be better for everybody concerned to recede slowly. Please have a conference about this with Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Dorsett, and superintendents of Field Station, and after that let one man be put in charge of ordering seeds and plants, no matter from where.

Your remarks concerning various stocks wanted for plums and for cherries I am digesting. I am positive that the Tangsi cherry will do well in S. Georgia, Florida (northern and eastern sections,) S. Ala. in S. Louisiana, Eastern Texas and well into Mexico. It occurs here in central China on its own roots, together with the coir-palm (Trachycarpus) with pomeloes, loquats, Cornus florida, Ligustrum lucidum, Osmanthus fragrans, Ficus rusana, Trachelospermum jasminoides, Pittosporum tobira and more of such plants. It suffers lots from borers, gum-disease, aphis and certain caterpillars, so it has not an easy time in a land like China, where sprays are unkown.

Then you need a good stock for plums in Florida. Have you asked Mr. Weidman Groff what they use around Canton? In central China it seems that Prunus salicina is used, but perhaps P. mume also, although I could not say for sure.

As regards cherries for our cold and dry northern states, - no, there are no cherries on this earth for these sections; we will have to breed them out of many species and the bush-species will give the best satisfaction. The only bush-cherry that I know which is cultivated in the Ural and in West Siberia, is Prunus chamaecerasus, (Syn. P. fruticosa.) (See my photos 5785-5788 incl). It stands 40 F. below zero and dry hot summers.

Now what is I going to do about it? For we personally it is mere
(however of course not to have to collect such large quantities but in
case this was in interfering with propagation and distribution work it
might be better for everybody concerned to recede slowly. Please have
a conference about this with Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Dorsett, and supervis-
tendents of Field Station, and after that let one man be put in charge
of ordering seeds and plants, no matter from where.

Your remarks concerning various stocks wanted for plums and for
cherries I am digesting. I am positive that the Tangel cherry will do
well in S. Georgia, Florida (northern and eastern sections,) S. Ala.
in S. Louisiana, Eastern Texas and well into Mexico. It comes here in
central Chile on its own roots, together with the Sour-cherry (Prunus cerasus)
with varieties, Jocunta, Duranno Tunkin, Ilustrada Indica, Jocunta
Inferna, Flora Rosa, Tragedia-Prima Lagrimidas, Ultimatum Dulce
and more of such plants. It suffers late from borers, gum-diseases, aphis
and certain chlorosis, so it has not an easy time in a land like China,
where sprays are unknown.

Then you need a good stock for plums in Florida. Have you asked
Mr. Waldemar Groff what they use around Sanford? In central China it
seems that Prunus salicina is used, but perhaps P. munsoniana also, although
I could not say for sure.

As regards cherries for our cold and dry northern states, - no,
there are no cherries on this side-lo for these districts; we will have to
hope that one of my apricots and the mazzard cherry will give the best
satisfaction. The only Sour-cherry that I have seen is cultivated in the
Ural and in West Siberia, is Prunus cerasoceramus (Syn. P. fruticosa.)
(See my photos 2770-2772 incl). It grows so P. baicy sers and dry but
remarks.

Thank you for copying Mr. Ramsey's opinion of our Davidiana peach; it does one good to hear, unsolicited, the remarks of a practical man who makes it a business to grow fruit trees. Why Mr. Ramsey wants to strike this Davidiana from cuttings, I do not know. Within a few years there will be plenty of bearing trees in California and possibly even in Texas. I trust you'll send Mr. Ramsey a good supply of Davidianas this fall, since we positively cannot use this whole lot ourselves in California.

Should Mr. Wight ever publish something relating to congeniality of stock to hosts and vice versa, please let me know about it.

The removal of our Office no doubt must have been a great inconvenience; every time I come back to Washington, I find that we are living in a different home. The one thing on earth that I find everlastingly true, is the fact that "The only thing that is permanent is change."

Letter of Aug.4,1917, with enclosure of a list of identifications of grasses by Prof. A. S. Hitchcock. As I didn't sent in any specimens I think this list belongs somewhere else and I am returning it herewith to you. Mr. Van Eseltine might possibly be the one who wanted it.

I see with regrets that jujube No. 1252 has failed to grow. Since my inventory notes, ending with 1915, are stored in Peking, I am not sure in which locality I collected it; it may be the large one from Pinchow, Shensi, tho I hope not, as this one is not easy to get again.

Letter of Aug. 20, 1917 (just received) with enclosure of a copy of Mr. J. W. Riggs' letter of Aug. 13, 1917, concerning the acquaintance of his, who has seen so many Eucommias in their native land. Well, I propose this man's name to be put up for member ship in the Ananias club, until further information is forthcoming.

Thank you for writing Mr. Dewey's opinion of our Institute. Yours
it does me good to learn, unofficially, the reason of a prominent man who
makes it a business to pick out brood. Why do Dream people to study
this Devilishness from outsiders, I do not know. Within a few years there
will be plenty of Dreaming brood in California and possibly even in Texas.
I trust you'll send Mr. Ramsey a good supply of Devilishness this fall,
since we positively demand our bids which are supposed to be delivered.

Should Mr. Hight over publish something relating to congenitality
of stock to Boston and vice versa, please let me know about it.

The removal of our Office no doubt must have been a great inconvenience
to Hight since I came back to Washington. I think that we are living
in a different time. The one thing so much that I find everlasting
true, is the Jewish idea, "The only thing that is permanent is change."

Letter of Dec. 11, 1921 (dictated) with enclosure of a copy
of Mr. A. W. Dewey's letter of Dec. 10, 1921, concerning the co-relation
of Idiocy, and the cause of Dementia in their origin. Well, I
presume this matter will come to be put on the market only in the Genius city,
until Fuller's Institute is finished.

Mr. Riggs' letter certainly is interesting; my, but it is "some climate" out there in Kansas, in 2 months only 7 days below 100 F. at noon in the shade. No wonder that people with strange ideas have been originating in that State. Some day I may meet this Mr. Riggs, but not until cool weather has set in in his native locality.

I wonder whether the plants of Eucommia he received had been raised from seeds I collected in Hui hsien, Kansu, in Oct. 1914, (No. 2166a). I have written to the Belgian R. C. Missionaries there for more seeds and also to Miss L. F. Stotts, at Chikungshan, Honan, a missionary resort at the Honan-Hupeh border where I found this part summer several planted trees which bore many fruits. I made an arrangement with Miss Stotts to send the seeds to our Consul-General in Shanghai, from where they'll go via Consular Pouch to Washington, D. C.

If those blamed wild Calleryana pears would only ripen more quickly; I am losing otherwise many chances of collecting other material.

Can you perhaps inform me from where the cock's comb, Celosia cristata, has been introduced. All over Hupeh one finds a plant which I take to be Celosia argentea and which looks to me as if the cock's comb might have been derived from it. I am enclosing a small specimen, perhaps somebody knows it; it does not occur in north China.

With best of regards, also to everybody in the Office, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Kingmen, Hupeh, China

Dear Mr. Henderson:

I was delighted to get your enthusiastic letter of July 24, 1917, on the bean situation, and I am really sorry I cannot get a taste of some of these products you and Mr. Morse are creating.

You ask me whether there is a simple flavoring to take away the beany taste of beancurd. No, there is not! The Chinese are of course used to this peculiar paint- or putty-like flavor, but even then they often season their bean curd dishes highly with salt and chili peppers. I have noticed that the curd in some towns tastes much better than in others, and I found that greenish yellow soy beans have a coarser taste and flavor than light yellow ones. I have some idea that the quality of oil has something to do with this characteristic. If I were you I would try to cook with superheated steam for a considerable time and see if that does not remedy the matter considerably. Remember that Boston baked beans need a whole night and morning of slow heat before they really are "tasty."

You also might try to de-fatten the beans, before making them into curd. Before doing so, first see whether bean cake can be used for making curd; if so, we are on the road to kill 2 birds with 1 stone.

Whether there are more vegetable seeds than can be sprouted and used as vegetables? Well, here are some that I came into contact with:

Phaseolus angularis, Adzuki bean; the speckled grayish black variety supplies the finest quality of beansprouts, of very sweet and juicy flavor. The red varieties are boiled, pounded with sugar and used as a filling in cakes and as sweetmeats.

Chagrin, Ohio, O'Ham

Dear Dr. Bunderson:

I was delighted to get your condescending letter of July 24, 1957, on the Dom situation, and I am really sorry I cannot get a taste of some of those products you and Dr. Jones are creating.

You ask me whether there is a single flavoring to take away the sooty taste of Dominoes. No, there is not. The Dominoes are of course used to this peculiar pale- or pitt-like flavor, but even then they often assume their been quite times highly with salt and chili peppers. I have noticed that the meat in some towns tastes much better than in others, and I found that creamed yellow may taste a quarter taste and flavor than light yellow ones. I have some idea that the quality of oil has something to do with this characteristic. If I were you I would try to cook with superheated steam for a considerable time and see if that does not remedy the matter considerably. Remember that Boston baked beans need a whole night and morning of slow heat before they really are "done."

You also might try to de-flavor the beans, before cooking them into meat. Before doing so, first see whether Sam Zeff can be used for making meat; if so, we are on the trail to kill 2 birds with 1 stone.

Twelve hours are more acceptable cooks than can be expected for meat or vegetables! Well, here is news that I think this matter with:

Theoretic considerations. Admit that; the specified product should variately imparting the finest quality of bouquetrome, of very sweet and juicy flavor. The red variations are initial, commence with sugar and meat as a filling in crème and so constants.

Phaseolus aureus, Mung bean, the ordinary sea-green variety supplies good beansprouts, vermicelli and gelatine; also much eaten boiled with rice as a broth or gruel.

Soya max, the small green and yellowish green varieties are sprouted, but the sprouts have a rank flavor; the large green varieties are allowed to germinate only, or often not even that, and are fried in oil and some salt sprinkled over them; they are very appetizing. Often they are served with bits of raw, chopped-up carrots in between, creating a dish pleasing to the eye. From the small yellow and yellowish green soybeans, beancurd is made in all its forms. The large yellow varieties are used for oil production.

Broadbeans, Vicia fabia, are in winter and spring soaked in water over night, often even allowed to germinate and are fried in oil and salt sprinkled over them and eaten like salted peanuts.

Peas, Pisum sativum, brown and yellow varieties are in wintertime soaked in water over night and steamed or fried in oil, sprinkled over with a bit of salt and eaten as a vegetable; flavor excellent. When the peas have made sprouts of 2-4 inches long, they are scalded and eaten like spinach, pea and sprouts left attached; they do not taste very fine. From water-soaked ground peas a gelatine is made, much eaten in summer, resembling a primitive form of "blanc mange."

Mustard seed, Sinapis juncea, in wintertime is sown out in warm, moist and dark places and the tiny plants eaten with brown sugar sprinkled over them. Amaranthus blitum and A. tricolor are eaten the same way.

Tasselle green. Any bean, the ordinary ear-green variety supplies good bean-curds, vermicelli and galettes; also much eaten boiled with rice as a broth or gruel.

Love pea. All small green and yellowish green varieties are appreciated, but the people have a much flavour; the large green varieties are allowed to germinate only, or often not even that, and are fried in oil and then salt sprinkled over them; they are very appetizing. Often they are served with bits of raw, chopped-up carrots in between, creating a high pleasing to the eye. From the small yellow and yellowish green soybeans, bean-curd is made in all its forms. The large yellow varieties are used for oil production.

Tree-bean, Pitin-lehtie, are in winter and spring soaked in water over night, often even allowed to germinate and are fried in oil and salt sprinkled over them and eaten like salted peanuts.

Pea, Ilang-ilang, brown and yellow varieties are in winter-time soaked in water over night and steamed or fried in oil, sprinkled over with a bit of salt and eaten as a vegetable; flavor excellent. When the pods have made growth of 3-4 inches long, they are scalded and eaten like spinach, pea and sprouts left behind; they do not taste very fine. From water-soaked ground pea a gelatine is made, much eaten in summer, resembling a pudding (are of "Pique nique."

Mustard seed, Ilangin lamma, in wintertime is sown out in warm, moist sun-lit places and the tiny plants eaten with brown sugar sprinkled over them. Vegetable Milling and A. Irisolor are eaten the same way.

Chives, Allium schoenoprasum, are forced in dark, warm places and eaten in soups, with meats, and baked in extremely thin pancakes, made from yellow soybean flour. They are considered, together with the garlic, to prevent ptomaine poisoning.

Of all these forced winter vegetables the Mung bean is the most commonly used, on account of cheapness and availability, but in my opinion the Adzuki beansprout is the best.

Of vegetables for the southern states I have written Mr. Fairchild already; there is a future in breeding fine varieties of Vigna sinensis and Vigna aequinodalis; they stand moist heat and drouth at the same time and can be made to bear thruout the whole summer. Ipomoea aquatica is, like Tetragonia expansa, a summer spinach; it loves moist soils.

The Wax-gourd, Benincasa cerifera, is like the chayote, a good late summer and winter vegetable.

After I have been in southern China, I may have some more things to write about.

Did you have a look at my fotos of soybean products? I hope they gave you, Mr. Morse and others some ideas how big an affair the soy bean is in the daily life of 1/4 of the world's population, and if the white races do not soon stop committing suicide, these people will, by the year 2000, constitute 1/3 of the earth's inhabitants.

Has anybody mutually known to us been drafted already? I suppose Departmental employes are as yet free, isn't it?

Well, good luck to you and those associating with you in trying to give us new and appetizing food dishes. I remain

Chinese, [illegible] [illegible], are thought to exist, were [illegible] but which in image, will [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], made from [illegible] [illegible]. They are constructed, together with the [illegible], to [illegible] [illegible].

Of all these [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] is the most [illegible], no [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], but it [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible].

Of vegetables for the northern [illegible] I have written [illegible], [illegible] already; there is a future in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

P. S. Amaranthus blitum and A. tricolor are good substitutes for spinach and the various varieties of Pai tsai are of course well known to you.

Yingsuen, Hupeh, China

Sept. 28, 1917.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith I am enclosing a notification which I just received that a warrant for $2000 has been credited to me; please send it back to Mr. Burke or do whatever you like. I enclose also two notifications from Mr. Roberts for which I have no use any longer. Then I am enclosing duplicate inventory notes of the numbers 2446a-2448a. These can be destroyed when the originals have been received.

Have you heard already whether a case with seeds and specimens has been received at San Francisco? Wells Fargo & Co.'s office at Shanghai notified me that this case left Shanghai on Aug. 13, 1917, by the S. S. Tenyo Maru.

I am also enclosing letters to Messrs. Dorsett, Peter Bisset, Young, Stuntz, Henderson and to Prof. C. V. Piper. Would you kindly distribute them?

We are having a long spell of rainy, gloomy and cloudy weather, excellent to make one write letters and to receive legacies, but bad to collect seeds or specimens. How are matters in Washington, D. C.? The weather ought to be fine by this time, but sorrow may hang over many a home.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER T. MOORE

A. T. Hartmann Gilley and A. Lorraine are good substitutes for animals and the writing variables of Jul. that are of course well known by you.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Lloyd Dobe

Sept. 20, 1922.

Dear Dr. Chapman:

Herewith I am enclosing a multiplier which I just received that a warrant for $2000 has been credited to me; please send it back to Mr. Burke or do whatever you like. I enclose also two notifications from Mr. Schwab for money to me my lawyer. Then I am enclosing the original invoice of the monitor 2000-2000. These can be destroyed when the original have been received.

Have you heard already whether a case with weeds and specimens has been received at San Francisco? While Tokyo S. Co.'s office at Shanghai notified me that this case left Shanghai on Aug. 15, 1917, by the S.S. Tokyo Maru.

I am also enclosing letters to Messrs. Morris, Peter Irvin, Jones, Stuart, Henderson and Dr. Prof. E. V. Flower. Could you kindly distribute them?

We are having a long spell of rain, cloudy and dreary weather, especially so when one with nature and to realize Japanese, but not in values made by Japanese. The one picture is Chatujim, U. C.? The author might be in the by his time, but serve my long over many a year.

Soon I'll send you my accounts and Itinerary Reports and then we are free again for another 3 months. So long!

Sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Consul-General, Hankow, China

Kingwen, Hupeh, China. Oct. 1, 1917.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter, together with a small bundle of sub vouchers.

There are not many items to be explained; under date of Sept. 2 I am submitting copy of telegram sent and of original received.

Then there is an item of $20.74 Mex. on a debit note of Aug. 13, 1917. I sent these people (Wells Fargo) this amount by check on Sept. 8, but have not heard from them since. I have not included this amount in my account, but I am sending you the bills with my explanation. If you think it all right, please enter it into my accounts; if not, you may send it back to me and I'll make inquiries into the how and why.

Yesterday I received your letter of Aug. 16, 1917, which you had directed to Pekin, instead of Hankow, for which reason it was delayed by a few weeks. I see what a job it is to get these $5 war tax back again. My, why don't people receive instructions as to such matters, so as to prevent all of this unnecessary work!

I am sending you this letter from Mr. Tilton back again; I found the list of names of people in the accounting department of great interest. Several nationalities are represented.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Darwell, please find enclosed my receipts for the past quarter, together with a small check of my readers.

There are not many items to be explained; under date of Sept. 2 I am enclosing copy of telegram sent and of original received.

Then there is an item of $30.74 Nov. on a debit note of Aug. 12, 1917. I sent these people (Wells Fargo) this amount by check on Sept. 2, but have not heard from them since. I have not included this amount in my account, but I am sending you the bills with my explanation. If you think it all right, please enter it into my account; if not, you may send it back to me and I'll make inquiries into the how and why.

Yesterday I received your letter of Aug. 16, 1917, which you had directed to Phila. instead of Boston, for which reason it was delayed by a few weeks. I see what a job it is to get those $5 war tax back again. By, my God's people receive installments as to much salary, so as to prevent all of this unnecessary work!

I am sending you this letter from Mr. Tilton back again; I found the list of names of people in the accompanying department of great interest. Several multimillions are represented.

I am enclosing also the bill of premium for $5.00 of the New Amsterdam Casualty Co., together with my personal check for this amount, and thank you in advance for sending it to these people and obtaining their signature on this bill.

Please do not send my accounts to the Auditing Office until I have sent you the receipt from the bank for the amount of local currency received for the $2000 check.

My Itinerary Report will follow in a day or two.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/O American Consul-General, Hankow, China

Kingman, Hupeh, China. Oct. 3, 1917

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith I am enclosing my itinerary report for the year just closed; I hope you can wade thru the many small items.

I enclose also two receipts from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hankow, China, showing that I received for the warrant for $1158.11 (U. S. Gold) Yuan silver $1568.18; for the one for $2000 (U. S. G.) Yuan silver $2708.18. This is $1.35 for one gold dollar. As the value given in the treasury for April 1, 1917 is $1.60 Yuan for a U. S. Dollar, I am losing on my accounts for April, May and June, 1917, roughly U. S. G. $286. And should this slip for the $2000 warrant be not acceptable as the right sort of paper, I'll be out of pocket for another lot for this past quarter. This is no child's play any longer; I do not mind chipping in a few dollars, but to lose a thousand or so a year gets a little bit too much.

I am enclosing also the bill of premium for $3.00 of the Enterprise Casualty Co., together with my personal check for this amount, and thank you in advance for sending it to these people and obtaining their signature on this bill.

Please do not send my accounts to the Auditing Office until I have sent you the receipt from the bank for the amount of local currency received for the $1000 check.

My Itinerary Report will follow in a day or two.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MYER

c/o American Consul-General, Kobe, Japan

Kingsport, Tenn. Jan. 2, 1917

Dear Mr. Smalley:

Herewith I am enclosing my Itinerary report for the past year closed; I hope you do with this the many small items.

I enclose also the receipts from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Mukden, China, showing that I received for the warrant for $1100.11 (U. S. Gold) Taen silver $1088.18; for the one for $2000 (U. S. G.) Taen silver $2003.18. This is $1.35 for one gold dollar. As the value given in the Inventory for gold U. S. $1.00 Taen for U. S. Dollar, I am losing on my accounts for April, May and June, $217. Roughly U. S. $. $108. Our should this city for the $2000 warrant be not accomplished on the right work of paper, I'll be out of pocket for Auditor-ist for this past year. This is no slight joy any longer; I do not mind losing in a few dollars, but to lose a thousand or so a year puts a little bit too much.

How is Wilson Popenoe faring with his accounts; he also has a rotten money to deal with there in Guatemala. I just wonder where the Director of the Mint gets his information from, in estimating the value of foreign coins.

With best of regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul General, Hankow, China.

Kingmen, Hupeh, China,

October 6, 1917.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Herewith I am sending you a small package, containing four seeds of the Chinese horse chestnut tree, Aesculus chinensis. Would you kindly plant them immediately upon receipt in a semi-shady situation. When kept dry they generally die within three days. I am writing Mr. Bisset that Prof. Sargent would like to receive one plant and I would advise you to put one of them at a point where it can grow to its full beauty. It becomes a tree 6o to 80 feet tall, with a big spread of branches.

With kindest of wishes to you all, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Enclosure one inventory note No. 2452a.

c/o American Consul General, Hankow, China.

Mr. Ja Hiuen Jongoo during which his accompany Mr Chen has a potion money to deal with Shanghai in Mainland. I just wonder where is Alexander of the that gave his information from. Is exhausting the value of foreign coins.

With very of sincerely,

Yours sincerely,

MARY K. LUTS

c/o American Consul General, Mukden, China.

Kingston, Ontario,

October 6, 1919.

Dear Mr. Hodgins:

Herewith I am sending you a small package, containing four seeds of the Chinese Jorro chewing tree, Leaving Ephedrania. Would you kindly plant them immediately upon receipt in a warm-shady situation. Then look for they generally die within three days. I am writing Mr. Stuart that first. Largest weight like to receive one plant and I would advise you to put one of them at a point where it can grow to its full beauty. It becomes a tree 50 to 60 feet tall, with a big spread of branches.

With thanks of wishes to you all, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

MARY K. LUTS

Enclosure one inventory note No. 5024.

c/o American Consul General, Mukden, China.

How is Wilson Popenoe faring with his accounts; he also has a rotten money to deal with there in Guatemala. I just wonder where the director of the Mint gets his information from, in estimating the value of foreign coins.

With best of regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul General, Hankow, China

Kingman, Hupeh, China. Oct. 6, 1917

Dear Mr. Bisset:

The last few days I have been sending 5 parcels, marked D.A. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, all to the American Consul-General at Shanghai, with the request to forward them as early as convenient to the Department at Washington.

Nos. 1283, -4 and -5, bulbs of Lycoris, may be nothing new, but still it is worth while to try them out. No. 1285 might possibly not have been introduced yet.

The various varieties of Pai tsai might be given to Mr. Henderson and others interested in this coming vegetable.

Four seeds of Aesculus chinensis I am sending to Chico; later on Mr. Beagles might send a plant to Prof. Sargent, tho it is doubtful whether it will stand the Boston climate.

The Allium bulbs, 143b, might be given to Dr. Shoemaker, who studies these vegetables, but as regards these 4 Ichang lemons, 145b, I do not know to whom we should assign these. Should Mr. Fairchild and

Mr. L. Gilman Jopsons finding with his accounting; he claims that a million dollars is dead with there is nothing. I just wanted show the traveler of the ideal gold bit information from, in activating the value of trading value.

With best of regards,

Yours sincerely,

TRUE T. BUTTS

c/o American Consul Honolulu, Hawaii, Gilman

Kingman, Hugh, Chino. Oct. 6, 1917

Dear Mr. Hughes:

The last of the days I have been reading a pamphlet, marked 9.4, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, all in the American Consul-Honolulu at Honolulu, with the request to forward them but simply as convenient and to the Department at Washington.

Mon. 1788, -- Dec -6, Dalar of Lemons, my bookkeeper was, and will is to work with Lady Mae Ark. No. 1 Dec right possibly will have been introduced.

The sixteen machine of the land right to give to Mr. Kamlaren and which introduce in this month vegetable.

Four week of Lemon Orange I am working in Chino; later on Mr. Hughes might need a plant in Ind. Microns, the is a doubtful matter it will about the Santa Ontario.

The Lemon Lodge 1789, about to give to Mr. Stanmoler, the stable time vegetable, but no regards these 4 Young Lemons, 1450, I do not have to when we should assign these. Should Mr. Mainwhile and

Mr. Dorsett be in, please show these fruits to them. Since Mr. Swingle got already quite a few plants from shipments made by Mr. Gilchrist in Ichang, we might grow the plants in Yarrow and later on send some to Chico, to Brooksville, to the Glen St. Mary Nurseries, etc., etc.

The wild Calleryana pears are ripening slowly and irregularly and this job to get 100 lbs. of dry, clean seeds is going to take up a whole lot of time. It will make me late for many other good things in the mountains north of Ichang.

Pistacia chinensis commences to ripen and in due time I'll get between 100 and 200 pounds.

I am also collecting spikes of a fine lawn grass, which I think is Zoysia pungens; it needs but very little mowing, withstands protracted periods of drouth and of wetness and is not a bit particular about soils; in fact, it thrives better on rocky soils than on-rich lands since on the last taller grasses often choke it out of existence. One drawback may be, that it possibly cannot endure very severe frosts; it will have to be tested for that.

The weather here is very changeable; we are getting a good deal of rain and dark, gloomy skies, something like Central and Western Europe; it makes us people from the North intellectually more active, but on the Chinese it seems to act the other way.

Persimmons are coming in in good numbers, but nothing very special among them; some strange tangerines are also seen, with a wrinkled skin, but they are like condensed vinegar globes to the palate. This whole King men district does not stand out for anything very superlative

Mr. Dorsett be in, please show these fruits to them. Since Mr. Swingle got already quite a few plants from shipments made by Mr. Chlorist in Iokamg, we might grow the plants in Yarrow and later on send some to Dalton, to Brookville, to the Glen St. Mary Nurseries, etc., etc.

The wild Calamondin seeds are rigorting slowly and irregularly and this job to get 100 lbs. of dry, clean seeds is going to take up a whole lot of time. It will make me late for many other good things in the mountains south of Iokamg.

Plants shipments commence to ripen and in due time I'll get between 100 and 300 pounds.

I am also collecting cuttings of a fine lime grape, which I think is Tarpin (Jamaica); it seems but very little seeding, although protracted periods of drouth and of wetness and is not a bit particular about soils; in fact, it thrives better on rocky soils than on rich loams when on the best tillage grapes often shows it can of mildews. One drawback may be, that it possibly cannot endure very severe frosts; it will have to be tested for that.

The weather here is very changeable; we are getting good deal of rain and dark, gloomy skies, something like Central and Western Europe; it makes me people from the North intellectually more active, but on the Chinese it seems to act the other way.

Persimmons are coming in in good numbers, but nothing very special among them; some strange hybrids are also seen, with a wrinkled skin, but they are like supposed changes dates in the plants. This, while Ling-nan climate does not yield and by anything very speculative

and one cannot even get potatoes, onions or beef, but of course it could be much worse.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul General, Hankow, China

Kingmen, Hupeh, China. Oct. 24, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

There are times that a person writes letter after letter, and there are periods that one but scribbles a few lines in a long time.

Well, I have been in one of these last mentioned periods. I have had great difficulties with this pear seeds problem, with much uncongenial weather and with personal indisposition. There is at the present much malaria and dysentery here in this district and I have had an attack of the last; I am about over it now, but it is an unpleasant disease. Mr. Johnson, a Swedish-American missionary here, has it very serious and a doctor is on the road coming 4 days from here. That's the trouble in these interior places; medical help is not to be had. The missionaries here have been very kind to me, and by supplying me with the right sort of food I was able to shake it off after a few days only.

The pear troubles are more serious. I cannot get pure Pyrus calleryana; P. betulifolia in some of its forms is so much like the

and one cannot even get potatoes, onions or beef, but of course it could be much worse.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Frank E. Mills

c/o American Consul General, Hankow, China

Kingston, Ingal, Ontario, Oct. 24, 1917.

Rev. W. Fairfield:

There are times that a person writes letter after letter, and there are periods that one but scribbles a few lines in a long time.

Well, I have been in one of these last mentioned periods.

I have had great difficulties with this poor souls problem, with much unsympathetic weather and with personal indisposition. There is at the present much malaria and dysentery here in this district and I have had an attack of the last; I am about over it now, but it is an unpleasant disease. Mr. Johnson, a Swedish-American missionary here, has it very serious and a doctor is on the road coming 4 days from here. That's the trouble in these interior places; medical help is not to be had. The missionaries have been <u>very</u> kind to me, and by supplying me with the right sort of food I was able to shake it off after a few days only.

The poor invalids are more serious. I cannot get <u>more Syrian collarons</u>; <u>P. Detwiltiya</u> in some of its forms is so much like the

other that only when there are leaves attached to the fruits can one distinguish between the two. Now since the fruits were all brought in while still hard, it is only now that they are getting ripe that one can say which is which, for the true callaryana turns dark brown when ripe and soft, while P. betulifolia becomes perfectly black. You may imagine what a work it is to go thru 5000 lbs. of fruits and pick out those that are not wanted. However, we are doing it the best we can/ This is a new work and one has to learn how to do it best. I got already c.a. 30 lbs. of clean dry seeds, but we want at least 5 times as much.

Prof. Reimer also had bad luck up at Shing lung shan, almost no fruit at all, he wrote me; I am very glad therefore I went there last winter and got what little I sent in.

This callaryana pear problem prevents me from doing almost anything else, and the more so since my interpreter is not fit for such a big task like this. Well, we will get thru it again.

Prof. Reimer is now on the way to see me and tomorrow he may arrive. Then we'll settle a few points and both of us will feel relieved, I dare say.

I am in receipt of several letters from you, and I'll answer them chronologically:

Letter of July 27, 1917. I see your remarks concerning Washington being so busy on account of the war. It must be interesting to watch the change!

And our office removed to 13th and F St. This is a bad thing. It takes us further away from plants and the out-of-doors than ever, and besides, far away from all the other workers. I consider it a bad piece of business!

other that only when there are leaves attached to the fruits can one distinguish between the two. Now since the fruits were all brought in while still hard, it is likely one can getting rips that has due my which is white, for the true calimyrna turns dark brown when ripe and soft, while P. Satellitis becomes perfectly black. One may imagine what a work it is to pick then 300 lbs. of fruits and pick out those that are not wanted. However, we are doing it the best we can! This is a new work and one has to learn how to do it best. I got already c.a. 30 lbs. of clean dry seeds, but we want at least 5 times as much.

Prof. Reimer also had bad luck up at Shing Jung shan, almost no fruit at all. He wrote me: I am very glad therefore I went there last winter and get some little I went in.

This additional pear problem prevents me from doing almost anything else, and the more as those my interpreter is not fit for such a big work like this. Well, we will get there at again.

Prof. Reimer is now on the way in two or not longer in my active. Then we'll settle a few points and not of so will feel relieved, I dare say.

I am in trouble w/ several letters from you, and I'll answer them shortly:

Taiwan 27 July 27, 1927. I am your sincerely concerning Kuangtung being a body on account of the war. It must be interesting to watch the change!

And our office removed to 1109 ave'r 32. This is a bad thing. It takes us further away from plants and the not-C-Lens from over, and besides, for many from all the other workers. I consider it a bad piece of business!

About your contact with us being not as intimate as formerly, yes, this is to be regretted most strongly. To a man far away, like myself, cordial letters, full of suggestions and information, are about the only things that keep him in contact with his head office, and when one's Chief is busy with other things, then naturally one gets that feeling that one's work is not of much account any longer, and one gets that loose feeling of a homeless child in the street. And from other members of the Office one also receives but little information. Even explorers notes are not sent out any longer, I suppose on account of shortage of help in the office, but the effect is the same.

As regards bean-products, I am still on the lookout for novelties; a clever assistant I need to bring in more information. I have written already to the University of Nanking for a good man, but Mr. Reisner wrote back that they hadn't anyone suitable for this work of mine. However, I'll keep at it.

As regards the drying of fruits and vegetables by the Chinese, these things are done in such primitive ways and under such appallingly unsanitary conditions that one marvels that this race has not been exterminated long ago. On one place one sees a lot of hides lying, coming from animals that have died from anthrax and which are covered with flies, and next to it strips of squashes lie on a tray, and the same flies alight all the time on these drying strips of squash. Next to a cesspool cabbage and rape leaves hang on a line, etc., etc.

I notice your remark concerning <u>mumes</u> as used universally in Japan. This will be a nice piece of business for a young fellow who wants to explore Japan.

About your contact with me being not as intimate as formerly, yes, this is to be regretted most strongly. To a man far away, like myself, social letters, full of suggestions and information, are about the only things that keep him in contact with his head office, and when one's chief is busy with other things, then naturally one gets that feeling that one's work is not of much account any longer, and one gets that loose feeling of a homeless child in the street. And from other members of the Office one also receives but little information. Even circulars notes are not sent out any longer, I suppose on account of shortage of help in the office, but the effect is the same.

As regards bean-products, I am still on the lookout for novelties; a clever assistant I used to bring in more information. I have written already to the University of Nanking for a good man, but Mr. Helmer wrote back that they hadn't anyone suitable for this work of mine. However, I'll keep at it.

As regards the drying of fruits and vegetables by the Chinese, these things are done in such primitive ways and under such unwillingly unsanitary conditions that one marvels that this race has not been exterminated long ago. On one place one sees a lot of hides lying, coming from animals that have died from anthrax and which are covered with flies, and next to it strips of sausages lie on a tray, and the same flies attack all the time on these trying strips of sausage. And to a canned cabbage and soya beans lying on a line, etc., etc.

I notice your remark concerning [illegible] as used universally in Japan. This will be a nice place of instance for a young fellow who is anxious learn.

Here in China the mume or "Ching mee," as it is called, is not so much in use. One gets it as a high-class delicacy when preserved in syrup, and it is eaten here and there in season as an appetizer, when salted, but it is not a common article of food. In the Chekiang province especially there are big orchards of these plums and I'll see what I can find out when down South.

I suppose you took several fotos of your mumes and of the various types of fruits; if so, I would like to receive a few copies.

You want various types of preserved mumes; there are several in these small bottles in the collection that Mr. Young used to take care of; please let them be gotten out. Then in Chinese stores one can get several types also; perhaps Mr. Menderson, when he is on the hunt for bean-cheese and bean-sprouts, can lay his hands on some of these things at the same time.

I'll be glad to receive this list of jujubes that Mr. Russell is working upon.

You say that I do not say much about bamboos. Well, the Hupeh Prov. is not exactly a bamboo region; the land at large is too sterile for the better types of bamboo. You say it is very unfortunate that we didn't start our plantation somewhere on the Mississippi delta or near Savannah; well, Mr. Fairchild, it is not too late yet. If you get hold of a suitable piece of land and of a man who is willing to stick to this bamboo problem, please go ahead. I considered Brooksville mainly as a propagation station and when once hundreds of groves had been set out, then our main object would have been fulfilled. The economic end means the devotion of a man's life to this problem entirely.

Here is Gideon the name of "flying ape," as it is called, is not so much in use. One gets it as a high-class delicacy when served in aspic, and it is eaten here and there in season as an appetizer, when melted, but it is not a common article of food. In the Chelsdung province especially there are big sanctuaries of these pigeons and I'll see what I can find out when I am back.

I suppose you took several lotes of your names and of the various types of flutes; if so, I would like to receive a few copies.

You want various types of preserved meats; there are several in those small bottles in the collection that Mr. Young used to take care of; please let them be gotten out. Then in Chdzese stores one can get several types also; perhaps Mr. Montgrson, when he is on the land for honeycombs and bee-crystals, can fly his bees on some of these things at the same time.

I'll be glad to receive this list of jujubes that Mr. Russell is working upon.

You say that I do not say much about business. Well, the Tsuch Ivoy, is not exactly a business region; the land at Longo is too sterile for the better types of bushes. You say it is very unfortunate that we didn't start our chocolate shipments on the Plantanjud Jaln by some Chrysanthemum, or, Matchili, it is not its late yet. If you put said of a suitable place or land and of a man who is willing to stick to his bushes problem, please go ahead. I remained Jacquerville mainly on a proportion plotion and then some Bushels of power had been put, then our main object would have been Matchili. The economic and social the direction of a man's life in this problem rationally.

I am really sorry you felt obliged to go back to Washington, D. C. after you were once in Savannah. Couldn't somebody else have attended to the War progrm in Washington? The acquisition of a bamboo grove is fully as important in my opinion as many a war-program item.

I see your considerations about what I might do when once back again. True, no one but one's self knows what things would suit one best, but still-- some advice, some suggestions, they often show one roads where one didn't expect them. One thing is sure, and that is that the office life pure and simple is not in my line. I must have plants around me and must be able to visit collections of living plants frequently for study and inspiration. I'll see what comes up in the next few years.

Since the Government does not give pensions and since living expenses are getting to be higher and higher, what are the chances of advancement in my line of work? To what limit can an explorer in the field climb up in this service? Please let me hear a few lines about this in a next letter.

Letter of August 8, 1917. I am very glad to hear that Mr. Groff was in Washington for some time, but- I myself would like to have seen his pictures and listen to what he has to say on lychee and other fruit problems. I trust to meet him in Canton one day this winter. Should his interviews with you have been of such a nature as to inform you about matters which are of high interest to me also, then I would be much pleased to receive a copy of some notes in your desk book on subjects he discussed.

I am really sorry you felt obliged to go back to Cambridge, I, after you were once in Germany. Dudley's economy also been attached to the War program in Washington! The association of a business grows is fully as important in my opinion as many a war-program item.

I see your considerations about what I might do when once back again. Time, no use but one's self knows what things would suit one best, but still— too early, some whatever, they often that one reads where one didn't expect them. One thing is sure, and that is that the office life pure and simple is not in my line. I must have that around me and must be able to visit collections of living plants frequently for study and inspiration. I'll see what comes up in the next few years.

Since the Government does not give pensions and since living expenses are getting to be higher and higher, what are the chances of advancement in my line of work? To what limit can an explorer in the field climb up in this service? Please let me hear a few lines about this in a next letter.

Letter of August 8, 1917. I am very glad to hear that Mr. Wolf was in Washington for some time, but I myself would like to have seen his pictures and listen to what he has to say on hybrids and other fruit problems. I trust to meet him in Boston one day this winter. Should his interviews with you have been of such a nature as to inform you about matters which are of high interest to me also, then I would be much pleased to receive a copy of some notes in your book on subjects he discussed.

About bringing out a young Chinese genius out of any of these colleges and schools that abound in China. Yes, this would be of high and lasting interest. I myself am very doubtful, however, whether it soon will be done. In medical lines they are getting already some very smart Chinese doctors; in our work, however, no, not yet. They are still groping what really to do; What I have seen about of young Chinese scientists was, that they had no grasp of world-wide affairs; when they are left alone, they fall upon unimportant details like counting the hairs on the tail of a mouse, while studying the color of its skin in connection with surrounding places of hiding.

I see your remark concerning Wilson Popenoe and South China exploration. Well, any time you and he discuss this theme, please let me know. Or any time you come across a young fellow who wants to take up this exploration work as a life's devotion, please mention South China and the Himalayan countries as possible fields. I feel the evening of life slowly descending upon me, and the fearful sorrow which hangs all over the earth does not make life the same it once used to be. The loneliness and responsibilities, therefore, seem to become to me heavier and heavier and some time, not too far distant, I'll lay down this heavy cloak and will suggest a younger man to take it up.

Well, I'll break off here for the time being, for I have to receive more pear seeds. We are having a wondrous beautiful day, quite warm and so different from what it has been these last weeks with rainy and dark weather.

The new beechis are coming in, alsomichang lemons in many varieties and Tamopan persimmons measuring over 12 inches in circumference.

Just imagine, you a young Chinese graduate of Nanking University and recently introduced to Tientsin. The, city would be of high and lasting interest. I myself do very doubtful. However, whatever it may be will be done. In natural times they are pulling along some very smart Chinese doctors; in our work, however, no, not yet. They are still crawling slowly and I do not think I have seen signs of young Chinese medicine was, that they had an idea of arch-tile of future, when they are left alone. They fall upon unimportant trivia like coughing, fun Swiss on the pail of a house, only studying the color of the skin is evidently worthwhile study of [illegible].

I see your young commercial Tiling Company are earnest organization. Well, may time you and be discuss this theme, please let me know. If any time you come about a young tailor who wants to take up this exploration work as a life's devotion, please mention South China and the Chinese exploration as possible field. I feel the exhaustion of life slowly descending upon me, and the fearful sorrow which hangs all over the earth does not make life the same it ought used to be. The impulses and responsibilities, therefore, seem to become to me heavier and heavier and some time, not too far distant, I'll lay down this heavy clock and will suggest a younger man to take it up.

Well, I'll break off here for the time being, for I have to receive more poor cases. It are truly a wonderfully beautiful day, quite warm and so different from what it has been these last weeks with rainy and dark weather.

The new backlit are coming in, alarmingly heavy in many varieties and Tientsin production marketing ever is inches in circumference.

With cordial regards, also to everybody in the Office, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul General, Hankow, China

Kingmen, Hupeh, China. Oct. 25, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

I'll continue answering all of the mail I received from you. Letter of Aug. 8, 1917. In which you say you were particularly struck with the size of Paulownia fortunei on one of my fotos. Well, I wonder where you saw that, for I didn't send in anything at all in that line.

You also say you wish there were more fotos. Yes, and suppose there were more, what shall we do with them all? To have them in albums in the office with but a few souls to look at them is not worth while. And we cannot get them out in publications!

Too bad that Paul Popenoe has been drafted. Who will take up his work, should he leave? This brings war pretty near already, isn't it?

As regards Professor Bailey having formed an unfavorable impression of Chinese matters; well, yes, but who would not? With so much man power available, so many resources and with such climatic conditions and see how little they accomplish. They can and will not even introduce a uniform currency.

Letter of Aug. 16, 1917, with enclosed epistle from Ung Wah. I wrote the last and he answered back and will be "vely glad to show me thing." I'll see when I arrive in Hongkong whether he is still there.

With cordial regards, also to everybody in the office, I am

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIS E. MAYO

c/o American Consul General, Batavia, Java.

Chicago, Illinois, Oct. 2, 1917.

Dear Mr. Malcolm:

I'll continue answering all of the mail I received from you, letter of Aug. 8, 1917. In which you say you were particularly struck with the size of Fanlemuie Fortunel on one of my dates. Well, I wonder where you saw that, for I didn't send in anything at all in that line.

You also say you wish there were more dates. Yes, and suppose there were more, what would we do with them all? We have been in-house in the office with but a few souls to look at them in our work while, and we cannot get them out in publications!

The bad that Paul Pogonne has been drafted. Who will take up his work, should he leave? This brings our pretty near already, isn't it?

As regards Philippe-Dalay being recent a substitute in-
presion of Chinese mahogany roll, yes, but who would not? With so much
man power available, as many recruits and with such military conditions
and men for little day everything. They are not with our interests a
a military necessity.

Dates of Jan. 12, 1917, with enclosed catalog from Tag Wai.
I wrote the last and he answered back and will be "very glad to show me
Chiay". I'll see when I write in February whether he is still there.

Letter of Aug. 17, 1917, concerning a possible trip of Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of Changsha, into Yunnan. I have written Mr. Johnson a long letter with suggestions for his sister what to collect, but a few days ago I got a letter back from Mr. Johnson, that they are much obliged to me, but that this trip may never take place, there only had been some talk of it.

Miss Johnson is not exactly a "lightweight" and to have her scramble after specimens in rocky mountains would have been "some" task.

In due time Miss J. may bring out a work on Chinese Gardens or Chinese medicinal herbs, I do not know what she likes best.

Letter of Sept. 14, 1917, with enclosure of letter of Prof. E. V. McCollum converning herbs to be used as human foods in flour mixtures. Yes, this is a new field. One question! Do all varieties of alfalfa have a peppery flavor? I personally think not. Can this flavor be bred out? It might be worth while making experiments that way. It may be that certain bur clovers can be used that way. The Chinese eat Medicago denticulata maxima as a pot herb. Should you ever have a piece of alfalfa-bread, please send it on so I can taste it.

Letter of Sept. 20, 1917, converning the case with seeds and specimens, yes, quite a variety there is. I hope it has reached Washington by now.

I catch your note concerning reducing work on propagation of mere ornamentals.

As regards your address "The palate of Civilized Man and its Influence on Agriculture," I have not much to suggest beyond this, that transferring man to new surroundings develops new tastes in him and

Letter of Aug. 12, 1917, concerning a possible trip of Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of Chengdu, into Yunnan. I have written Mr. Johnson a long letter with suggestions for his sister what to collect, but a few days ago I got a letter back from Mr. Johnson, that they are much obliged to me, but that this trip may never take place. There only had been some talk of it.

Miss Johnson is not exactly a "lightweight" and to have her scramble after specimens in rocky mountains would have been "some" task.

In the time this I, may bring out a work on Chinese Gardens or Chinese medicinal herbs. I do not know what sale Illies has.

Letter of Sept. 18, 1917, with enclosure of Leaflet of Prof. E. Wolfling concerning herbs to be used as human foods in flour mixtures. Yes, this is a new field. One question! Do all varieties of alfalfa have a peppery flavor? I personally think not. Can this flavor be bred out? It might be worth while making experiments that way. It may be that certain pur flavors can be used that way. The Chinese use Medicago denticulata medica as a pot herb. Should you ever have a plant of alfalfa-bread, please send it on so I can taste it.

Letter of Sept. 30, 1917, concerning the case with seeds and specimens, yes, quite a variety there is. I hope it has reached Washington by now.

I quite your note concerning relating work on propagation of pure germplasm.

In regards your article "The value of Civilized Man and its influence on Agriculture," I have not much to suggest beyond this. that impertinence was to see surrounding Analogs are taken in life and

cravings for food that heretofore he never thought of. Also that, with the gradual change from muscular to mental work, old-fashioned heavy dishes are not desired any longer, but new, lighter foods come into demand. This last explains the phenomenal success of all these new cereal foods, while the success of Chinese restaurants illustrates the first idea.

Yes, I'll get various varieties of bean cheese, as soon as I can lay my hands on novelties.

Concerning overcrowded conditions in Hupeh, no I have no data or fotos along these lines. A specialist must come out and work these things up. The way the rabble is crowding out the intellectuals goes in many ways; in times of trouble the well-to-do are robbed, murdered, etc., and of course have but little opportunity to produce much offspring. In ordinary times the lower classes offer themselves so cheap, even intelligent ones among them, that the competition with the intellectuals is so keen as to reduce the latter to misery, unless they can apply their talent to money-making. People of brains being nearly always weaker, especially when young, die off much quicker amidst the frightful unsanitary conditions as experienced in China and the lower-intellectuals perpetuate the race all the time. As regards real inbreeding among the Chinese, I cannot say much; it looks so, however, since in some villages almost every one has afflictions like deformed jaws, very irregular teeth, twisted joints, etc. Specialists in these lines might garner a wonderful harvest here along their own lines.

Letter of Sept. 30, with enclosure of copy of statement from Mr. Waite, concerning the Feicheng peach. Is it really so that this peach has fruited? It began to look as if we should never get the

[illegible] Dairiform he never thought of. Also that, with the gradual change from muscular to mental work, old-fashioned heavy dishes are not desired any longer, but now, lighter foods come into demand. This last explains the phenomenal success of oil-cake as cattle food, while the success of Chinese preserves illustrates the first idea.

Yes, I'll get rather weaklies of boys abroad, as soon as I can lay my hands on my[illegible].

Concerning overworked conditions in Hupeh, so I have no data or notes along these lines. A specialist must come out and work these things up. The way the public is crowding out the intellectuals goes in many ways; in times of trouble the well-to-do are robbed, murdered, etc., and of course have but little opportunity to produce much offspring. In ordinary times the lower classes order themselves so cheap, even intelligent ones among them, that the competition with the intellectuals is so keen as to reduce the latter to misery, which they can apply their talent to manufacturing. People of certain kind merely always wonder, especially when young, die off much quicker amidst the frightful unsanitary conditions as experienced in China and the lower-intellectuals perpetuate the race all the time. As regards real intercourse among the Chinese, I cannot say much; it looks so, however, since in some villages almost every one has afflictions like deformed face, very irregular teeth, bulged lobes, etc. Specialists in this line might gather a wonderful harvest here along their own lines.

Letter of Sept. 30, with enclosure of copy of statement from Mr. Tuite, regarding the Tatchang people. Is it really so that this truth has fruited? It seems to look as if we should never get the

genuine article. I wonder whether they were born on one of the 8 trees which I sent in 1914. Now we'll see how popular it becomes with the general public. Well, anyway I am glad I have succeeded in getting it introduced into the United States.

Letter of Sept. 20, 1917, with enclosure of a copy of Wilson Popenoe's letter to you, dated Aug. 12, 1917.

I am much obliged to you indeed for sending me this copy; it is the first time I see something from Popenoe other than some notes on his introductions and discoveries. It surely is a misfortune to lose one's fotographic apparatus. It upsets all one's plans of work. In our work one has to practice everlasting watchfulness and even then things will go wrong at times. I sympathize heartily with old Wilson and trust that sunnier times have dawned already upon him.

We here in China also live in troublous times; fighting going on everywhere; Szechuan full of robber bands; Canton and surroundings in rebellion; outlaws in all provinces; just now it is unsafe to go outside Jehol even, so many robber bands there are there. Then these terrific floods in the valleys of the Yellow River and the North River; there surely will be famine here this winter in many districts.

And now China has given permission to export all of the rice and grains that the Allies are able to get out of China. This means that speculators will transfer all of these foodstuffs to some of the ports and hold them there awaiting favorable opportunities. What this means here in this land the future only can tell, but- it forebodes ill!

genius article. I wonder whether they were loan on one of the 3 lines which I sent in 1914. Now we'll see how popular it becomes with the general public. Tell, anyway I am glad I have succeeded in getting it introduced into the United States.

Letter of Sept. 30, 1917, with enclosure of a copy of Wilson Pogense's letter to you dated Aug. 12, 1917.

I am much obliged to you indeed for sending me this copy; it is the first time I see something from Pogense other than some notes on his introductions and discoveries. It surely is a misfortune to lose one's typographic apparatus. It works all one's plans at work. In our work one has to practice everlasting watchfulness and even then things will go wrong at times. I sympathize heartily with old Wilson and trust that another times have passed already upon him.

So here in China also live in troublous times; fighting going on everywhere; Szechuan full of robber bands; Canton and surroundings in rebellion; outlaws in all provinces; just now it is unsafe to go outside Tsinsi even, so many robber bands there are there. Then these terrific floods in the valleys of the Yellow River and the North River; there surely will be famine here this winter in many districts.

And now China has given permission to export all of the rice and grains that the allies are able to get out of China. This means that speculators will transfer all of these foodstuffs to some of the ports and hold them there awaiting favorable opportunities. What this means here in this land the future only can tell, but- it foreboded !!!!

I am enclosing a few leaves of Xanthoxylon bungei with a peculiar rust on it, which resembles Citrus canker. There were shrubs of Poncirus trifoliata about, but they showed no affection. Please ask the opinion of a specialist about this disease.

I am also returning Ung Yah's letter of July 3.

Then I am enclosing a clipping from the Am. Florist on Chinese cabbage which Mr. Stuntz sent me, but which I think important enough to be filed. To grow Pai tsai in greenhouses is indeed well worth trying on a big scale.

Then I saw somewhere that in the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta they have a greenhouse that is kept cool, to grow plants from cold countries. Would you consider it worth while to write to these people for detailed information?

Then I was informed that the Chinese here and there make a curd from ground acorns which is eaten by the people. It seems that especially acorns of Quercus serrata are used. Is there anybody interested in making new foods out of acorns, horse chestnuts and buckeyes?

To ripen persimmons quickly, the Chinese around here insert tiny strips of bamboo near the calyx of the fruit. In Chekiang Prov. I was told sesame-seeds are inserted for the same purpose.

Then the Consul General at Hankow has informed me that a cablegram had arrived for me but they could not decipher it. However, at this very moment, 10 a. m., I get his letter with copy of this cablegram reading:

I am enclosing a few leaves of Kuchingfen herbal with a peculiar mark on it, which resembles Chiva cuchon. There were circles of Dendrobium lithichilo wood, but they showed no effection. Please ask the opinion of a specialist about this disease.

I am also returning Dr. Mok's letter of July 7.

Then I am enclosing a clipping from the Am. Florist on Chinese cabbage which Mr. Stubts sent me, but which I think important enough to be filed. Ye grow Pel tsai in greenhouses is indeed well worth trying on a big scale.

Then I saw somewhere that in the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta they have a greenhouse that is kept cool, to grow plants from cold countries. Would you consider it worth while to write to these people for detailed information?

Then I was informed that the Chinese here and there make a mud from ground mature which is eaten by the people. It seems that especially scores of Chrysos terrels are used. Is there anything injurious in making sure food out of mature, large chrysanth and Dendrobium?

To return persimmons quickly, the Chinese around here insert bir strips of bamboo near the calyx of the fruit. In Chekiang Prov. I was told sesame-seeds are inserted for the same purpose.

Then the Grand Tunnel at Nankow has informed me that a cable-gram had arrived for me but they could not decipher it. However, at this very moment, 10 a. m., I get his letter with copy of this cablegram reading:

"Oct. 16, 6 p. m. for Frank N. Meyer. Confer as soon as possible with Consul and report by cable available tonnage and prices castor oil also castor bean. Ship immediately one hundred pound lots best oil varieties. Aviation needs estimated at four million bushels. Fairchild. Lansing. "

Now the Consul writes me: that immediately upon receipt of this telegram they investigated the conditions as to the local market and ascertained that practically no shipments of either castor oil or castor beans are made from this port. Local exports state that Newchwang and Dalny act as the chief centers for these products, altho Shanghai exports small quantities.

What I personally have seen here in Central China of the Castor bean, I should say it plays a very small role. One finds it here and there around the edges of the fields, grown for home consumption only, apparently. However, should I come across promising varieties I'll send you seeds in as great a quantity as I can get them.

Well, this is about all for the time being.

With kindest regards to everybody,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul General, Hankow, China

Kingmen, Hupeh, China. Oct.29,1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Professor Reimer arrived here on the 26th of October and ever since we have discussed the pear situation and gone out to look at wild and at cultivated pear trees.

"Oct. 16, 6 p. m. Mr. Frank E. Meyer. Director as soon as possible with Consul and report by cable available tonnage and prices castor oil also castor bean. Only immediately are matured plant late but all varieties. Adaptation much estimated at four million bushels. Fairchild. Lansing."

Now the Consul writes us: that immediately upon receipt of this telegram they investigated the conditions as to the local market and ascertained that practically no shipments of either castor oil or castor beans are made from this port. Local experts state that Newchwang and Dalny act as the chief centers for these products, although exports small quantities.

That I personally have been here in Central China of the Center here, I should say it plays a very small role. The field is here and there around the edges of the field, grown for home consumption only, apparently. However, should I come across growing varieties I'll and you note in as good a quantity as I can get them.

Well, this is about all for the time being.

With kindest regards to everybody,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK E. MEYER

c/o American Consul General, Hankow, China

Hankow, China, Oct. 7, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Professor Reimer arrived here on the 26th of October and ever since we have discussed the poor situation and gone out to look at wild and at cultivated poor trees.

Many are the questions that arise in connection with these pear problems. I'll touch upon a few. See here a few points.

I probably will get between 100 and 150 pounds of clean seeds of Pyrus calleryana, but a small percentage of Pyrus betulaefolia will be mixed among this lot. Mr. Reimer says that we cannot sow it any thicker than 10 pounds to the acre; also this quantity of seeds means 10 to 15 acres of good land.

Since there is P. betulaefolia among it, the field must be gone over by a man who knows the difference between the two species and rogue out all P. betulaefolia and doubtful-looking specimens.

Professor Reimer is willing to point out the difference between the desirable and the undesirable specimens and he would prefer to have the place where these pears are being grown not too far away from Talent. Chico would be an ideal place in his opinion. This pear seed should under no consideration be distributed to various parties, since it is not all of one species. The rows between these pear seedlings can be 2½ to 3 feet apart. Around here there are a few specimens that seem to be hybrids between P. calleryana and P. betulaefolia, but they are rare.

Where P. calleryana occurs one also finds P. betulaefolia and cultivated varieties of P. serotina, P. calleryana and perhaps P. serrulata; the chances for hybridization therefore seem very great.

Prof. Reimer found P. calleryana in So. Japan and in Southern and Central Korea where no other species of pears occur and he has arranged with a representative of the Yokohama Nursery Co. to have seeds collected in these localities.

Very few questions that arise in connection with these new problems. I'll touch upon a few. See here a few points.

I probably will get between 100 and 150 pounds of clean seeds of Pyrus californicus. But a small percentage of Pyrus betulaefolia will be mixed among this lot. Mr. Meiner says that we cannot now it any higher than 10 pounds to the acre; also this quantity of seeds means 10 to 12 acres of good land.

Then there is T. betulaefolia among it. The field must be gone over by a man who knows the difference between the two species and rogue out all T. betulaefolia and doubtful-looking specimens.

Professor Meiner is willing to point out the difference between the species and the experienced experience and by would prefer to have the place where these plants are being grown not too far away from Salem. Chico would be an ideal place in his opinion. This good seed should under no circumstances be distributed to various parties, since it is not all of one species. The rows between these good seedlings can be 2½ to 3 feet apart. Across here there are a few specimens that seem to be hybrids between P. calleryana and P. betulaefolia, but they are few.

Then P. calleryana grows are also than P. betulaefolia and cultivated varieties of P. serotina, P. calleryana and perhaps P. serrulata; the chance for hybridization therefore seem very great.

Prof. Meiner found P. calleryana in Ga. Texas and in Southern and Central Texas. When an other species of pyrus occur and be has occupied with a representative of the Bureau Survey to. to have seeds collected in these localities.

Professor Reimer has but little space available at his Station and since I am giving him some seeds he does not desire any more from our Office. He collected but a few ounces of seeds of the wild P. ussuriensis, since the crop was a failure, not only at Shing lung shan, but also in Manchuria. Professor Reimer has followed my footsteps mainly while in search for pears here in China; he considers the Ya kwam li (SPI 17724, 17725 and 21253) of extreme value as an eating pear and for hybridization work. He is of the opinion that it is P. ussuriensis, or if not pure ussuriensis, certainly for a great percentage so.

He states that nowhere in Japan where he came did he see any Pyrus ussuriensis or not even hybrid of the last. All Japanese pears belong to P. serotina. I took him out today to see cultivated forms of P. calleryana, but he is not sure that my discovery iswhat I claim it to be, viz., the calleryana pear here in China has actually given rise to cultivated forms. He will wait and see how seedlings are going to behave of these forms.

We both agree that these pear problems cannot be settled in one season; his coming out only makes him realize the bigness of the whole proposition. He also feels that to be absolutely sure of the right sort of immune stock and to be certain that no obnoxious insects are being imported, the seeds should be grown in the United States, but at such isolated localities where no hybridization is possible.

We are having uncongenial weather, rainy, cold and dark, not at all pleasant to go out and take fotos. The cleaning of 5000 lbs. of pears proceeds all right and I have already over 25 pounds of clean dry seeds. Our intentions are to leave for Ichang on the 31st

Professor Palmer has but little space available at his Station and since I am giving him some weeds he does not desire any more from our Office. He collected but a few ounces of seeds of the wild P. australis, since the crop was a failure, not only at Sutherlandshire, but also in Beaulaurie. Professor Palmer has followed up Yesterday's milky white in search for pears here in Chicago, he consults the Tu Kwan Li (Sun 1724, 1726 and 2120) of extreme value as an aiding guide and for individual work. He is of the opinion that it is P. australis, or if not pure australis, certainly has a great percentage in.

He states that nowhere in Japan where he came did he see any Pyrus australis or between hybrid of the last. All Japanese pears belong to P. serotina. I took him out today to see cultivated form of P. calleryana, but he is not sure that my discovery issued I state it is so, viz., the calleryana pear here in China has actually given rise to distinctive forms. He will visit and see how seedlings are going to behave of these forms.

We both agree that these pear problems cannot be settled in one season; his coming out only makes him realize the magnitude of the whole proposition. He also feels that to be absolutely sure of the right sort of lemon should be certain that no shoulders lemons are being imported, the seeds should be grown in the United States, but at such isolated localities where no hybridization is possible.

He is trying Cosmopolitan varieties, Clay, Kill and Ball, and is diligently trying and take notes. The planting of 2000 lin. of pears proceeds nicely and I have already over 30 packs of this day seeds. Our instructions are to leave for Tokyo on the 21st

of October. There we'll investigate more about wild P. serotina and P. BERMULATA and I'll go N. W. to collect various things, while Professor Reimer wants to return again to Peking and the Shing lung shan region to collect scions of various pears. We'll see how much luck he has in taking these scions home and passing the quarantine regulations.

Whether on the whole his coming out has been the worth the expenditures and the efforts is a question which is debatable.

Well, this is about all for the present. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul-General, Hankow, China.

Kingmen, Hupeh, China. Nov. 2, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have been sending 8 parcels with wild pear seeds to the American Consul General at Shanghai; they are marked D.A. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22. Tomorrow I may send another 2 marked D.A. 23 and 24. I have written Mr. Sammons to be so kind and forward them to Washington by Consular Pouch. There is circa 40 lbs. already of this wild Pyrus calleryana, No. 2453a and there will be at least twice as much to follow. Of Pistacia chinensis No. 2454a there are only c.a. 5 pounds as a beginning, but another 300 lbs. or so are being collected and dried for export. I am enclosing the 2 inventory notes covering these numbers.

of October. Then we'll investigate more about all 7. Spitfire and 1. BROWNING and I'll go to, 4, to collect another things, while Professor Milner wants to return again to Paris and the Ring from which he called which of various place. We'll see his mock look to him is taking these action home and getting the questions negotiation.

Rather on the while his coming out has been the work the expeditions and the efforts is a question what is desirable.

Well, this about all for the present. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

PAUL C. WYNN

c/o British Consul-General, Tsingtau, China.

Klagenfurt, Kärnten, Mittwoch, 7. Juli.

Dear Dr. Tolstikh:

Those last days I have been sending 8 pamphlets with wild pear seeds to the American Naval Consul at Shanghai; they are marked 3.A. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22. Yesterday I my send envelope marked 3.A. 23 and 24. I have written Mr. Simmons to be so kind and forward them to Dandelion by Consular Pouch. There is given 40 lbs. already of this wild crop collection. Mr. McCle and there will be at least twice as much in fall. Of Plants collected Mr. McCle there are only 2.A. Pyrus are a beginning, but maybe 300 lbs. or so are being collected and dried for export. I am sending the 1 inventory which covering these seeds.

Prof. Reimer is strongly of the opinion that we should not grow these pears at more than one locality and he would prefer Chico, since he could visit it easily from his station at Talent. Have we got there c.a. 15 acres disposible for this work? If not, could arrangements be made to rent additional land?

We are not sure, of course, that the Pyrus betulaefolia from around here is fully as susceptible to blight as the northern forms are, but on the other hand, there is no valid reason to suppose that it is not less so.

Mr. Reimer and I have been discussing some interesting facts, for instance, how far north does Pyrus calleryana occur and how far south does P. betulaefolia run. Wilson apparently never found the last in Hupeh, for it is not mentioned in Plantae Wilsonianae. In Inventory No. 38, I see under No. 37500 that P. calleryana occurs in Shantung; where was this information obtained? I notice that Hupeh has been left out, so has Chekiang and Japan and Korea. I wonder who made up that note?

Another problem we went over is this: who is going to prevent nurserymen from selling any old stock as the true calleryana or the ussuriensis. P. calleryana may get winter-killed in cold localities, while P. ussuriensis may be totally unfit for southern sections and the damage done to fruit growing might be very considerable should these stocks be mixed up.

Another fact is this - Prof. Reimer has stated to representatives of the Yokohama Nursery Co. in Japan that American fruit growers

Prof. Reimer is strongly of the opinion that we should not grow these pears at more than one locality and he would prefer this since he could visit it easily from his station at Talent. Have we got there c.a. 15 acres disposible for this work? If not, could arrangements be made to rent additional land?

We are not sure, of course, that the Pyrus betulaefolia from around here is fully as susceptible to blight as the northern forms are, but on the other hand, there is no valid reason to suppose that it is not less so.

Mr. Reimer and I have been discussing some interesting facts, for instance, how far north does Pyrus californica occur and how far south does P. betulaefolia run. Wilson apparently never found the last in Lupek, for it is not mentioned in Plantae Wilsonianae. In Inventory No. 38, I see under No. 37500 that P. californica occurs in Shantung; where was this information obtained? I notice that Mount has been left out, so has Dahlong and Japan and Korea. I wonder who made up that note!

Another problem we went over is this: who is going to prevent nurseryman from selling my old stock as the true californica or the varietalis. P. californica may get white-blind in cold localities, while P. varietalis may be totally unfit for southern conditions and the damage done to fruit growing might be very considerable should these stocks be mixed up.

Another fact is this - Prof. Reimer has stated to representatives of the Yokohama Nursery Co. in Japan that American fruit growers

were in great need of quantities of seeds of the true calleryana pear as it occurs in southern Japan and in south and central Korea, where no Pyrus Betulaefolia is found; and of the true ussuriensis as occurs in central and north Manchuria; and to members of the American Legation he has stated that we want a lot of seedsof the ussuriensis from the Shing lung shan region. Now who is going to receive these seeds, and who is going to pay for them? These problems may come up already next fall and winter.

Another matter is this: Where are we going to find in America suitable locations for seed-bearing groves of trees of both the calleryana and the ussuriensis pear? In wild sections we cannot protect the trees or prevent animals from carrying away the fruits, and in settled districts there are nearly always some cultivated pears nearby which may pollinate our wild type and render the seeds of inferior value.

Prof. Reimer brought up some more arguments; one is this - will the calleryana pear be a suitable stock for all cultivated varieties of pears? Will the true ussuriensis pear be a congenial stock for all cultivated varieties of pears? Will they give their hosts long life or will they not? Will the union be so perfect that storms will not blow them off, like happens to pears that were grafted on quince stocks in California? Will soils influence the root systems of these pears more than they do those of the Japanese forms of Pyrus serotina or the French P. communis, which are used now so commonly all over the United States?

[illegible] in great need of quantities of stock of the true *mulberrus* pear as it occurs in southern Japan and in south and central Korea, where an *Pyrus Betulaefolia* is found; and of the true *wentlandia* as occurs in central and north Manchuria; and to members of the American Legation he has stated that we want a lot of seedsof the *wentlandia* from the Ching Tung Shan region. Now who is going to receive these seeds, and who is going to pay for them? These problems may come up already next fall and winter.

Another matter is this: Where are we going to find in Japan-in suitable locations for seed-bearing groves of trees of both the *mulberrus* and the *wentlandia* pear? In wild sections we cannot protect the trees or prevent animals from carrying away the fruits, and in settled districts there are nearly always some cultivated pears nearby which any pollinate our wild type and render the seeds of inferior value.

First, Salmo brought up one more requirement; one is this - will the *mulberrus* pear be a suitable stock for all cultivated varieties of pears? Will the true *wentlandia* pear be a congenial stock for all cultivated varieties of pears? Will they give their best fruit life or will they not? Will the union be so perfect that scions will not blow down off, like happens to pears that were grafted on quince stocks in California? Will scions influence the real systems of these pears more than they do those of the Japanese form of *Pyrus serotina* or the French *P. communis*, which we used are so commonly all over the United States?

Concerning hybridization experiments he asks these points: Will hybrids between P. communis and P. ussuriensis and with P. calleryana produce trees that bear fine quality fruits and are immune to fire-blight at the same time? Only long and careful experiments can settle these questions, he says, and we are just at the very beginning of most interesting lines of most constructive work. I certainly think that we all have to agree with him in this matter?

Concerning the very great amount of time that I have been giving these pear-problems during the last year especially, Prof. Reimer is of the opinion that it is well worth while. He thinks my work is alone worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to pear growers all over the United States. The collecting of seeds of Pyrus calleryana alone will supply him and hundreds of others with sufficient material for experiments for many years to come. This appreciation from him pleases me quite well; it offsets some of the sorrow that I have at the loss of most of my former introductions of species and varieties of pears.

I showed Prof. Reimer my note No. 2446a on this cultivated P. calleryana. He remarks that he would not advise inoculating 1-year-old seedlings with the blight-virus, since the trees might die down entirely. The young growth of calleryana is quite susceptible to blight; in greenhouse experiments he has had it that from 2 to 3 feet of branch died back below the point of inoculation (this occurred with the type from Oroville, Cal.).

He also advises us to grow this No. 2446a by ourselves for some time until its value as regards resistancy to blight can be determined. Should it be distributed it would be done so with reserve concerning its value. I trust you'll inform Mr. Bisset about this matter.

Concerning hybridization experiments he makes these points:

Will hybrids between L. canadensis and L. superbum and with L. californicum produce these that bear fine quality lilies and are immune to fire-blight at the same time? Only long and careful experiments can settle these questions, he says, and we are just at the very beginning of most interesting lines of most constructive work. I certainly think that we all have to agree with him in this matter.

Remember the very great amount of time that I have been giving these pear-problems during the last year especially, Prof. Reimer is of the opinion that it is well worth while. He thinks my work is alone worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to pear growers all over the United States. The collecting of seeds of Pyrus calleryana alone will supply him and hundreds of others with sufficient material for experiments for many years to come. This appreciation from him pleases me quite well; it offsets some of the sorrow that I have at the loss of most of my former introductions of species and varieties of pears.

I showed Prof. Reimer my note No. 24Ba on this cultivated P. calleryana. He remarks that he would not advise inoculating 1gyear-old seedlings with the blight-virus, since the trees might die down entirely. The young growth of calleryana is quite susceptible to blight; in greenhouse experiments he has had it that from 2 to 3 feet of branch died back below the point of inoculation (this occurred with the type from Dorville, Md.).

He also advises me to cure this No. 24Ba by ovulation for some time until its value as regards resistency to blight can be determined. Should it be distributed it would be done so with reserve concerning its value. I trust you'll inform Mr. Kisser about this matter.

One question I would like to have answered, if possible, how many stocks for pears are used annually in the United States by nurserymen? Are statistics available? How many plants of P. calleryana would be wanted annually for the mild-wintered regions of the United States? How many P. ussuriensis would be desired every year for the colder pear-growing sections of the United States?

I am giving Prof. Reimer unreservedly all of the information on pears and connecting problems that I have collected in all of these years and around here I have taken him to special trees which often has taken me a few weeks to spot. He is taking many photos and I suppose his observations may appear quicker into print than mine; it is a somewhat painful task to give away all of one's information, but then - pioneer work, like I am doing, is a missionary work, one is the sower and the others are the reapers! It is all for a good purpose and the benefits fall to all humanity!

Our intentions were to have left several days ago for Ichang, but it has been raining again for many days and nights and not only would all our baggage get ruined, but the condition of the trails beggars description. We hope that the revolution, which rages in Szechuan and Hunan, is not carried into Hupeh, but - things do not look bright here in China.

With kindest regards to you all,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Please discuss some of the questions mentioned with Mr. Waite and Dr. Galloway, should you have the time. Mr. Dorsett may know whether we have the land available at Chico for all of this pear seed. F.N.M.

The question I would like to have answered, if possible, is why electric fans are used exclusively in the United States by manufacturers. Are electrics available? The very plants of Philippines would be ruined usually for the alternating system of the United States? How many K. watts would be desired every year for the entire non-growing population of the United States?

I am citing Prof. Kinney unreservedly all of the information on power and connecting problems that I have collected in all of these years and around here I have taken him to special trips which often has taken me a few weeks to spot. He is helping many people and I suppose his observations are upper quality like point from mine; it is a complete painful task to give away all of one's information, but then - pioneer work, like I am doing, is a missionary work, one is the never end the others are the reported. It is all for a real purpose and the benefits fall to all humanity!

Our intentions were to have left several days ago for Iloilo, but it has been raining again for many days and nights and not only would all our baggage get ruined, but the condition of the trails begin desciplion. We hope that the revolution, which rages in Szechuan and Hunan, is not carried into Hupeh, but - things do not look bright here in China.

With kindest regards to you all,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank V. Ritz

Please kindly take of the question mentioned with Mr. Ellis and Dr. Mulvey, should you have the time. Dr. Jorsti may have whether he have the land available at Iloilo for all of this year end. V.V.M.

Ichang, China. Nov. 10, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Prof. Reimer and self have been here 3 days and we are leaving again today for a week's trip in the mountains north of here in search of wild Pyrus serotina, P. serrulata and Citrus ichangensis. I dispatched again c.s. 26 lbs. of seeds of P. callaryana from here to the consul at Shanghai. I hope it will reach you O. K. The weather is clear today for the first time in weeks, and we expect to have a pleasant and successful trip.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

6 days march w. of Ichang. Alt. 900 ft.
Hsing shan hsien, Hupeh, China
November 27, 1917. 9 A. M.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Here I am sitting in a small hole of a town, all surrounded by high mountains, on which a slight snowfall has been deposited during the past night. The flanks of these mountains are brown with the withered vegetation but here and there a tallow tree stands out as a bit of flaming red and purple; some scrub of Rhus cotinus is blazing carmine and a few bushes of Rhus javanica are of an indescribably warm hue of orange-red. The Indian summer is speeding to its close and soon winter will set in. I am trying to round up several things which we ought to have collected long ago had these wild pears not kept me down at Kingmen.

Quito.

Quito, Ecua., Nov. 10, 1917.

Dear Dr. Pittsfield:

Yes, Mabor and self have been here 3 days and we are leaving again today for a week's trip in the westerlies north of here in search of will Tyson orchids, L. warczewiczii and Cattleya chocoensis. I disposlated again e.a. to the, of week or 2. Gallarense then were to the council at Stanford. I hope it will reach you O. K. The weather is clear today for the first time in weeks, and we expect to have a pleasant and successful trip.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul A. Bryan

6 days march w. of Tulcan, 11, 000 ft.
Taking what Indian, Jungle, Cities
November 24, 1917. W. L. M.

Dear Dr. Pittsfield:

Here I am sitting in a small hole of a town, all surrounded by high mountains, on which a little snow(?) has been deposited during the past night. The clouds of these mountains are known with the vulcanical magnitude that here and there a little time almost not as it is of flowing red and purples soon away of Tyson orchids is living carefree and a few hours of Tyson Jungle nor of an indescribably warm sun of orange-red. The little woman is speaking to the clown and soon winter will not be. I am trying to recall my several things which we might be here unfortunately long ago that Bryan will prove not long ago Tyson at Ecuador.

Prof. Reimer has come and has gone again and is now collecting scions of desired pear varieties around Peking. Our sojourn was quite interesting, tho of course he is a narrow specialist and takes very little interest in things outside of pears. Specialists are apt to be selfish and are at times sponge-like, and an all-around man gets of course at times fed up with the same sort of a dish served morning, night and noon. Well, I have given him all the information and assistance I was able to, and I trust it has been of considerable help to him.

There is one thing that Mr. Reimer and I did not agree upon, viz., the fact that I thought that the one hundred pounds of calleryana pear seeds should not go entirely to Talent, like he wished it to be, and I suggested to him to straighten this matter out with you. A small station, like Talent, whose support depends so much upon the good will of a community of fruit growers, naturally wants to get in well with such people and present with immune stocks but- my time given to this problem (and do not let people think it was a small amount, either) has been Federal time and I think other pear growers also should be supplied with plants of the seeds that I got together. That is your opinion about it and that of others interested in immune pear stocks?

Now since Pacific Coast nurserymen and fruit growers will watch Prof. Reimer's demonstrations with close observation it would be well for you to have Chico give extra care to these pear seeds. They should be soaked in water for 24 hours and stratified, if possible. Do not wait until all seeds have arrived. I have sent off circa 65 lbs. and maybe another quantity is waiting for me in Kingmen when I return there.

Prof. Heimer has come and has gone again and is now soliciting aidees of destroyed pear varieties around Delhi. Our opinion was quite interesting; the of course he is a survey specialist and takes very little interest in things outside of pears. Specialists are apt to be selfish and are at times grumpy-like, and on all-around much gets of course at times (but up with the dawn but - with served morning, night and noon. Well, I have given him all the information and assistance I was able to, and I trust it has been of considerable help to him.

There is one thing that Mr. Heimer and I did not agree upon, viz., the fact that I thought that the one hundred pounds of California pear seeds should not go entirely to Talent, like he wished it to be, and I suggested to him to straighten this matter out with you. A small station, like Talent, whose support depends so much upon the good will of a community of fruit growers, naturally wants to get in well with such people and present with immune stocks but- my time given to this problem (and do not let people think it was a small amount, either) has been Federal time and I think other pear growers also should be supplied with plants of the seeds that I got together. What is your opinion about it and that of others interested in immune pear stocks?

Now since Delhi Seed Producers and fruit growers will watch Prof. Heimerle demonstrations with close observation it would be well for you to have Ohio give extra care to these pear seeds. They should be soaked in water for 24 hours and stratified, if possible. Do not wait until all seeds have arrived. I hope seed all alone 24 lbs. and maybe another quantity is waiting for me in Eugene when I return there.

Prof. Reimer was afraid he wouldn't get seeds enough from us and he has collected himself a few hundred pounds of fruits of P. calleryana when we were on the Chin Kang shan, a day's journey n. w. of Ichang. He has taken these with him to Peking to have them cleaned there. He thought that these fruits coming from an elevation of over 3000 feet a. s. would be of a hardier type than those from Kingmen, which is circa 300 feet a. s. But- in these high elevations one finds coir palms and loquats doing well, but in Kingmen these plants have a hard time, as the winters are more severe there than in those sheltered high mountain regions.

And as regards chances of hybridization, they are fully as bad there in the mountains as at Kingmen for we found next to the calleryana trees wild specimens of Pyrus betulaefolia and this doubtful P. serrulata Rehder, which may be a hybrid in Mr. Reimer's opinion. What I have seen now of wild pears in China I must say that no place in the North beats the Shing lung shan district for this invaluable P. ussuriensis, while there is but one Kingmen for quantities of P. calleryana. Of course I may still discover better localities!

Prof. Reimer and I discussed some of the following problems: Does Pyrus serotina hybridize with P. calleryana and with P. betulaefolia, with which it grows in close company?

Is my improved P. calleryana a hybrid? Prof. Reimer thinks so, but I doubt it, since all the leaves are crenulated on the whole tree and not some serrated while others are crenated like on P. serrulata.

Prof. Reimer was afraid he wouldn't get seeds enough from us and he has collected himself a few hundred pounds of fruits of P. calleryana that we have on the 3ds Ind farm, a dry's journey s. w. of Nanking. He has taken these with him in hopes to have them planted there. He thought that these fruits coming from a elevation of over 3000 feet s. w. would be of a hardier type than those from Kiangsu, which is close 300 feet s. s. But- in these high elevations one finds only pines and Japanese doing well, but in Kiangsu these plants have a hard time, as the winters are more severe there than in these elevated high mountain regions.

And as regards chances of hybridization, they are fully as bad there in the mountains as at Kiangsu for we found next to the callery trees wild specimens of Pyrus betulaefolia and this doubtful P. serrulata Rehder, which may be a hybrid in Mr. Reimer's opinion. That I have seen now of wild pears in China I must say that no place in the North beats the Nanking Pear farm district for this invaluable P. serrulata, while there is not one Kiangsu for quantities of P. calleryana. Of course I may still discover better localities!

Prof. Reimer and I discussed some of the following problems:

Does Pyrus serrulata hybridize with P. calleryana and with P. betulaefolia, with which it grows in close company?

Is my improved P. calleryana a hybrid? Prof. Reimer thinks so, but I doubt it, since all the leaves are crenulated on the whole tree and not some serrated while others are crenulated like on P. serrulata.

Actual experiments only will solve these problems and this means time, funds, land and the right men to do this work conscientiously. And this brings me to this subject: Prof. Reimer acknowledged that his work really had grown to be too big already for his little station and he doubted whether Oregon could properly be called upon to give him all that he desired in his pear breeding work. I suggested that he might either enter Federal service or solicit Federal aid for his work. He is undecided as yet what would be best. He is of the opinion that he should talk over his pear problems with some of you there in Washington and he wants to give advice as to how to handle our pear problems. The month of February would suit him well. I leave this problem now in your hands.

Prof. Reimer is of the southern type of man, tho born in Michigan. He will stick to his problem thru thick and thin, but when older he might get somewhat cordid, like so many an elderly fellow, especially those in Governmental employ. High pay has no special attraction for him, but he likes to be left alone in his investigations. Voila tout, as our French friends are in the habit of saying.

Same day, 5 p. m.

A few hours ago I delivered to the local P. O. here asmall wooden box, made to order, addressed to the American Consul-General at Shanghai, marked B.A. 29 and containing 12 fruits of the wild Citrus ichangensis, 2455a and some fruits of a smooth variety of Yang tao, 2456a. How these specimens will arrive after their long journey in winter time I have no idea. It is only an attempt, like so much in life is. Mr. Swingle might be given most of these citrus fruits,but we should also plant out a few at Chico for seed-bearing purposes.

Actual experiments only will solve these problems and this means time, funds, land and the right men to do this work conscientiously. And this brings me to this subject: Prof. Reimer acknowledged that his work really had grown to be too big already for his little station and he doubted whether Oregon could properly be called upon to give him all that he desired in his poor breeding work. I suggested that he might either enter Federal service or solicit Federal aid for his work. He is undecided as yet what would be best. He is of the opinion that he should talk over his poor problem with some of you there in Washington and he wants to give advice as to how to handle our poor problem. The month of February would suit him well. I leave this problem now in your hands.

Prof. Reimer is of the modern type of man, the born investigator. He will stick to his problem thru thick and thin, but when older he might get somewhat worldly, like so many an elderly fellow, especially those in governmental employ. High pay has no special attraction for him, but he likes to be left alone in his investigations. Yetis just as our French friends are in the habit of saying.

Same day, 5 p. m.

A few hours ago I delivered to the local P. O. here assembled with for, and to order, addressed to the American Consul-General at Kongkong, marked U.S. 39 and containing 12 fruits of the wild citrus ichangensis, 24000 and some fruits of a smooth variety of Yang tao, 24000. For these specimens will arrive after their long journey in winter time I have no idea. It is only an attempt, like so much in life is. Mr. Swingle might be given most of these citrus fruits, but we should also plant out a few at Chico for seed-bearing purposes.

I am highly pleased with the Yang tao, and the more I see of them the more do I come to the conclusion that it is a coming fruit for the southern United States. The fruits keep well into winter, they ship well, especially after having been subjected to a few frosts. They are of excellent flavor, being a combination of gooseberry, rhubarb, pineapple and guava. They have the habit of setting one's teeth on edge, just like pineapples and blueberries do and they are laxative! Only the vines are not hardy. Where one finds them grow well, one notices coir palms, loquats, lucidum privets and bamboos around the farmsteads. Here temperatures may hurt them badly, I am afraid. The plants also will have to be grown like muscadine grapes, that is, on high arbors, and they might have to be bruised to make them bear heavy. In the wild state I noticed that plants subjected to strong mountain winds that twisted them around at times bore much heavier than those growing well sheltered. I am sure that in the rolling sections of the Carolinas, Georgia, northern Florida, etc., where loquats survive for ten or more years, the Yang tao will do well and of course in many parts of California it should thrive too.

I am now specially trying to get wild Ichang lemons for Mr. Swingle. He write Mr. Edward Gilchrist, Commissioner of Customs at Ichang, under date of July 11, 1917, to get him fruits and herbarium specimens of wild Citrus ichangensis, but Mr. Gilchrist cannot give these problems any of his time and has turned the whole thing over to me. Later on I will write more on this subject, but it will suffice to say that Citrus ichangensis is like the Yang tao, it is not very hardy. Although one finds it at 4000 feet a.s., one finds coir palms, pomelos,

I am highly pleased with the Tung tao, and the more I see of them the more do I come to the conclusion that it is a wonderful fruit for the southern United States. The Satsuma has well late ripens, they ship well, especially after having been subjected to a cold frosts. They are of excellent flavor, being a combination of pineberry, tomato, pineapple and grape. They have the habit of ripening evenly, both on edge, just like pineapples and blueberries do and they are lasting; only the vines are not hardy. Since one tree grew well, you ordered only plants. Instead, twelve oranges and bamboos cannot be forwarded. Zero temperatures are not rare here. Yesterday, I saw a circle. The plants also will have to be given the usual winter dressing, that is, as high above, and they might have to be trained to make them bear heavy. In the will stage I advised that plants subjected to strong warmth plate that varied from around at times here much heavier than those growing well cultivated. I am sure that in the milling analyses of the Satsuma, Tung tao, Satsuma, etc., there lapses survive for two or more years, the Tung tao will go well and of course in many parts of California it should thrive too.

I am now especially trying to get will Tung tao for Dr. Swingle. He wrote Mr. Edward Gilchrist, Commissioner of Customs at Tokyo, under date of July 11, 1917, to get him trees and bodwitus specimens of all Citrus fukumeanis, but Mr. Gilchrist cannot give these problems any of his time and has turned the whole thing over to me. Later on I will write more on this subject, but it will suffice to say that Citrus fukumeanis is like the Tung tao, it is not very hardy, although one flies it at 6000 feet a.s., one finds coir palms, pomelos,

loquats, candleberry trees, lucidum privets, tall bamboos in gardens nearby. These high altitudes in a very mountainous country are misleading; it is not as cold there as further south in level regions.

Mr. Swingle wants a large quantity of seeds for stock purposes. Well, I may come across great masses yet, but as far as I have seen already this wild Citrus ichangensis is decidedly a rare plant! To get large quantities of seeds we shall have to grow them ourselves in the United States. Parts of Texas might suit this plant well and I suggest to Mr. Swingle to have arrangements made to set out a few groves far away from any other citrus trees.

I discovered today that a true citron is being cultivated around here; it is quite rare and I think it might have been introduced from abroad. The large ribbed fruit is delightfully fragrant, and the strawberrylike- odor of a basket of Yang taos, the pungent aroma of a few cultivated Ichang lemons, the spicy-sweet scent of this citron, and the bitter-aromatic exhalation of a very large pomelo make my room like a bed of "waldmeister" (Asperula odorata) on a fresh morning in May.

Tomorrow we shall leave for a high mountain 1½ days n. w. from here, the Wan tiao shan, elev. 8100 ft. a. s. where Wilson found Davidia involucrata, Tetracentron sinensis and many more interesting plants. One I'll go to Patung on the Yang tze and from there to the S. E. over Chang yang back to Ichang where I'll find a goodly stack of mail, I surmise. Then I must go back to Kingmen for pear and pistache seeds, then ship them off from Hankow, then I may go by boat to Kinkiang, walk to Foochow in Fookien and from there take a boat to Canton and later on to Manila. With kindest of wishes to you all, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

I am highly pleased with the Yung Sao, and the more I see of them the more do I come to the conclusion that it is a valuable fruit for the sunjacy [illegible] Valley. The fruit does well into winter, that only well, especially after having been subjected to a few frosts. They are of peculiar flavor, being a combination of pomelo, orange, pineapple and guava. They have the habit of setting fruit's fruit on edge, just like pineapples and bloodorange do and they are lasting; only the vines are not hardy. Those one finds some pre well, one finding rain-pulse, lemonade, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Into [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

loquats, candleberry trees, luchdum privets, tall bamboos in gardens nearby. These high altitudes in a very mountainous country are misleading; it is not as cold there as further south in level regions.

Mr. Swingle wants a large quantity of seeds for stock purposes. Well, I may come across great masses yet, but as far as I have seen already this wild Citrus ichangensis is decidedly a rare plant! To get large quantities of seeds we shall have to grow them ourselves in the United States. Parts of Texas might suit this plant well and I suggest to Mr. Swingle to have arrangements made to set out a few groves far away from any other citrus trees.

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Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

lagoon, unsalubrious lands, terrible jungles, will become by-gones shortly. There high civilization is a very particular country and ab-lutions; it is not as cold there as further south in level regions.

We, Bahuts were a large quantity of food for stock pur-poses. Well, I may seem rather proud somewhat yet, but so far as I have done already this will cause inhabitants to invitably a new plant to yet large quantities of seeds so shall have to grow them ourselves in the United States. Parts of Tonkin which are this plant well and I suppose to us, obtain to have correspondence made to and not a few power for any from any other cities there.

I discovered today that a tree which is being cultivated around here; it is quite rare and I think it might have been introduced from China. The large flower stalk is delightfully fragrant, and the chrome-yellow- odor of a basket of Ylang ylang, the pungent aroma of a few distilled ylang flowers, the spicy-sweet scent of this citron, and the citron-aromatic cymbalis w - why large people make up from like a bed of "wallpaper" (Lagerstrie odorata) on a fresh morning in May.

Tomorrow we shall leave for a high mountain 14 days r. w. from here, the fun time when, alas, 2000 ft. a. s. where Milos found Dahlia imperialis, Tuberaceae clematis and many more interesting plants. We'll go to Tatung on the Yang ka and from there to the S. E. over Chang Yang back to Yabong where I'll find a goodly stock of mail, I'm starved. Then I must go back to Hingan for pay and platoons needs, then ship them off from Haikou, then I may go by boat to Kinkiang, walk to Poonkow in Hopeh and from there take a boat to Canton and later on to Hoeth. With thanks of whose by you all, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FULK P. HUTH

Ichang, Hupeh, China
Jan. 25, 1918

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is a long time since I last wrote you and there are very many reasons for that. You know probably that we are living in the midst of a revolution here; soldiers everywhere, looting and burning going on in many places around here and of course we are under strict martial law.

When we arrived here on December 15, we might possibly have skipped through and obtained my stored baggage and the rest of the cleaned pear seeds and castor beans at Kingmen, but my interpreter had incurred on the 10th of December a slight inflammation of one eye which soon became so serious that on the 13th he became well nigh blind and had to be led by the hand. When we were in Ichang it first went better and then worse and I had Dr. Graham of the Scotch Mission treat him and it has certainly taken a couple of weeks to get him in shape again . Well, then the revolution and the brigandage had spread so well that we could not leave Ichang and now we are cooped up for the moment. The worst is that the soldiers have commandeered all coolies and one cannot have one's belongings carried, and how some of the villages will look thru which the soldiers of various factions have passed I have no idea. I do hope that the seeds and my baggage which I have stored with the missionaries in Kingmen are safe. But even then I need note books and papers to complete my work here. I have worried a great deal and sleep stays away from me. Well, all we foreigners here have been living under a strain these last months. China could be such a peaceful land, but there is a desire for lawlessness among this people that breaks out wherever opportunities are given.

Iokang, Hupeh, China
Jan. 28, 1918

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

It is a long time since I last wrote you and there are very many reasons for that. You know probably that we are living in the midst of a revolution here; soldiers everywhere, looting and burning going on in many places around here and of course we are under strict martial law.

When we arrived here on December 15, we might possibly have slipped through and obtained by stored baggage and the rest of the cleared poor roads and easier bears at Kiungmen, but my interpreter had incurred on the 10th of December a slight inflammation of one eye which soon became so serious that on the 12th he became well nigh blind and had to be led by the hand. When we were in Iokang it first went better and then worse and I had Dr. Graham of the Scotch Mission treat him and it has certainly taken a comp o of weeks to get him in shape again . Well, then the revolution and the brigandage had spread so well that we could not leave Iokang and now we are staying on for the present. The word is that the soldiers have commandered all coolies and one cannot have one's belongings carried, and how some of the villages will look when which the soldiers of various factions have passed I have no idea. I do know that the stocks and my baggage which I have stored with the missionaries in Kiungmen are safe. But even then I need note books and papers to complete my work here. I have worried a great deal and clean edge away from me. Well, all no foreigners here have been living under a similar strain last months. China could be such a powerful land, but there is a desire for lawlessness among this people that brings our wonderful opportunities are given.

Now these last weeks I have sent to our Consul General at Shanghai eighteen parcels, numbered from 30 to 47. I trust that they have reached you safely.

I am enclosing the Inventory notes covering the contents, except for the samples, for I am out of Inventory notebooks here; they are at Kingmen.

I wonder in what state the material will arrive? Many things probably will be found to be frozen enroute, like fruits of Citrus, etc. and citrus scions may all have to be burned. Well, it is trying anyhow, like so much is on this world nowadays.

When once at Hankow, where one at least can get suitable working quarters, I'll be able to describe collected material in detail.

With best of wishes, also all in the Office, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul, Canton, China.

Ichang, Hupeh, China, Jan. 31, 1918.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith I am enclosing my accounts for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1917, together with a small roll of bills. I am belated on account of the revolution here, which has been going on now for the last two months. Some bills, which are awaiting me in Kingmen and in Hankow, ought to have been included in these accounts, but since I cannot get to these places we will have to postpone these settlements until a more favorable time.

For these last weeks I have said to our Council Meeting at Tonkawa eighteen months, numbered from 30 to 47. I trust that they have reached you safely.

I am enclosing the Longhorn notes covering the contests, except for the baseball, for I am not of Twenty-eighth-Ode here; they are at Pagosa.

I wonder if not also the material will arrive? Many things probably will be found to be frozen records, like Trails of Cities, etc. and other notes may all have to be burned. Well, it is trying months, like so much in our Odd world nowadays.

Can see at Lamar, where we at least are yet safe in writing members. I'll be able to describe collected material in detail.

With best of wishes, also all in the O'Tico, I am

Very sincerely yours,

PAUL E. KIEN

c/o Antelope Council, Tonkawa, Okla.

Tonkawa, Okla., Jan. 12, 1918.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith I am enclosing my schedule for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1918, together with a small roll of bills. I am holding on account of the revolution here, which has been going on now for the last two months. Some bills, which are outstanding on it Kiowa and in Geneva, might to have been included in these schedules, but since I cannot get in touch with them we will have to postpone these delinquents until a more favorable time.

I only hope that this letter reaches you in good condition, for of late the Southern troops have been robbing the mails and killing postal employes on the roads. I could postpone sending matters, but - nobody knows how long these conditions are going to last.

I have but few remarks to make as regards these accounts. As you'll notice, the postal expenses are rather large, which is due to the fact that I have been sending off many parcels with seeds and specimens from the interior.

Coolie-hire matters I have abbreviated, since otherwise there is too much duplication. I trust you'll be kind enough to write out things in full whenever it is necessary.

A few days from now my Itinerary report will follow, provided it is safe enough.

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

c/o American Consul, Canton, China

Ichang, Hupeh, China, Feb. 1, 1918.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith I am enclosing my Itinerary Report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1917. I have no explanations to make beyond the fact that the delay in making up this report is due to the revolution raging here. The celebrated yellow sheets I could not use this time, since they are, together with many other things, in my trunks at Yingpan. I do hope my baggage is safe there!

I only hope that this letter reaches you in good condition, for of late the Prussian troops have been robbing the mails and killing postal employes on the roads. I could postpone sending matters, but - nobody knows how long these conditions are going to last.

I have but few remarks to make on reports there accompany, as you'll notice, the postal expenses are rather large, which is due to the fact that I have been sending off many parcels with books and specimens from the islands.

Coffee-bean culture I have discontinued, since everyone there is too much occupied. I thought it be best enough to write out things in full whenever it is necessary.

A few days from now my library report will follow, providing it is made ready.

Yours truly yours,

PAUL E. ETTER

Superintendent Teacher

c/o Mariano Manal, Davao, Dato

Davao, Mindanao, Philippines, Feb. 1, 1914.

Dear Mr. Chamberlain:

Herewith I am enclosing my library report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1913. I have no suggestions to make except the fact that the delay in getting my 1913 report in due to the revolution raging here. The celebrated police chasing I could not see this time, either they are, happy with many other things, in my house as diagram. I do hope my business is safe there!

Please return to the Treasury the enclosed check book and two documents. I hope they'll refrain from sending me more things.

I am also in receipt of several letters from you and I suppose a few more may be awaiting me in Hankow and Peking. I'll answer them as soon as somewhat more peaceful times return here in this district.

Well, trusting that all these aforementioned things reach you in good condition, I remain

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

Ichang, Hupeh, China. Feb. 1, 1918.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing a letter to Mr. Walter T. Swingle concerning Citrus ichangensis. Would you kindly see to it that it reaches him; possibly a copy of it might be retained in our office.

I am also enclosing a letter of mine to Mr. Edward Gilchrist, Commissioner of Customs here, which has been returned to me by Mr. Gilchrist, since he cannot go in for any more work on citrus problems.

A few days ago Mr. Geo. D. Schlosser, an American missionary at Wi hsien, Honan, wrote me that he had delivered a large quantity of wild pear seeds to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai. Have these seeds been received together with the various other seeds? I hope they were properly labelled. I sent a check for $53.00 Mex. to Mr. Schlosser on December 24, 1917 and trust he has received it since. The bill for these seeds is included in my accounts for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1917. Should these seeds not be labelled the enumeration on the bill might help out.

These volumes in the Theatre are enclosed about both and the Government. I have Dup'd all details from sending me more things.

I am also in receipt of several letters from you and I suppose a few necessary to mention on in Entry and Ending. I'll leave them as soon as somebody here generally issue orders keep in line elsewhere.

Still trusting that all these circumstances things much you in good condition, I remain

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. KOHR

Assistant Engineer

Commissioner of Customs

Treasury Department, Chicago, Ill., 1.1.1918.

THE HON. PATRONI:

Herewith I am enclosing a letter to Mr. Walter V. Swingle concerning Cities Improvements. Would you kindly see to it that it reaches him; possibly a copy of it might be retained in our files.

I am also enclosing a letter of also to Mr. Edward Gilchrist, Commissioner of Customs here, which has been returned to me by Mr. Gilchrist, since he cannot go in for any more work on cities problems.

A few days ago Mr. Jos. D. Schlosser, an American missionary at Kalgan, Korea, wrote me that he had delivered a large quantity of gold pure stamp to the Korean Treasury--Department of Finance. Here these seals have received together with the various other seals I have they were properly labelled. I sent a check for $22.00 Jos. D. Mr. Schlosser on December 24, 1917 and trust he has received it since. The bill for three seals I included in my accounts for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1917. Should these seals not be labelled the annotation on the bill might help us.

I was not given a chance to inspect these wild pears, and suspect that a goodly number of Pyrus betulaefolia is mixed with P. calleryana. The seedlings therefore should be carefully rogued by a person who knos both kinds.

The Belgian missionaries at Hui hsien, Kansu, have been sending parcels with Pyrosain seeds and so has a Miss Stetts at Chikungshan, Honan. Have these seeds arrived? The mail service has been interrupted here for the last weeks and very little reaches us, ∅ the mail from here has been leaving by an occasional steamer. I know therefore little or nothing whether shipments have reached our Consulate at Shanghai, with the exception of the wild pears from Mr. Schlosser, of which Mr. Sammons wrote me and sent me the bill which had been presented to him.

As regards some things I had in mind to do on my last trip, I am presenting the following:

For the collecting of quantities of wild chestnuts I was too late; the supervision of wild pear collecting and cleaning and the waiting for Prof. Reimer at Kingmen are to blame for that.

I noticed plenty of Endothia parasitica in cultivated as well as in wild Castanea mollissima right from Ichang to beyond Hsing shan hsien. On some places it was very serious, especially one day's journey west of Ichang in cultivated trees and two days' journey northwest of Hsing shan hsien in wild trees. Please communicate this to Dr. Shear.

I got some wild chestnuts tho, for which please see Nos. 2458a and 2459a.

I can not give a dinner in Leipzig (Dinner will pass), but
suppose that a goodly number of Pyrus botryoides is mixed with P.
coilorvum. The seedlings therefore should be carefully tossed by a
person who knows both kinds.

The Belgian nurserymen at Gut Dahm, Hamm, have been
sending parcels with Tricuspis seeds and so has a Dane living at Chi-
lungham, Hamm. Have these seeds arrived? The mail service has been
interrupted here for the last weeks and very little reaches us. A big
mail from here has been landing by an occasional steamer. I know
therefore little or nothing whether shipments have reached our
Consulate at Shanghai, with the exception of the mail parcel from Mr.
Ballcaser, of which Mr. Hamm wrote me and sent me the bill which
had been presented to him.

As regards some things I had to what to do on my last trip,
I am presuming the following:

For the publication of quantities of mill shortcuts I may ten
later for accumulation of mill year collecting and cleaning and the
mailing for Prof. Dahmer ad Flagrem are to blame for that.

I noticed plenty of Quercus coccinifera in mulberry
mill in the mill Chinese mulberry which then belong to Second Uncle
also Dahm. Is seen plenty in old very orchard, especially one day's
journey west of Tsinan in Shantung Province and the Dr. Prof. Dr. Dr.
mentioned at Ching-Hua Dahm in mill Kiang. Please communicate this
to Dr. Dahm.

I put some mill chestnut the, for which please see Dr. Dahm
and Hamm.

Of Davidia involucrata I only saw a few trees and these had no fruits on them. The district where they seem to be more numerous is south of Patunghsien where I did not go, as the revolution in Hupeh had commenced already. (They murdered the magistrate of Patung a few weeks ago).

Wild Citrus ichangensis, which was one of my main objects on this last trip, proved to be so rare that I saw only 3 trees on the whole journey and only one bore fruits. Of the last I have sent 12 fruits in a box from Hsing shan hsien on November 27, 1917 and a small package of cleaned seeds I despatched from here by registered sample post on January 30, 1918. They bear the number 2455a. This wild I-chang lemon may be possibly the very hardiest of all true Citrus species, tho I am afraid it does not stand very low temperatures. Possibly something like 10° Fahr.

Concerning Yang taos I am amazed at the great difference in looks between the smooth and the hairy varieties. Which is the one that Mr. Coolidge from Pasadena sent in to our office and of which Mr. Stuntz writes me under date of October 25, 1917. Yang taos will be grown in the southern states like muscadine grapes in the near future.

Bee choos (Bloocharis tuberosa) can be harvested in mid-winter after the land has dried out; it is hard work, however, since the clayey soil becomes quite hard.

Tung oil trees, Aleurites fordii, do not grow very old; the oldest tree standing I saw was 26 years of age; a cut-down specimen, however, showed 30-year rings which surely is a maximum age. The trees keep on bearing till death but the fruits in general are

[illegible] Dentists Convention I saw some of the trains and planes land in Crete on time. The dentists seem duly grateful to Mr. Ken Lonergan in Canada of Transportation where I did not go, as the negotiations in Egypt had succeeded already. (They murdered the negotiators of Pelung a few years ago).

With Airline Equipment, which was one of my motivations, on this last trip, proved to be no prize that I was only a passenger in the whole journey and only due once during the trip. At the first I borrowed 12 pairs in a for from Flying Dice Sales on Broad-St. 1217 and a small quantity of channel units I designated from Dave by registered mails on January 30, 1952. They have the Sunday Delta. This will I-change James may be possibly the very hardest of all Dave Clinton ope-ales, the I am afraid it does not stand very low temperatures. Possibly [illegible] like 10° Dave.

Concerning Tong Dave I am amazed at the great difference in looks between the mouth and the baby weighing. Which is the one that Mr. Dentine Cove Pandora [illegible] in to our office and at which Ma. Trade written on Sunday date of October 30, 1951. Tong Dave will be prove in the military state like mountain [illegible] in the Dave Points.

The Clone (Pseudonyms Clone) and to be prevented to sale-sales often lie I not the dead end; it is Dave soon, however, while the diary will burned with Dave.

Tong all Dave, Electric Cooker, to not grow very old; the [illegible] Dave [illegible] I was on 24 Dave at [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible], however, showed [illegible] Dave which merely is a [illegible] Dave. The Dave Dave on Sunday will [illegible] the Dave is present [illegible]

considerably smaller on old specimens than on young trees, though some old trees seen were very heavy bearers. When between 20 and 25 years old the lower branches die off first, then borers and fungi get at them and before the tree is gone entirely, the ever-watchful Chinese farmer cuts it down and chops it up for fuel. The tung-oil tree delights in rich soil, but on account of such soil giving high returns in grains, they are relegated to mountain and hill slopes too steep or too poor to plant to other crops. One notices, however, a tremendous difference in growth between specimens on poor decomposed granite soil and those in pockets of rich red clay. Where the trees look best one generally finds around the farmsteads coir palms, pomelos, tall bamboos and lucidum privets, showing that the plant delights in high summer temperatures and withstands but very moderate winter cold. Please call these observations to the attention of Mr. R. A. Young.

Pyrus betulaefolia occurs all around Ichang, contrary to our expectations, since Wilson didn't collect it in Hupeh. It also grows around Chung yung and at several points in between this place and Ichang. often P. calleryana is associated with it, making it extremely difficult to obtain seeds of the last which have not been subjected to cross-pollination.

Ginkgo biloba undoubtedly is a wild tree in certain districts between Ichang and Hsing shan hsien. The trees are much used as poles and as lumber; they sprout up again from the stumps just like Cunninghamia lanceolata and Cryptomeria japonica.

Cunninghamia lanceolata occurs here and there in blue varieties, like Araucaria excelsa glauca. They would make fine evergreens for southern parks; they do not thrive, however, on level lands.

considerably smaller on old specimens than on young trees, though some old trees seem very heavy bearers. When between 20 and 25 years old the lower branches die off first, then borers and fungi get at them and before the tree is quite entirely the over-mature timber forest cuts it down and chops it up for fuel. The tung-oil tree delights in rich soil, and on account of such soil giving high returns in grains, they are relegated to mountain and hill slopes too steep or too poor to plant to other crops. One notices, however, a tremendous difference in growth between specimens in pure decomposed granite soil and those in pockets of rich red clay. Where the trees look best one generally finds around its branches only palms, grasses, tall bushes and lianas for privacy, showing that the plant delights in high summer temperatures and mistands but very moderate winter cold. Please call these observations to the attention of Mr. K. A. Young.

Farm Substantially means all around Tokung, nearly to the mountains, since Wilson didn't collect it in Hupeh. It also grows around Tung yang and at several points in between this place and Ichang. Often T. cordatum is associated with it, making it unusually difficult to obtain seeds of the last which have not been subjected to cross-pollination.

Tung Hsing municipality is a wild area in certain districts between Ichang and Hsing shan hsien. The trees are much used as poles and as lumber; they sprout up again from the stump just like Gmelina, Lonicera and Ficus pyriformis.

Hupeh Nanchang Ichang seems hot and there is little variation, like Lonicera sinensis Franch. They would make fine ornaments for sunny parks; they do not flower, however, on level lands.

Rhus verniciflua was seen in large specimens at altitudes of about 4000 feet; most trees had the characteristic incisions made in their bark to obtain the varnish. A Roman Catholic Father told me that when natives get a touch of poisoning they immediately take rape or radish leaves and rub the spot thoroughly with them. Then no effect results! (Could the volatile oil in various cruciferae be an antidote to poisoning from poison ivy?)

Then I heard that oil from hemp seeds (Cannabis sativa) does not become solid even in very cold weather. If so, wo ld it be fit to lubricate machinery of aeroplanes?

Around Chang yang, south of Ichang, the tea-olive Osmanthus fragrans, is cultivated for its flowers. These flowers are packed fresh in dry powdered alum, also in dry powdered sugar and carried away for long distances. A delightful perfume is made from them; they are used to flavor tea with and a very delicately perfumed preserve is made from them. The trees grow to be over 100 years old and its cultivation seems to be a paying one from the Chinese point of view.

Well, these are a few observations I have to record.

The more I travel around in Hupeh, the more I am impressed with its immenseness, nothing but mountains and valleys and hills and dales. Put the state of Montana across Georgia and neighboring states and you have some idea of the topography and climate of Hupeh. No one man can ever cover this whole province on foot and really one cannot travel otherwise; there are no real roads, nothing but trails, and accomodation and food supplies of the poorest imaginable.

As I am writing we hear the rickety noise of rifle fire, for

[illegible] vertebrata was seen in large specimens at altitudes of about 600 feet; most trees had the characteristic incisions made in their bark to obtain the varnish. A Dyak Dandole native told me that when natives get a touch of poisoning they immediately take rope or rattan leaves and rub the spot thoroughly with them. Then no effect results! (Could the volatile oil in various conifers be an antidote to poisoning from poison ivy?)

Then I heard that oil from hemp seeds (Cannabis sativa) does not become solid even in very cold weather. If so, would it be fit to lubricate machinery at aerodromes?

Among Chung yang, south of Tokang, the tree-like Cunninghamia [illegible], is cultivated for its flowers. These flowers are packed fresh in dry powdered alum, also in dry powdered sugar and carried away for long distances. A delightful perfume is made from them; they are used to flavor tea with and a very delicately perfumed preserve is made from them. The trees grow to be over 100 years old and its cultivation seems to be a paying one from the Chinese point of view.

Well, these are a few observations I have to record.

The more I travel around in Kwangsi, the more I am impressed with its immensness, nothing but mountains and valleys and hills and dales. The 130 miles of motors across Guangsi and Kwangtung states and you have some idea of its topography and size of Kwangsi. In no one has ever been able to provide us that and really one cannot travel otherwise; there are no and roads, nothing but trails, and [illegible] dates and food supplies of the poorer inhabitants.

As I am writing we have the friendly notes of Little Tim, for

Northern and Southern troops are at battle only a mile or so north of the city. That we do not live "at ease" you can easily imagine.

Well, possibly this letter reaches you O. K.

With cordial regards, also to everyone in the office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul, Canton, China (if ever I come there!)

Ichang, Hupeh, China. Mar. 6, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am forwarding to the American Consul-General at Shanghai one parcel marked D.A. 48 and containing roots and cuttings of a rose and a bush-cherry: Nos. 1302 and 1303. Please find enclosed the two Inventory notes describing these finds.

Prunus glandulosa as a future fruiting shrub is a novelty; we haven't got it up in North China.

I wonder whether these parcels will ever reach you! I have not received mail now for a few months. Conditions here are as upset as ever; travel is pretty near impossible, except by an occasional Japanese steamer. Food supplies are running low, fighting occurs near and around the city almost hourly for all these last weeks and everybody feels depressed from this long-drawn state of suspension.

Northern and Southern troops are at battle only a mile or so north of the city. That we do not live "at ease" you can easily imagine.

Well, recently this letter reaches you O. K.

With cordial regards, also to everyone in the office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK M. MYERS

c/o American Consul, Canton, China (if ever I come there!)

Nanking, China, Jan. 6, 1927.

Dear Mr. Whitehill:

Herewith I am forwarding to the American Consul-General at Shanghai one parcel marked U.A. 48 and containing roots and cuttings of a rose and a bush-cherry: Nos. 1202 and 1203. Please find enclosed the two Invoicing notes describing these plants.

Prunus glandulosa as a future fruiting shrub is a novelty; we haven't got it up in North China.

I wonder whether these parcels will ever reach you! I have not received mail now for a few months. Conditions here are as quiet as ever; travel is pretty near impossible, except by an occasional Japanese steamer. Food supplies are running low. Fighting occurs near and around the city almost hourly for all these last weeks and everybody feels impressed from this long-drawn state of suspension.

The foreigners here have formed a defense committee, but of course a mere hand ful of white residents can do nothing against brigands in uniforms, as nearly all of these Chinese soldiers are, and there are several thousands of these parasites all around us. I saw last week how some of these fellows took out the hearts of some fellows they had shot and mutilated the corpses in unspeakable ways. They were going to eat these hearts to get courage! One loses all confidence in this whole race by witnessing such acts of barbarism and cannabilism.

Of late I have been assisting many of the foreign residents in changing their gardens and transplanting large and small trees. It took us last week 23 coolies in removing one large tea-olive tree (Osmanthus fragrans). A thing like this had never before taken place in Ichang and should all of these various trees pull thru, my work will be tied up with this city for a hundred years to come.

We are having a moist spring here after a mild, dry winter; insect life is commencing already. Peas and broadbeans are in flower; Prunus mume in varieties are about over and cherries (P. pseudocerasus) are just commencing the dot the countryside with blotches of white. Trade is utterly at a standstill and the losses to everybody run into millions. As a whole, people around here take life philosophically, which is the best one can do.

With hopes of a more encouraging letter to you the next time, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

The foreigners here have formed a defense committee, but of course a more hard fal of white residents can do nothing against brigands in uniform, as nearly all of these Chinese soldiers are, and there are several thousands of these parasites all around us. I saw last week how some of these fellows took out the hearts of some fellows they had shot and mutilated the corpses in unspeakable ways. They were going to eat these hearts to get courage! One loses all confidence in this whole race by witnessing such acts of barbarism and cowardliness.

Of late I have been assisting many of the foreign residents in changing their gardens and transplanting large and small trees. It took us last week 20 coolies in removing one large banyan tree (Chinese tree [illegible]). A thing like this has never before been done in Amoy and should all of these various trees pull thru, my work will be tied up with this city for a hundred years to come.

We are having a moist spring here after a mild, dry winter; insect life is commencing already. Peas and broadbeans are in flower; Fruits vary in varieties are short over and cherries (Y. [illegible]) are just commencing the dot the countryside with blotches of white. Trade is utterly at a standstill and the losses to everybody run into millions. In a place, people cannot have lost life philosophically, which is the best one can do.

With hopes of a more successful letter to you the next time,

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER E. [illegible]

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Ichang, Hupeh, China, Apr. 15, 1918.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find my accounts for the past quarter; they are, I suppose, the most meagre expenditures I have made for a long time, all due to the extremely unsettled conditions here in this part of the Yang tze Valley.

I had to discharge my interpreter since he did not take the slightest interest in my work any longer. My present guide will be able to manage things until I find again a better fellow. It seems, however, that exploration work in China may have to be stopped altogether, for brigandage, local famines and the awfully upset conditions everywhere do not allow travel any longer.

Fighting has been going on around here for over four months and foreigners are not allowed to travel freely in Szechuan and in Hupeh. Soldiers are drilling in the streets with machine guns these last days, and we have been warned not to go into the mountains one day west of here, where bands of uniformed bandits are plundering to their hearts' content.

Well, enough for this time.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Ichang, Hupeh, China. Apr. 28, 1918.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find enclosed my Itinerary Report for the quarter ending March 31, 1918. I am compelled to make several remarks with it. Firstly, it is somewhat belated, due to the fact that these

Tsinan, Tungp, China, Apr. 12, 1918.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find my accounts for the past quarter; they are, I suppose, the most complicated I have made for a long time, all due to the extremely unsettled conditions here in this part of the Yang tse Valley.

I had to discharge my interpreter since he did not take the slightest interest in my work any longer. My present guide will be able to manage things until I find again a better fellow. It seems, however, that exploration work in China may have to be stopped altogether, for Shingtung, Anhui Province and the usually quiet districts everywhere do not allow travel any longer.

Fighting has been going on around here for over four months and foreigners are not allowed to travel freely in Szechuan and in Shensi. Soldiers are drilling in the streets with machine guns these last days, and we have been warned not to go into the mountains one day west of here, where bands of uniformed bandits are plundering to their hearts' content.

Well, enough for this time.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MEYER

Tsinan, Tsnp, China, Apr. 12, 1918.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find enclosed my quarterly report for the quarter ending March 31, 1918. I am compelled to make several remarks with it. Firstly, it is somewhat belated, due to the fact that there

last days we had another crisis here and I felt out of sorts.

You will also notice the running form of the dates and not put down on separate weekly sheets as the regulation form is. This I did for the reason that desirable writing paper is getting to be scarce here and I want to reserve my supply for more valuable purposes than a mere itinerary report.

You'll notice that I have done a whole lot of transplanting trees. I wonder how this will be taken by the authorities, but- if it hain't been for that, an active person simply would get crazy in conditions as we have been experiencing here these last four months. The various military camps have been fighting each other at intervals of days and of weeks and all sorts of atrocities are being committed. Foreigners and Chinese alike are often for several weeks durance virtually prisoners of war. In fact, you may picture us here as if we were somewhere in Mexico or in some Central American Republic when a periodical revolution was going on.

I trust the authorities in charge will accept these explanations, after you have laid them before Mr. Fairchild. If not, the American Minister at Peking and our various consuls in China could add interesting details.

These long continued disturbances here are a tremendous loss to thousands of foreigners and millions of Chinese. How long things can go on no one dares say, but- some power might step in any time and stop this senseless game here of rival generals chasing one another and destroying all commerce and progress.

last days we had another crisis here and I left out of work.

You will also notice the missing form of the dates and not set down on separate weekly sheets as the regulation form is. This I did for the reason that desirable matters seem to be getting to be scarce here and I want to reserve my supply for more valuable purposes than a mere itinerary report.

You'll notice that I have done a whole lot of investigating there. I wonder how this will be taken by the authorities, but- if it hasn't been for that, an active person simply would get crazy in small-towns as we have been experiencing here these last few weeks. The various military camps have been fighting each other at intervals of days and of weeks and all sorts of activities are being committed.

Foreigners and Chinese alike are often for several weeks thereafter virtually prisoners of war. In fact, you may picture us here as if we were somewhere in Mexico or in some Central American Republic when a territorial revolution was going on.

I trust the authorities in charge will accept these explanations, after you have laid them before Mr. Fairchild. If not, the Imperial Maritime Customs Service in China could ill afford losing details.

These long continued disturbances here are a tremendous loss to thousands of foreigners and millions of Chinese. The long things can go on as one future day. Some some peace might bring in my time and stop this wholesale game here of trial generals chasing one another and destroying all commerce and property.

I am awfully sorry that Mr. Stuntz has died, as I saw in a paper that Mr. Dersott kindly sent me some days ago. It surely hits our Office hard! We must be getting very short ofcompetent helpers in the good work!

With kindest regards to everybody,

Yours sinderely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Ichang, Hupeh, China. Apr.15,1918.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Together with my accounts I am also enclosing my check for $176.33, which amount seems to be my indebtedness to the Treasury of the United States. I am also returning this letter of Mr. W. P. Cox for your convenience and as a reply on your note of Jan. 21.

Mr. Burke sent me another note, concerning bygone financial matters, which I am enclosing herewith. Please return it to him if it is thought necessary.

Later on I shall try to answer several other letters from your hand which have come in of late.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Last year I was actually sorry that Mr. Stanley had died, as I was in a major jam in Mr. Stanley's industry-wide as some days ago. It simply pile one office hard. Mr. Stanley is quoting very close relationship between us in the good sense.

Mr. Stanley requests to see Mr. Ryan.

Yours sincerely,

WALTER E. HYDE

c/o American Legion, Dallas, Texas.

Idaho, Boise, Ida., Apr.11,1932.

Dear Mr. Hyde:

Pertain with my comments I am enclosing my check for $7.00, which seems to be my indebtedness to the Treasury of the United States. I am also returning this letter of Mr. E. S. Cox for your consideration and as a reply on your note of Jan. 21.

Mr. Cox's and my position was, preserving Legion financial solvency, which I am seeking herein. Time seems to be his if it is thought necessary.

Later on I shall try to answer several other letters from our head which have come in of late.

Sincerely yours,

WM. E. RYAN

Hankow, China

May 18, 1918

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

At last I have been able to break through the lines of soldiers around Ichang and walked to Kingmen, got the stored seeds and baggage there and settled the payments for the pear-seeds; then we marched down to Shasi and took a steamer from there and arrived here on the 15th. We were held up by soldiers a few times and some unpleasantries wereindulged in, but on the whole we could have fared far worse. Of course, we passed through villages that had been looted and burned and food was hard to obtain, but to an old hand out here, like myself, these things have so often been encountered that one is used to them.

I did not write you from Ichang of late, because I was not sure that I really could make the trip. The whole country is so fearfully upset that travel has become a perfect gamble. Sometimes travellers got through, but often they have been held up for days and weeks. From Ichang westward all traffic is stopped and products from Szechuan do not come through any longer for months and months. The losses the people at large suffer must be gigantic; right now tung oil does not reach Hankow any longer, neither do hides, drugs, silks, etc. If Tung oil should not be able to get through at all, then some industries in America will soon feel the effects.

Well, personally I am awfully glad that I got away from Ichang; the situation begun to depress me. One cannot live for months in an atmosphere of suspension without feeling the effects. And as I had cheerless, uncomfortable quarters and lack of sussstantial food at times,

Hankow, China

May 18, 1919

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As last I have been able to tower through the lines of soldiers around Lenny and walked to Hankow, yet the above words and hyphen there and writing [illegible] for the "not-made" then we marched down to Shanghai and took a steamer from there and arrived here on the 15th. We were held up by soldiers a few times and were supplemented accordingly, but in two weeks we could have fired for worse. We marched we passed through villages that had been looted and burned. And food was hard to obtain, but we did find something, like bread, these things have so often been encountered that one is used to them.

I did not write you from Lenny of late, because I was not sure that I really could make the trip. The whole country is so totally upset that travel has become a perfect gamble. Sometimes travellers get through, but often they have been held up for days and weeks. From Lenny westward all traffic is stopped and products from Szechuen do not come through any longer for months and months. The losses the people at large suffer must be gigantic; right now tung oil does not reach Lenny any longer, leather is hides, drugs, silks, etc. If Tung oil would not be able to get through at all, then some industries in America will soon feel the effects.

Well, personally I am actually glad that I got away from Lenny the situation began to become so. The usual life for months is an atmosphere of suspension without feeling the effects. As my I had chemicals, considerably more than that of manufactured food at times,

one had both mental and physical discomforts.

Well, I just received your very sympathetic letter of February 25 (which was opened by the censor) and I see how this long drawing war is affecting things slowly but surely. Yes, Mr. Fairchild, it often seems that we do not live ourselves any longer, but that we are being lived. Uncontrollable forces seem to be at work among humanity and final results, or possibly purposes, are not being revealed as yet, that is, for so far as I can look into this whole titanic cataclysm.

Now concerning my own plans, of which you want an outline by about the 1st of July, - well, I can say this that my ideas are to leave here within a day or two, visit Kinkiang for Tung oil plantations which have been set out near-by, then go down to Nanking possibly, and from there to Shanghai, where I may stay many weeks shipping off seeds and specimens. Then when the heat gets too intense, I may move up to some quiet place on the coast of Shantung and work up the herbarium specimens I have collected those past 18 months. When chestnuts commence to come in by the end of September or early October, I may purchase several hundreds of pounds and ship them, and possibly seeds of Prunus [illegible] might be brought to us, unless Prof. Reimer comes out again, as he had intentions to do; in this last case I shall not intrude into his special field.

Concerning exploration work in Southern and Western China, well, prospects for the present are far from bright. A gentleman who just returned from a several weeks' trip into Fookien Prov. informed me yesterday that brigandage is so rife there that in whole districts the ordinary farmers have given up planting rice and are joining robber bands. And you know of course, from newspaper items that Americans have been kidnapped by bandits in Honan and Shantung and missionaries have been

are bad both mental and physical discomforts.

Well, I just received your very quotable letter of February 20 (which was opened by the censor) and I see by this long travelog you is affording things slowly but surely. Yes, Mr. Fairwin, it gives them that we do not live ourselves any longer, but that we are being lived. Uncontrollable forces seem to be at work deeply (mentally and final determinate, or possibly purposes, are not being revealed as yet, that is, for so far as I can look into this whole titanic cataclysm.

Now returning to you, Jack, if what you said on getting to that the last of July, - well, I can say this that my ideas are to leave here within a day or two, visit Kinking for Tung oil plantations which have been set out near-by, then go down to Nanking possibly, and from there to Shanghai, where I may stay many weeks studying oil seeds and specimens. Then when the best work has ceased, I may move up to some quiet place on the coast of Shantung and work up the particular problems I have collected there just 10 months. Then probably summer by now is up to me and of Ta-Lanter or early October, I may receive several hundred of pounds and ship them, and possibly week of Tung specimens also brought to us, unless bad. Rumor comes out again, as he had interpions to do, in this last case I shall not include into his special field.

Concerning exploration work in Southern and Western China, well, prospects for the present are far from bright. A gentleman who just returned from a several weeks' trip into Yunnan Prov. informed me yesterday that the country is so rife there that to make distribute the solitary farmers have given up planting rice and are joining robber bands. Did you know of course, from newspaper items that Americans have been ambushed by bandits in Szech and Kiangsu and also [illegible]

killed, injured or molested in Shansi, Szechuan, Honan and Fookien. The outlook, therefore, of interior exploration is decidedly gloomy. Of course, Japan is hard at work trying to bring stableness out of chaos, but - whether her ideal of tranquility here in China agrees with that of the people themselves, "voila la question," as our French confreres would say.

So, I am very sorry to have to state, we are not able to make fixed plans until political conditions take a turn for the better.

I now shall try to answer various items which your many letters contain: -

I am taking your letter of February 26th - "the last but not the least". Yes, I am truly shocked by the death of our friend Stuntz - and only a young man yet! Mrs. Clime informed me, a few weeks previous, of our chum, Charles Mansfield's departure, which affected me most sorely and now we have this sad loss again. "The dead are becoming as numerous as the living."

There is one thing that hangs both over the death of Stuntz and the consumption infection of Mr. Knight and that is, that Mr. Stuntz loved an over-heated, unventilated room and forced those who worked with him to share his beloved state of atmosphere. It is up to you, Mr. Fairchild, to see that from now on warnings should be given to co-workers, that proper ventilation should be put above the feeling of being snug and warm, irrespective of the condition of purity of the air some people feel inclined to inhale.

I trust that Wilson Fogenoe will come to see the point that in developing new supplies of food and especially of creating commercial

reservoirs of vegetable butter, as the avocado undoubtlessly does, that he assists his fellow men more than by merely going to try to kill a few who happened to be from somewhere else on this globe and who are, believe me, not all in sympathy with those who drive them on.

Your item of putting 500 acres in soy-beans at Yarrow interest me greatly. It shows how food supplies slowly crowd out more ornamental propositions.

Concerning I giving you a careful analysis of Chinese food situations - well, as you realise, China is a big land and feeding a multitudes presents problems that are at times purely local. As a rule one can say that the poor live on a vegetable diet exclusively and are thereby nothing but human animals, the well-to-do, who rule and manage the masses include considerable meat into their daily meals and therewith find their brain-cells stimulated sufficiently to lift themselves above the plane of being only beasts of burden.

As a whole, however, I can say that from my personal observations I can testify that here in Central China rice forms ¾ of the total amount of food the ordinary people take in; meat and fish supply a mere fraction and the rest is taken into the form of beans, peas, lotus-rhizomes, various roots and tubers and in leafy vegetables, the last in bulk often looking predominant, but being only coarse matter, really amount to a small percentage of the total.

Concerning Dr. McCollum's idea that leafy green vegetables are essential in the human diet, well, this is a mooted question. The Russians at large use but few leafy herbs and thousands of cowboys, especially in the Argentine, live on an almost pure meat diet.

reservoirs of vegetable butter, as the avocado undoubtedly does, that to destroy his fellow men more than by merely going to try to kill a few who happened to be from nourishment and on their plots and his life, failure may, not all is quantity also these go more than on.

Your item of putting 500 acres in soy-beans at Yarrow interest me greatly. It seems low food supplies likely serve but more economical propositions.

Concerning I giving you a general analysis of Chinese food situations - well, as you realize, China is a big land and feeding a multitudes presents problems that are at times purely local. As a rule one can say that the poor live on a vegetable diet exclusively and are thereby stunted but remain athletic, the well-to-do, who truly enjoy the means include considerable meat into their daily meals and therefore find their brain-cells stimulated sufficiently to lift themselves above the plane of being only bearers of burden.

As a whole, however, I can say that from my personal observations I can hardly find here in Central China give form ⅔ of the total amount of food the ordinary people take in; meat and fish supply a mere fraction and the rest is taken into the form of beans, peas, pulses, various roots and tubers and in leafy vegetables, the last in bulk often lacking predominant, but being only coarse matter, really amount to a small percentage of the total.

According to Dr. McCollum's idea that leafy green vegetables are essential to the human diet, well, this is a moot question. The Chinese at large can not live leafy; hence the vagaries of science, especially in the Japanese, live on an almost dry-bone diet.

Of all of the leafy greens, the Chinese love especially those belonging to the cabbage and mustard group; it seems that the race has found out that they supply some essential factors. Spinach also is in great demand but it is a much dearer vegetable than various cabbages.

Concerning Chinese substitutes for dairy products, well, the 101 different manufactures of the soy-bean supply this protein, but I must admit that it will take some time for the white races to acquire the taste of the very large majority of these products. We are still at it, but being without an interpreter, I don't find out as much as I would like.

I am glad to notice your statement re the long-wanted Feitcheng peach. And having come true from seed surely surprises me.

Concerning curd made from acorns, I have not come across it yet; it seems to be rather a country product.

Concerning lubricants for aeroplanes, the Chinese say that hemp oil (Cannabis sativa) does not congeal even in very cold weather. Has it been tried to your knowledge?

I see your remarks concerning Prof. Reimer and the pear situation. Cooperation with outside people always presents peculiar problems. If Prof. Reimer had come down quicker to Kingmen I would have escaped the revolution in Hupeh and life would have been far more satisfactory. The pearseeds which I now have with me may not germinate to a great extent, but - by keeping them cool and possibly stratified in cold storage they may still give fair returns.

Concerning obtaining quantities of Davidia involucrata, it seems that the tree is especially abundant South of Patung, but with all the fighting going on there no one knows what time a collector could travel in that district.

Concerning similarity of fruits of Ferus californica and F. betulaefolia, well, that has been some problem. I found out that the first, when fully ripe, turns into a brown color and the last becomes black. However, when ignorant natives bring in several thousands of pounds of fruits and not all entirely ripe then you may realize what a job we had in trying to separate the two kinds.

I see your remarks re possible promotion; it really seems that laborers in factories and yards are slipping over a point or two over those who are at fixed salaries.

Growing Chinese yams for flour-production in America; well, the digging of yams is a very laborious process and right here they are really in the nature of a luxury. This whole hunting for new food products is really a trying situation. So much experimenting is needed to establish a new crop that often a person's whole life might have to be devoted to it.

I think that soy-bean flour might come to the front and all sorts of beans should be tried, especially in the Southern States.

Your very sympathetic remarks are surely appreciated by me. Times certainly are sad and mad and from a scientific point of view so utterly unnecessary.

Well, later on I'll answer more correspondence from you and from others in our Office.

With kindest regards to you All, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Concerning scarcity of fruit of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], well, that is some other problem. I found out that the fruit, when fully ripe, turns into a brown color and the last becomes black. However, when ignorant natives bring in several thousands of pounds of fruit and not all entirely ripe then you may realize what a job we had in trying to separate the two kinds.

I see your remarks re possible promotion; it really seems that laborers in factories and yards are slipping over a rung or two over those who are at final salaries.

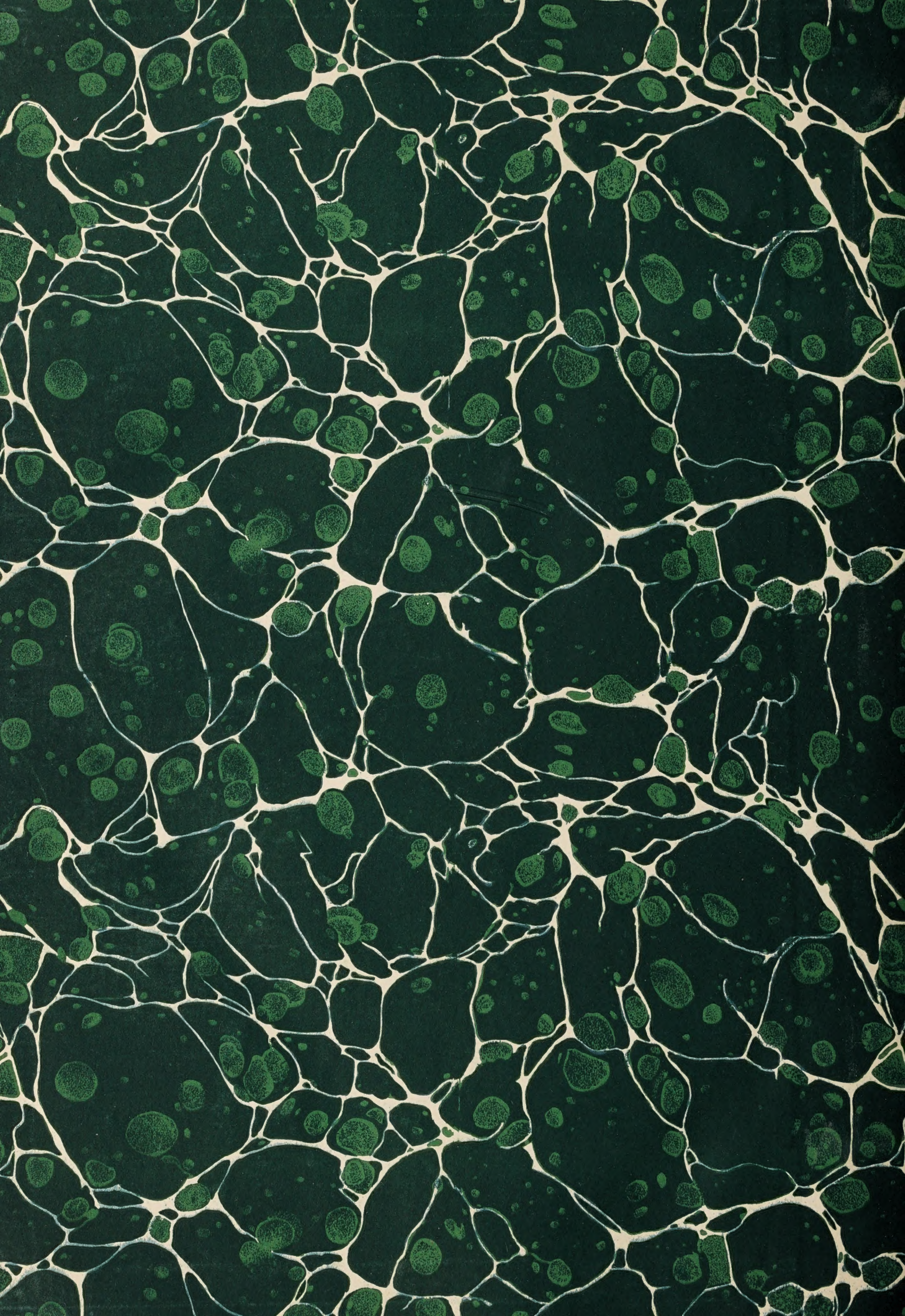
Drying -fruit yams for flour-production in Martin; well, the drying of yams is a very laborious process and might have to go out really in the nature of a luxury. This whole hunting for new food products is really a terrible situation. So much experimenting is needed to establish a new crop that often a person's whole life might have to be devoted to it.

I think that soy-bean flour might come in the front and all sorts of beans really in Iran, especially in the Southern Ports.

Your very synthetic remarks are surely a precedent by me. These actually are bad and mad and from a scientific point of view so utterly inconsistent.

Well, later on I'll answer more serious questions from you and from others in the Office.

With kindest regards to you all, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Byers